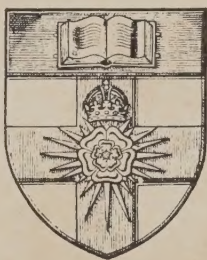


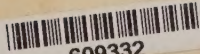
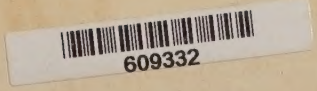
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Report
B I L L S,

PUBLIC:

TEN VOLUMES.

—(4.)—

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION
TO
HOUSES IN TOWNS (IRELAND).

Session

25 November 1890 — 5 August 1891.

VOL. IV.

B I L L S :

1890-91.

TEN VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

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8. Repeal.
9. Commencement of Act.
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SCHEDULE.

A

B I L L

TO

Make further provision for assisting Education in Public
Elementary Schools in England and Wales. A.D. 1891.

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

- 5 1.—(1.) After the commencement of this Act, there shall be paid, out of moneys provided by Parliament, and at such times and in such manner as may be determined by regulations of the Education Department, a grant (in this Act called a fee grant) in aid of the cost of elementary education in England and Wales at the rate of
10 *ten shillings* a year for each child of the number of children over *five* and under *fourteen* years of age in average attendance at any public elementary school in England and Wales (not being an evening school) in which the Education Department are satisfied that the regulations as to fees are in accordance with the conditions
15 in this Act.

Fee grant
and condi-
tions
thereof.

- (2.) If in any case there is a failure to comply with any of the conditions in this Act, and the Education Department are satisfied that there was a reasonable excuse for the failure, the Department may pay the fee grant, but in that case shall, if the amount received
20 from fees has exceeded the amount allowed by this Act, make a deduction from the fee grant equal to that excess.

- (3). For the purposes of section nineteen of the Elementary Education Act, 1876, the fee grant paid or payable to a school shall be reckoned as school pence to be met by the grant payable
25 by the Education Department.

[Bill 355.]

A 2

A.D. 1891.

Limit of fees
in schools
receiving
fee grant.

2.—(1.) In any school receiving the fee grant—

(a.) Where the amount received in fees during the school year ended last before the *first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one* was not in excess of fees at the rate of *ten shillings* a year for each child of the number of children 5 in average attendance at the school; or

(b.) For which an annual parliamentary grant has not fallen due before the said first day of January;

no fee shall, except as by this Act provided, be charged after the commencement of this Act for children over *five* and under *fourteen* 10 years of age.

(2.) In any school receiving the fee grant where the said amount was so in excess, the fees to be charged after the commencement of this Act for children over *five* and under *fourteen* years of age shall not, except as by this Act provided, be such as to make the total 15 amount received in fees for all such children exceed for any school year the amount of the said excess.

Power to
modify limit
in certain
cases.

3.—(1.) Notwithstanding anything herein-before contained the Education Department may, if they are satisfied that sufficient public school accommodation, without payment of fees, has been provided 20 for a school district, and that the charge of school fees or the increase of school fees for children over *five* and under *fourteen* years of age in any particular school receiving the fee grant will be for the educational benefit of the district, from time to time approve such charge or increase of fees in that school, provided that such 25 fees shall not exceed an average fee of *sixpence* a week for each such child.

(2.) The Education Department may give such approval on the express condition that the amount received for any school year from the fees so charged or increased, or a specified portion of that 30 amount, shall be taken in reduction of the fee grant which would otherwise have been payable for that school year, and in that case the fee grant shall be reduced accordingly.

(3.) Provided that if at any time after the expiration of one year from the commencement of this Act it is represented to the 35 Education Department that there is in any school district an insufficient amount of public school accommodation without payment of fees for children over *five* and under *fourteen* years of age, and the Education Department are satisfied after inquiry that such is the case, the Department shall require the deficiency to be supplied 40 in the manner provided by the Elementary Education Act, 1870 with respect to the supply of public school accommodation, and the

expression public school accommodation in that Act shall include public school accommodation without payment of fees. A.D. 1891.

4. The weekly fee charged in any school receiving the fee grant for children under *five* years of age shall not exceed an average fee of *twopence* per week for each such child, and the weekly fee charged in any such school for children over *fourteen* years of age shall not exceed an average fee of *threepence* per week for each such child, except in either case with the previous approval of the Education Department.

Fees for children under 5 and over 14.

5. Nothing in section seventeen of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, shall prevent a school board from admitting scholars to any school provided by the board without requiring any fee.

Explanation of 33 & 34 Vict. c. 75. s. 17.

6. Nothing in this Act shall give any preference or advantage to any school on the ground that it is or is not provided by a school board.

Provision for equality of treatment. [See 33 & 34 Vict. c. 75. s. 97.]

7. In this Act the expression "fee" shall include any profit made by the managers or teachers of the school on the sale of books or other articles supplied to the children attending the school or to their parents on their behalf, and the expression "school year" shall mean a year or other period for which an annual parliamentary grant is for the time being paid or payable under the minutes of the Education Department.

Meaning of "fee" and "school year."

8. The Acts mentioned in the schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of that schedule.

Repeal.

9. This Act shall come into operation on the *first day of September one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one*.

Commencement of Act.

10.—(1.) This Act may be cited as the Elementary Education Act, 1891, and shall be construed as one with the Elementary Education Acts, 1870 to 1890.

Short title and construction.

(2.) The Elementary Education Acts, 1870 to 1890, and this Act, may be cited collectively as the Elementary Education Acts, 1870 to 1891.

A.D. 1891.

SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Session and Chapter.	Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
33 & 34 Vict. c. 75. -	The Elementary Education Act, 1870.	Section twenty-six.
39 & 40 Vict. c. 79. -	The Elementary Education Act, 1876.	Section eighteen.

Elementary Education.

A

B I L L

To make further provision for assisting
Education in Public Elementary
Schools in England and Wales.

(*Prepared and brought in by*

Mr. Courtney, Sir William Hart Dyke,

Mr. W. H. Smith, and Lord George Hamilton.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
9 June 1891.*

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HODGKINS, FIGGINS, & Co., 104, Grafton Street, Dublin.

[*Price 1d.*]

[Bill 355.]

Elementary Education Bill.

[AS AMENDED IN COMMITTEE.]

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES.

Clause.

1. Fee grant and conditions thereof.
2. Limit of fees in schools receiving fee grant.
3. Power to modify limit in certain cases.
4. Explanation of 33 & 34 Vict. c. 75. s. 17.
5. Provision for equality of treatment.
6. Meaning of "school year" and "average attendance."
7. Repeal.
8. Commencement of Act.
9. Short title and construction.

SCHEDULE.

A

B I L L

[AS AMENDED IN COMMITTEE]

TO

Make further provision for assisting Education in Public Elementary Schools in England and Wales. A.D. 1891.

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

- 5 1.—(1.) After the commencement of this Act, there shall be paid, out of moneys provided by Parliament, and at such times and in such manner as may be determined by regulations of the Education Department, a grant (in this Act called a fee grant) in aid of the cost of elementary education in England and Wales at the rate of
 10 ten shillings a year for each child of the number of children over three and under fifteen years of age in average attendance at any public elementary school in England and Wales (not being an evening school) the managers of which are willing to receive the same and in which the Education Department are satisfied that the
 15 regulations as to fees are in accordance with the conditions in this Act.

Fee grant
and condi-
tions
thereof.

- (2.) If in any case there is a failure to comply with any of the conditions in this Act, and the Education Department are satisfied that there was a reasonable excuse for the failure, the Department
 20 may pay the fee grant, but in that case shall, if the amount received from fees has exceeded the amount allowed by this Act, make a deduction from the fee grant equal to that excess.

- (3). For the purposes of section nineteen of the Elementary Education Act, 1876, the fee grant paid or payable to a school
 25 shall be reckoned as school pence to be met by the grant payable by the Education Department.

[Bill 401.]

A 2

A.D. 1891.

Limit of fees
in schools
receiving
fee grant.

2.—(1.) In any school receiving the fee grant—

(a.) Where the average rate of fees received during the school year ended last before the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one was not in excess of ten shillings a year for each child of the number of children in average attendance at the school; or

(b.) For which an annual parliamentary grant has not fallen due before the said first day of January;

no fee shall, except as by this Act provided, be charged after the commencement of this Act for children over three and under fifteen years of age.

(2.) In any school receiving the fee grant where the said average rate was so in excess, the fees to be charged after the commencement of this Act for children over three and under fifteen years of age shall not, except as by this Act provided, be such as to make the average rate of fees for all such children exceed for any school year the amount of the said excess.

Power to
modify limit
in certain
cases.

3.—(1.) Notwithstanding anything herein-before contained the Education Department may, if they are satisfied that sufficient and suitable public school accommodation, without payment of fees, has been provided for a school district, and that the charge of school fees or the increase of school fees for children over three and under fifteen years of age in any particular school receiving the fee grant is required owing to a change of population in the district, and will be for the educational benefit of the district, or any part of the district, from time to time approve such charge or increase of fees in that school, provided that the fee for any such child shall not exceed sixpence a week.

(2.) The Education Department shall report annually to Parliament all cases in which they have sanctioned the imposition or augmentation of fees under this section, with a statement of the amount of fee permitted.

(3.) The Education Department may, if they think fit, make it an express condition of such approval that the amount received for any school year from the fees so charged or increased, or a specified portion of that amount, shall be taken in reduction of the fee grant which would otherwise have been payable for that school year, and in that case the fee grant shall be reduced accordingly.

(4.) If at any time after the expiration of one year from the commencement of this Act it is represented to the Education Department that there is in any school district, or any part of a

A.D. 1891.

school district, an insufficient amount of public school accommodation without payment of fees for children over three and under fifteen years of age, for whom such accommodation is desired, or that such accommodation is unsuitable for the wants of the population, and the Education Department are satisfied after inquiry that such is the case, the Department shall require the deficiency to be supplied in the manner provided by the Elementary Education Act, 1870, with respect to the supply of public school accommodation, and the expression public school accommodation in that Act shall include public school accommodation without payment of fees.

4. Nothing in section seventeen of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, shall prevent a school board from admitting scholars to any school provided by the board without requiring any fee.

Explanation of 33 & 34 Vict. c. 75. s. 17.

5. Nothing in this Act shall give any preference or advantage to any school on the ground that it is or is not provided by a school board.

Provision for equality of treatment. [See 33 & 34 Vict. c. 75. s. 97.]

6. In this Act the expression "school year" shall mean a year or other period for which an annual parliamentary grant is for the time being paid or payable under the minutes of the Education Department, and the expression "average attendance" shall, for the purposes of the fee grant, mean average attendance calculated in accordance with the said minutes.

Meaning of "school year" and "average attendance."

7. The Acts mentioned in the schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of that schedule.

Repeal.

8. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of September one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

Commencement of Act.

9.—(1.) This Act may be cited as the Elementary Education Act, 1891, and shall be construed as one with the Elementary Education Acts, 1870 to 1890.

Short title and construction.

(2.) The Elementary Education Acts, 1870 to 1890, and this Act, may be cited collectively as the Elementary Education Acts, 1870 to 1891.

A.D. 1891.

SCHEDULE.**ENACTMENTS REPEALED.**

Session and Chapter.	Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
33 & 34 Vict. c. 75. -	The Elementary Education Act, 1870.	Section twenty-six.
39 & 40 Vict. c. 79. -	The Elementary Education Act, 1876.	Section eighteen.

Elementary Education.

A

B I L L

[AS AMENDED IN COMMITTEE]

To make further provision for assisting
Education in Public Elementary
Schools in England and Wales.

(*Prepared and brought in by*
Mr. Courtney, Sir William Hart Dyke,
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[*Price 1d.*]

[Bill 401.]

LORDS AMENDMENTS

TO THE

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION BILL.

[N.B.—*Pages and lines refer to the Bill (224.) as first printed by the Lords.*]

Page 2.

Lines 6 and 7, leave out (“after the commencement of this
“ Act ”)

Lines 10 and 11, leave out (“after the commencement of this
“ Act ”)

Line 20, leave out from (“charge”) to the end of the clause,
and insert (“of any kind shall be made for any child over
“ three and under fifteen years of age ”)

Line 23, leave out (“may ”)

Lines 23 and 24, leave out (“and suitable ”)

Line 30, after (“district ”) insert (“may ”)

Lines 31 and 32, leave out (“fee for any such child ”) and
insert (“ordinary fee for such children ”)

Line 34, after (“sanctioned ”) insert (“or refused ”)

Page 3.

Line 6, leave out from (“desired ”) to (“and ”) in line 8.

Line 9, after (“case ”) insert (“which inquiry shall, on the
“ request of the same persons as are entitled under section
“ nine of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, to apply for
“ a public inquiry, be a public inquiry if the district is
“ under a school board ”)

Line 9, leave out (“require ”) and insert (“direct ”)

Line 10, after (“by ”) insert (“sections nine and ten of ”)

Line 11, after (“1870 ”) insert (“and every other section
“ enabling them in that behalf ”)

[Bill 432.]

Page 3—continued.

Line 14, after (“ fees ”) insert (“ provided that whenever and
“ so long as any deficiency in public school accommodation
“ in any district is in course of being supplied with due
“ despatch, no requisition or order shall be issued in that
“ behalf by the Education Department ”)

Line 15, after (“ more ”) insert (“ public elementary ”)

Line 17, leave out (“ agree together to ”)

Line 25, after clause 5 insert clause (A)

Grouping
schools.

A.—(1.) Where the managers of two or more public elementary schools in the same or neighbouring school districts, not being schools provided by a school board, agree to associate, and elect a committee for the schools in accordance with a scheme to be approved by the Education Department, the schools may be treated as one school for such of the purposes of the Elementary Education Acts, 1870 to 1891, as may be mentioned in the scheme, and the committee may for such purposes be treated as the managers of the associated schools.

(2.) Where two or more public elementary schools are under the same managers, the said schools shall, if the managers so desire, be deemed for the purposes of this Act to be one school.

Line 37, leave out (“ said minutes ”) and insert (“ minutes in
“ force at the commencement of this Act ”)

LOUIS AMENDMENTS
TO THE
ELEMENTARY EDUCATION
BILL.

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[*Price ½d.*]

[Bill 432.]

Elementary Education (Continuation Schools) Bill.

MEMORANDUM.

This Bill is intended to make further provision for the establishment of evening or continuation schools wherein children who having passed the prescribed standards are wholly exempted from attending the day schools, and are beginning to be employed in manual labour, will be enabled to continue their education up to and beyond the usual age of exemption, and thus to secure the full benefit of the national outlay on elementary schools.

In these continuation schools it is proposed to provide education of an interesting and practical character, such as will be attractive to children, and of service to them in their daily employments.

The Bill does not make attendance at continuation schools compulsory, save in the case of children who, not having passed the exemption standard, elect to continue their education in a continuation school instead of a day school. Such children will remain in the continuation school till they have passed the exemption standard or reached the age of fifteen. It will thus allow children who have not passed the exemption standard at thirteen to attend at a continuation school until they either pass that standard or reach the age of fifteen, instead of compelling them to attend a day school until the age of fourteen.

The Bill also provides that a partial exemption certificate cannot be obtained till the age of eleven, and that a total exemption certificate, though obtained before the age of thirteen, shall not take effect till that age; but in these cases provision is made enabling the Education Department to modify the requirements of the Act so as to avoid undue restriction upon employment in the agricultural districts.

The minimum age for employment is fixed at eleven, that being the age adopted in the Factories and Workshops Amendment Bill, provision being made for the reduction of the age to ten in the agricultural districts.

A
B I L L

TO

Amend the Elementary Education Acts, and to provide Continuation Schools. A.D. 1891.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision for the continuance of instruction to children who are either wholly or partially exempt from the obligation of attending school, and also to further limit the employment of children in labour :

5 And whereas for the said purposes it is necessary to amend the Elementary Education Acts :

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and
10 by the authority of the same, as follows :

1.—(1.) A child being of the age of *eleven* and not more than *thirteen* years shall not by any school attendance byelaw be partially exempted from the obligation of attending school unless such child being of such age has obtained a partial exemption certificate, and the local authority is satisfied that such child is necessarily or
15 beneficially and regularly employed.

(2.) For the purposes of this Act each of the following certificates shall be deemed to be a "partial exemption certificate," namely,

20 (a.) A certificate of proficiency ascertained according to the standard fixed by Standard Five of the Code of 1891, or such higher standard as may be fixed by any school attendance byelaws or under the provisions of any future Code ; and

25 (b.) A certificate of previous due attendance, that is to say, of not less than three hundred and fifty attendances after six years of age in one or more schools during each year for five years, whether consecutive or not.

Provided that such certificate may be given in respect of not less than three hundred attendances in any year during the greater part
30 of which the child has been ordinarily resident at a distance of more than one mile from the school or schools attended.

[Bill 31.]

A

A.D. 1891.

(3.) The Education Department, if it is satisfied, having regard to the existing byelaws or the special circumstances of any school district, that the preceding provisions of this section ought not to come into operation as to that school district at the commencement of this Act, may by order direct that this section shall not come into operation as to such district for such period not exceeding *three years* after the commencement of this Act as may be fixed by the order. 5

With respect to any school district the population of which is mainly employed in agricultural employments, the Education Department may by order direct that this section shall have effect as if "ten years" were substituted for "eleven years," "Standard Four" for "Standard Five," and "four years" for "five years": and also that two attendances a day of two consecutive hours each during any six months by a half-time scholar shall in that district be equivalent to one attendance a day of two consecutive hours during twelve months by a half-time scholar elsewhere. 15

Total
exemption
between
13 and 14.

2.—(1.) A child being of the age of *thirteen* years shall not by any school attendance byelaws be wholly exempted from the obligation of attending school unless such child being of such age has obtained a total exemption certificate. 20

(2.) A total exemption certificate obtained by a child who has not attained the age of thirteen years shall not take effect until such child attains that age.

(3.) For the purposes of this Act the following certificate shall be deemed to be a "total exemption certificate," namely, 25

A certificate of proficiency ascertained according to the standard fixed by Standard Six of the Code of 1891 or such higher standard as may be fixed by any school attendance byelaws or under the provisions of any future Code. 30

Restriction
on employ-
ment of
children.

3. A person shall not after the commencement of this Act take into his employment (except as provided in section nine of the Elementary Education Act, 1876,) any child—

(1.) Who is under the age of *eleven*; or

(2.) Who is of the age of eleven years or upwards, unless such child has obtained a partial exemption certificate and is attending school in accordance with the provisions of any school attendance byelaws; or 35

(3.) Who is of the age of *thirteen* years and has not obtained a total exemption certificate, unless such child has obtained a partial exemption certificate and is attending school as above 40

mentioned, or is attending a continuation school under the provisions of this Act. A.D. 1891.

Provided that where the Education Department has made an order under the preceding provisions of this Act with respect to any school district, this section shall as respects the employment of children in that district be read and construed as if "ten" were substituted for "eleven" in each case where that word occurs.

4. Whereas by section seventy-four of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, byelaws may be made for requiring the attendance at school of children between the ages of five and thirteen; and whereas by the Elementary Education Act, 1876, a child for the purposes of that Act means a child between the ages of five and fourteen years; and whereas it is expedient that byelaws should be made requiring the attendance at school of all children not exempted who are within the ages so mentioned in the last-recited Act; Be it enacted:

School attendance byelaws as to children under 14.

In section seventy-four of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, the word "*fourteen*" shall be substituted for the word "thirteen" wherever it occurs, and any enactment in the Elementary Education Acts referring to that section, and any byelaws and regulations made in pursuance of the said Acts, shall be read and construed accordingly.

Continuation Schools.

5. Every school board shall, and the managers of any elementary school (not being a school of a school board) may, provide and maintain evening schools or classes for the continuation of the instruction of such children as are wholly exempted on account of age from attendance at elementary day schools, and for persons whose attendance at evening schools is recognised by the Code of 1891 or any future Code, and any school or class so provided and maintained is in this Act referred to as a continuation school.

Provision of continuation schools.

Notwithstanding anything contained in the Elementary Education Acts, 1870 to 1890, the Education Department may make grants to continuation schools on such conditions as they may from time to time prescribe; and such grants may include a special grant in respect of the excellence of the methods of instruction used in any such school.

The said special grant shall be for excellence of methods in the following respects, that is to say, in respect of teaching by means of maps, pictures, optical lanterns, models, and other objects or things,

A.D. 1891. *and of the expense incurred in procuring the same, and in respect of the general suitability of the instruction to the daily life or employments of the children.*

Any minute made by the Education Department in pursuance of this section shall not come into force until it has lain on the table of both Houses of Parliament for one month. 5

Child of 13 may attend continuation school till age of 15.

6.—(1.) Any child of the age of thirteen years who has not obtained a total exemption certificate may, at the option of his parent, and whether he is employed or not, instead of continuing to attend a day school until he obtains a certificate of exemption or attains the age of fourteen, proceed to attend a continuation school until he attains the age of fifteen or until he obtains a total exemption certificate, whichever event first happens. 10

(2.) Until the happening of such event a child to which this section applies shall for all purposes of the Elementary Education Acts and of the Factory Acts be deemed to be a child although he has attained the age of fourteen. 15

Instruction in continuation schools of board schools.

7. With respect to the instruction to be provided in a continuation school under the management of a school board the following provisions shall have effect : 20

(a.) For children who have not obtained total exemption certificates instruction must be provided in the three elementary subjects for which grants may be made to public elementary schools, and also in some three of the subjects mentioned as class subjects in the Code for the time being or mentioned in the schedule to this Act. 25

(b.) For children who have obtained total exemption certificates instruction must be provided in three class or specific subjects, and in three of the subjects mentioned in the schedule to this Act. 30

(c.) The school must meet not less than seventy times in the year.

Instruction in other continuation schools.

8. With respect to a continuation school not under the management of a school board the following provisions shall have effect :

No grant shall be made by the Education Department to such school unless the instruction given therein is such as would be required to be given if such school were a continuation school under the management of a school board, nor unless the school has met at least seventy times in the year. 35

Selection of subjects.

9. Where instruction is by this Act to be given in three of the subjects mentioned in the schedule to this Act, not more than two of such subjects shall be selected from those mentioned in Parts I. 40

and II. of the schedule, and at least one of the subjects must be a subject mentioned in Part III. of the said schedule. A.D. 1891.

10. Where it appears to the Education Department that any subject similar or analogous to any subjects mentioned in the schedule to this Act ought to be taught in a continuation school, that Department may from time to time by order prescribe such subject, and such order shall have effect as if that subject were mentioned in the said schedule. Alteration of
schedule by
Education
Department.

11. The standards for ascertaining the proficiency of children attending continuation schools shall be such as the Education Department shall determine to be the equivalents of the standards in force for the time being in the elementary day schools, regard being had to the subjects by this Act required or authorised to be taught in continuation schools. Standards in
continuation
schools.

12. In framing such equivalent standards the Education Department shall provide in the case of each standard for the substitution, at the option of the child or his parent, of one of the subjects mentioned as class subjects in the Code for the time being, or mentioned in the schedule to this Act, for one of the three elementary subjects.

12.—(1.) The powers and expenses of a school board under this Act shall be deemed to be powers and expenses of that board under the Elementary Education Acts, and the provisions of those Acts shall apply thereto accordingly. Powers and
expenses of
school
boards and
school
attendance
committees.

(2.) The expenses incurred under this Act by any authority authorised or required to appoint a school attendance committee shall be payable in the same manner and out of the same fund as the expenses of the school attendance committee appointed by that authority.

13. The expression "Elementary Education Acts" means the Elementary Education Acts, 1870 to 1890. Interpreta-
tion of terms.

Other expressions have, save as in this Act expressly provided, the same meanings as in the Elementary Education Acts.

14. The Elementary Education Act, 1876, is hereby repealed to the following extent, that is to say, section five, and so much of the First Schedule as relates to standards of proficiency for the purpose of employment, but without prejudice to any certificate given before the commencement of this Act. Repeal.

15. This Act shall come into operation on the *first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two*, which day is in this Act referred to as the commencement of this Act. Commence-
ment of Act.

16. This Act may be cited as the Continuation Schools Act, 1891, and shall be construed as one with the Elementary Education Acts. Short title
and con-
struction.

A.D. 1891.

SCHEDULE.

PART I.

ELEMENTS OF COMMERCIAL KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICE.

1. Commercial or applied arithmetic.
2. Elementary mathematics. 5
3. Elements of design and mechanical drawing.
4. Book-keeping.
5. Shorthand.
6. German or other modern language used in business.

PART II. 10

ELEMENTS OF AGRICULTURAL KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICE.

1. Nature and properties of soils and manures, irrigation and draining, and rotation of crops, and the relations of animal life to the science of agriculture.
2. Structure and life of plants, the growing of fruit, flowers, and vegetables, 15 and the elements of forestry.
3. Dairying, and the rearing and keeping of cattle, sheep, pigs, and poultry.

PART III.

RECREATIVE AND PRACTICAL SUBJECTS. 20

1. Singing.
2. Calisthenics.
3. Musical drill.
4. Use of tools.
5. Sewing, mending, and plain dressmaking. 25
6. Plain cookery and laundry work.
7. Art hand-work in its several branches, such as modelling, wood-carving, &c.

Elementary Education (Continuation Schools).

A

B I L L

To amend the Elementary Education
Acts, and to provide Continuation
Schools.

(Prepared and brought in by
*Mr. Mather, Mr. Samuel Smith, Sir Henry Roscoe,
Sir George Baden-Powell, Sir John Puleston,
Sir John Lubbock, Mr. John Morley, Mr. Bryce,
Mr. Cyril Flower, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Picton,
and Mr. Howell.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
26 November 1890.*

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88 and 90, West Nile Street, Glasgow; or
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[*Price 1½d.*]

[Bill 31.]

A

B I L L

TO

Amend the Law relating to Elementary Education in A.D. 1891.
England and Wales.

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

5 1. The following provisions shall have effect with respect to the making of arrangements under the twenty-third section of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, in the case of schools the trusts of which are declared by any instrument.

Provisions with respect to arrangements under section 23 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870.

10 (1.) The consent of a majority of the trustees of the school shall be required to an arrangement in addition to the consents required under the said twenty-third section.

15 (2.) Where under an arrangement it is proposed to lease a school to a school board, the Education Department shall not sanction the arrangement, if the proposed lease comprises any terms or conditions which interfere with the trusts of the school, except so far as such interference is rendered necessary by the provisions of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, and the Acts amending the same.

20 (3.) A school board to whom a school is leased shall not borrow any money for the purpose of enlarging, improving, or fitting up the school-house, without the consent in writing of a majority of the trustees of the school.

25 2.—(1.) Where an arrangement has been made either before or after the *passing of this Act* under the Elementary Education Act, 1870, and the Acts amending the same, for the transfer of an elementary school to a school board, and the number of original managers of the school is at any time after the date of the arrangement reduced below three, then the Education Department, on the

Appointment of managers after transfer of school to school board under section 23 of the

[Bill 107.]

A.D. 1891.
 Elementary
 Education
 Act, 1870.

application at any time of any original manager or of any trustee of the school, or of any four ratepayers resident in the school district in which the school is situate, may, if satisfied that there is any duty to be performed, or any power which may be exercised by the original managers of the school, provide for the appointment 5 of persons to hold the office of original managers of the school.

(2.) For the purpose of making any such provision, the Education Department shall determine the number of persons to be so appointed, and the term for which they are to be appointed, and may either themselves appoint such persons, or may delegate the 10 appointment of all or any of the managers to be appointed to such representative person as they think fit.

(3.) In making or delegating any such appointment the Education Department shall have regard to the trusts, if any, affecting the school, to the purposes for which the school was constituted, 15 and to the principles of education, religious or otherwise, which were in force before the date of the arrangement for transfer.

(4.) Every person so appointed shall have the same powers, duties, liabilities, and privileges as if he had been constituted a manager by virtue of any power contained in any instrument 20 declaring the trusts affecting the school, or in any way in which a person could lawfully be constituted manager of the school.

(5.) Where an arrangement has been made as aforesaid, and there are at any time after the date of the arrangement and during its continuance no original managers of the school, and no appli- 25 cation is pending under the foregoing provisions, then, if there is any duty to be performed or any power which may be exercised by the original managers, such duty may be performed and such power exercised by any persons who, by reason of holding any office or position, would have been trustees or managers of the 30 school if the arrangement had not been made.

(6.) In this section the expression "original manager" means a person constituted manager by virtue of any power contained in any instrument declaring the trusts affecting the school.

Amend-
 ment of
 39 & 40 Vict.
 c. 79. s. 19.
 as to con-
 ditions of
 parliamen-
 tary grant.

3.—(1.) *Sub-section one of the nineteenth section of the Elemen- 35 tary Education Act, 1876, relating to the limitation in amount of the annual parliamentary grant shall be amended by the substitution therein of the amount of twenty shillings per child instead of seventeen shillings and sixpence.*

(2.) This section shall not come into operation till the *first day 40 of April one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.*

4. This Act may be cited as the Elementary Education Act, 1891, and shall be construed as one with the Elementary Education Acts, 1870 to 1890, and those Acts and this Act may together be cited as the Elementary Education Acts, 1870 to 1891.

A.D. 1891.
Short title
and con-
struction.

Elementary Education (England and Wales).

A

B I L L

To amend the Law relating to
Elementary Education in England
and Wales.

(Prepared and brought in by

*Mr. Povey, Mr. Henage, Sir R. Paget,
Mr. De Lisle, Colonel Eyre, Mr. Hinkes,
Mr. St. Hoar, Mr. Howorth, Mr. Lawrence,
Mr. John O'Connor, Mr. Jasper More,
Mr. Byron Reed, and Mr. Talbot.)*

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
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18 and 19, West Nile Street, Glasgow; or
HODGES, FROGS, & CO., 104, Carlton Street, Dublin.

[Price $\frac{1}{2}$ d.]

[Bill 107.]

A

B I L L

INTITULED

An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Education Department under the Elementary Education Act, 1870, to enable the School Board for London to put in force the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, and the Acts amending the same. A.D. 1891.

WHEREAS the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education have made a Provisional Order under the authority of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, on behalf of the School Board for London, and it is requisite that the same should 33 & 34 Vict.
c. 75.

5 be confirmed by Parliament :

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

10 1. The following Order shall be and is hereby confirmed, and from and after the passing of this Act shall have full validity and force. Confirmation
of Order.

2. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorise the said Board to extinguish any public rights of way without such Order being obtained as, but for this Act, would have been required for that purpose. Saving of
public rights
of way.

3.—(1.) The Board shall not under the powers of this Act purchase or acquire in any parish in the Metropolis twenty or more houses which after the passing of this Act have been or on the fifteenth day of December last were occupied either wholly or partially by persons belonging to the labouring class as tenants or lodgers, unless and until— Saving with
respect to
houses of
labouring
classes.

(a.) They shall have obtained the approval of the Secretary of State for the Home Department to a scheme for providing new

[Bill 386.]

A

A.D. 1891.

dwelling for such number of persons as were residing in such houses on the fifteenth day of December last, or for such number of persons as the Secretary of State shall after inquiry deem necessary, having regard to the number of persons on or after that date residing in such houses and working within one 5 mile therefrom and to the amount of vacant suitable accommodation in the immediate neighbourhood of such houses, or to the place of employment of such persons, and to all the circumstances of the case; and

(b.) They shall have given security to the satisfaction of the 10 Secretary of State for the carrying out of the scheme.

(2.) The approval of the Secretary of State to any scheme under this section may be given either absolutely or conditionally, and after the Secretary of State has approved of any such scheme he may from time to time approve either absolutely or conditionally of 15 any modifications in the scheme.

(3.) Every scheme under this section shall contain provisions prescribing the time within which it shall be carried out, and shall require the new dwellings proposed to be provided under the scheme to be completed fit for occupation before the persons 20 residing in the houses in respect of which the scheme is made are displaced: Provided that the Secretary of State may dispense with the last-mentioned requirement subject to such conditions (if any) as he may see fit.

(4.) Any provisions of any scheme under this section, and 25 any conditions subject to which the Secretary of State may have approved of any scheme, or of any modifications of any scheme under this section, or subject to which he may have dispensed with the above-mentioned requirement, shall be enforceable by a writ of Mandamus to be obtained by him out of the Queen's Bench Division 30 of the High Court of Justice.

(5.) If the Board acquire or appropriate any house or houses for the purposes of this Act in contravention of the foregoing provisions, or displace or cause to be displaced the persons residing in any house or houses in contravention of the requirements of the scheme, they 35 shall be liable to a penalty of five hundred pounds in respect of any such house, which penalty shall be recoverable by the Secretary of State by action in the High Court of Justice, and shall be carried to and form part of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom: Provided that the Court may, if it think fit, reduce such penalty. 40

A.D. 1891.

(6.) For the purpose of carrying out any scheme under this section the Board may, subject to the approval of the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education, appropriate any lands for the time being belonging to them or which they have
5 power to acquire, and may purchase such further lands as they may require.

(7.) The Board may, subject to such approval as aforesaid, on any lands belonging to them, or purchased or acquired under this section, erect such dwellings for persons of the labouring class as
10 may be necessary for the purpose of any scheme under this section, and may sell, demise, or let, or otherwise dispose of such dwellings and any lands purchased or acquired as aforesaid.

(8.) All lands on which any buildings have been erected or provided by the Board in pursuance or any scheme under this
15 section shall, for a period of twenty-five years from the passing of this Act, be appropriated for the purpose of dwellings, and every conveyance, demise, or lease of such lands and buildings shall be endorsed with notice of this enactment: Provided that the Secretary of State may at any time dispense with all or any of the require-
20 ments of this subsection, subject to such conditions (if any) as he may see fit.

(9.) All buildings erected or provided by the Board for the purpose of any scheme under this section shall be subject to the provisions of the Metropolitan Building Act, 1855, and the Metro-
25 polis Management Act, 1855, and any Acts amending those respective Acts.

18 & 19 Vict.
c. 122.
18 & 19 Vict.
c. 120.

(10.) The Secretary of State may direct any inquiries to be held which he may deem necessary in relation to any scheme under this section, and for giving effect to any of the provisions of this
30 section, and may appoint inspectors for the purposes of any such inquiry; and every such inspector shall, for the purposes of any such inquiry, have all such powers as inspectors of the Local Government Board have for the purposes of inquiries directed by that Board under the Public Health Act, 1875.

38 & 39 Vict.
c. 55.

(11.) The Board shall pay to the Secretary of State a sum to be fixed by him in respect of any expenses incurred by him in relation to any inquiries under this section, including the expenses of any witnesses summoned by the inspector holding the inquiry, and a reasonable sum to be fixed by the Secretary of State for
40 the services of such inspector.

A.D. 1891.' (12.) For the purposes of this section the expression "labouring class" includes mechanics, artisans, labourers, and others working for wages, hawkers, costermongers, persons not working for wages but working at some trade or handicraft without employing others, except members of their own family, and persons, other than 5 domestic servants, whose income does not exceed an average of thirty shillings a week, and the families of any of such persons who may be residing with them.

(13.) The Board and the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education and the Secretary of State are hereby 10 respectively authorised and empowered to do all acts, matters, and things for carrying into full effect every such scheme as aforesaid, and the Board and the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education shall for that purpose have the same powers as they have under the Elementary Education Acts, 1870 to 1880, 15 for the purpose of providing sufficient school accommodation for their district, including the power of borrowing money under section ten of the Elementary Education Act, 1873, and the carrying of such scheme into effect shall be deemed to be a work for which 20 the Board is authorised to borrow within the meaning of the Public Works Loans Act, 1875.

36 & 37 Vict.
c. 86.

38 & 39 Vict.
c. 89.

Provision as
to lands of
the Govern-
ors of
Christ's
Hospital.

4. Whereas by the said Order as originally made it was proposed to authorise the Board to put in force the Lands Clauses Acts with reference to a piece of land in the parish of Lewisham, in the county of Kent, belonging to the mayor, and commonalty, 25 and citizens of the City of London, governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the hospitals of Edward, late King of England, the Sixth, of Christ, Bridewell, and Saint Thomas the Apostle, herein-after called the said Governors: And whereas, by agreement between the said Governors and the Board, all powers of 30 purchasing the said land have been struck out of the said Order: And the said Governors have agreed to sell, and the Board have agreed to purchase, all the right and interest of the Governors in a piece of land shown upon the plan (herein-after called the signed 35 plan), signed in duplicate by Walter Vaughan Morgan on behalf of the said Governors, and George Hector Croad on behalf of the Board, deposited in the Parliament Office and in the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons: And whereas the said Governors are trustees for Christ's Hospital without power of sale: Be it therefore enacted that the said Governors may sell all their estate, 40 right, and interest in the piece of land shown on the said signed

plan, and the provisions of the Lands Clauses Acts shall extend and apply to such purchase and sale as if the said Governors were persons under disability within the meaning of section seven of "The Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845." A.D. 1891.

- 5 5. This Act may be cited as the Education Department Provisional Order Confirmation (London) Act, 1891. Short title.

A.D. 1891.

THE SCHOOL BOARD FOR LONDON.

*Provisional Order for putting in force the Lands Clauses
Consolidation Act, 1845.*

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 4th day of May 1891.

WHEREAS the School Board for London require to purchase divers pieces of 5
land for the purposes of the Elementary Education Acts, 1870 and 1873, and
not having been able to purchase the same by agreement, require to put in
force the provisions of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, and the
Acts amending the same, which apply to the purchase and taking of lands
otherwise than by agreement:

And whereas the lands so required to be purchased are set forth in the 10
schedule hereunder written:

And whereas the said Board have made due publication of the notices, and
have duly served the same, according to the requirements of the Elementary
Education Act, 1870, and have presented a petition to the Education Depart- 15
ment praying that an Order may be made authorising the said Board to
put in force the powers of the said Acts with respect to the purchase and
taking of lands otherwise than by agreement, in which petition were stated all
the matters required by the said Elementary Education Act to be stated
therein, and the same hath been supported by such evidence as the said 20
Education Department required:

And whereas the said Department, having considered the said petition and
the proofs of the publication and service of the proper notices, have thought
fit to proceed with the case, and have caused inquiry to be made in the 25
district of the said Board wherein the said lands are situate as to the propriety
of the proposed Order:

Now, therefore, the said Department, having received a report after such
inquiry, and having duly considered the same, do hereby declare that it is
proper, and do hereby order accordingly that the said Board be authorised to put 30
in force, with reference to the pieces of land set forth in the schedule here-
under written, the powers of the said Acts for the purchase and taking of
lands otherwise than by agreement, or any of them.

Signed this 4th day of May 1891.

G. W. KEKEWICH,
Secretary to the Education Department. 35

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO IN THE PRECEDING ORDER.

A.D. 1891.

Plan No. 1.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of St. Botolph without Aldgate, in the city of London, on the south side of Swan Street, abutting west in part on the side of buildings situate on the south side of Swan Street, and in part on the rear of premises on the east side of the Minories, and south upon Goodman's Yard, and containing 14,300 square feet or thereabouts, as the same is described in the Plan No. 1, and distinguished by the Nos. 1 to 5 (both inclusive), together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon, with their appurtenances. The names of the owners, lessees, and occupiers of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows:—

	Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
15	William Neal - - -			
	Rev. John Neal - - -			
	Miss Mary Eleanor Neal - -			
	Miss Ada Clement Neal - -			
	Herbert Neal - - -			
	Alfred Ernest Neal - - -			
20	Rev. Thomas James Burke - -			
	Thomas H. Neal - - -			
	Mrs. Alice Matilda Wickham -			
	Whinfield Hora - - -			
	George Lacey - - -			
25	Charles Wheeler - - -			
	William Blackwell - - -			

Plan No. 3.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Woolwich (detached), in the county of Kent, abutting south on Elizabeth Street, and west and east on land proposed to be laid out for new roads, and containing 32,670 square feet or thereabouts, as the same is described in the Plan No. 3, and distinguished by the No. 1, together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon, with their appurtenances. The names of the owners, lessees, and occupiers of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows:—

	Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
	Colonel Edmund Hegan Kennard -			
	Henry Steinmetz Kennard - -			
	William Francis - - -			

A.D. 1891.

Plan No. 6.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Hackney (St. John), in the county of Middlesex, abutting north-east on Enfield Road and west on Hertford Road, and containing 26,750 square feet or thereabouts, as the same is described in the Plan No. 6, and distinguished by the Nos. 1 to 11 (both inclusive), 5 together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon, with their appurtenances. The names of the owners, lessees, and occupiers of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows:—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.	Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.	10
Richard Benyn -	-	-	-	Thomas Jeffries -	-	-	-	
Parker Todd -	-	-	-	Arthur Clark -	-	-	-	
Mrs. Sarah Ann Skelton -	-	-	-	Mrs. White -	-	-	-	
William Long -	-	-	-	George Ratcliffe -	-	-	-	
William Heffernam -	-	-	-	William C. Field -	-	-	-	15
Frederick Bull -	-	-	-	Mr. Sailes -	-	-	-	
Thomas Fowler -	-	-	-	Henry Foulger -	-	-	-	
Mr. Watson -	-	-	-	Mr. Midwinter -	-	-	-	
Hector Smerald -	-	-	-	James Spry -	-	-	-	
Mr. Richards -	-	-	-	George Spence -	-	-	-	20
Henry Bray -	-	-	-	Thomas Wicks -	-	-	-	
Mr. Leighton -	-	-	-	John Laurence -	-	-	-	
Miss Cane -	-	-	-	Robert Tyler -	-	-	-	

Plan No. 7.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Camberwell (St. 25
Giles), in the county of Surrey, abutting north and north-east on Grove Vale
and lying opposite the junction of Placquett Road with Wildash Road, and
containing 43,560 square feet or thereabouts, as the same is described in the
Plan No. 7, and distinguished by the No. 1 together with all and singular
the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being 30
thereon, with their appurtenances. The names of the owners, lessees, and
occupiers of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows:—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.	35
C. S. Bagot -	-	-	-	
Rev. W. Selwyn -	-	-	-	
Captain Charles William Selwyn -	-	-	-	
Jacob Ritz -	-	-	-	

Plan No. 10.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Chelsea (detached), in the
county of Middlesex, abutting south on Droop Street, and east on the Droop 40

Street Board School premises, and containing 1,085 square feet or thereabouts, A.D. 1891.
as the same is described in the Plan No. 10, and distinguished by the

- No. 1, together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and
buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon, with their appurtenances.
5 The names of the owners, lessees, and occupiers of the said piece or parcel of
land and hereditaments are as follows:—

	Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
10	The Artizans, Labourers, and General Dwellings Company - Mrs. Mary M. Wheatley - William Wheatley - John Martin - John Bright -			

15 Plan No. 11.

- A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Chelsea, in the county of
Middlesex, abutting north-east on Marlborough Road, and south-east and south-
west on the Marlborough Road Board School premises, and containing 5,350
square feet or thereabouts, as the same is described in the Plan No. 11, and
20 distinguished by the Nos. 1 to 7 (both inclusive), together with all and singular the
messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon,
with their appurtenances. The names of the owners, lessees, and occupiers of
the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows:—

	Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
25	The School Board for London - Edward William Perrin - Frederick Charles Scott - Mrs. Ann Perrin - John Pearce -			

30 Plan No. 13.

- A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Islington (St. Mary), in
the county of Middlesex, abutting north-east on Wellington Road, and north-
west on property lately purchased by the School Board for London, and con-
taining 6,195 square feet or thereabouts, as the same is described in the Plan
35 No. 13, and distinguished by the Nos. 1 to 8 (both inclusive), together with
all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing
or being thereon, with their appurtenances. The names of the owners, lessees,

A.D. 1891. and occupiers of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows:—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.	Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
George Frederick Fry -	—			Charles Morton -	-		—
Alfred Robinson -	-			Mrs. E. Pitts -	-		—
Robert Hart -	-			Gas Light and Coke			—
Vestry of St. Mary,				Company -	-		—
Islington -	—			New River Company	-		—
James J. Freeman	-	—		David Ross -	-		—
Richard Norman -	-	—		Henry C. Lewis	-		—
The New Improved Rock				Richard Cook -	-		—
Mutual Benefit Build-				Alfred K. Osborn	-		—
ing Society -	-	—		Mr. Wellicombe	-		—
E. C. Purdie -	-	—		Mr. Caldow -	-		—
Thomas Taylor -	-	—					—
							15

Plan No. 14.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Plumstead, in the county of Kent, abutting west on Purrett Road, and south on the Purrett Road Board School premises, and containing 900 square feet or thereabouts, as the same is described in the Plan No. 14, and distinguished by the No. 1, together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon, with their appurtenances. The names of the owners, lessees, and occupiers of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows:—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.	
Robert B. Warwick -	—			25
Joseph Wicks -	—	—	—	

Plan No. 15.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Camberwell (St. Giles), in the county of Surrey, abutting north on Arthur Street, and south in part on property recently purchased by the School Board for London, and in part on gardens at the rear of Nos. 155 and 157 Bird in Bush Road, and containing 8,740 square feet or thereabouts, as the same is described in the Plan No. 15, and distinguished by the Nos. 1 to 9 (both inclusive), together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon, with their appurtenances. The names of the owners, lessees,

and occupiers of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows :— A.D.1891.

Name.		Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.	Name.		Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
	Charles Ellis	-	-	-	James Bindoff	-	-	-	-
5	William Haynes	-	-	-	Frederick Baker	-	-	-	-
	John Smythe	-	-	-	Mrs. Rolfe	-	-	-	-
	William Bryant	-	-	-	Arthur Hinton	-	-	-	-
	William Edmett	-	-	-	Mr. Harlove	-	-	-	-
	William Day, junr.	-	-	-	John Ashley	-	-	-	-
10	Frederick Pine	-	-	-	Caroline Atkinson	-	-	-	-
	Laurence Green	-	-	-	Mr. Onley	-	-	-	-
	Frederic Laurence	-	-	-	Thomas John Howell	-	-	-	-
	Frederick Mayhew Cutbush	-	-	-	Mr. Whitwell	-	-	-	-
	Thomas Jackson	-	-	-	William Tulley	-	-	-	-
15	Walter Hope	-	-	-	Thomas Harris	-	-	-	-
	John Burgess	-	-	-	Mark Hardy	-	-	-	-
	Henry Burgess	-	-	-	Mr. Bartlett	-	-	-	-
	William Bourne	-	-	-	Mark Cooke	-	-	-	-
	Elizabeth Bindoff	-	-	-	Henry Keefe	-	-	-	-
20	David Bindoff	-	-	-	Mr. Winter	-	-	-	-
	Joseph Bindoff	-	-	-	Miss Ann Ager	-	-	-	-
	Henry Bindoff	-	-	-	Mrs. Elizabeth Glass	-	-	-	-

Plan No. 16.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Camberwell (St. Giles),
25 in the county of Surrey, abutting north-east on Southampton Street, and south-east on the Southampton Street Board School premises, and containing 3,340 square feet or thereabouts, as the same is described in the Plan No. 16, and distinguished by the Nos. 1 and 2, together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being
30 thereon, with their appurtenances. The names of the owners, lessees, and occupiers of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows :—

				Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
35	Thomas Edward Webb -	-	-				
	Thomas Bruce -	-	-				
	John B. Willmott -	-	-				

Plan No. 17.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Tooting Graveney, in the county of Surrey, abutting north-east on "The Broadway," south-east in part on yards at the rear of cottages on the north-west side of Salvador, and in part
[386.] C

A.D. 1891. on premises in the occupation of J. Smith, Florist, and south-west on the Tooting Graveney Board School premises, and containing 10,110 square feet or thereabouts, as the same is described in the Plan No. 17, and distinguished by the Nos. 1 to 6 (both inclusive), together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon, with 5 their appurtenances. The names of the owners, lessees, and occupiers of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows:—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.	
The Representatives of Miss Chalken				10
Carter William Holmes - -				
Ernest William Wilson - -				
Henry Brigden - - - -				15
James Robertson - - - -				
Thomas Taylor - - - -				
Mr. Londen - - - -				

Plan No. 18.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Hampstead (St. John), in the county of Middlesex, abutting north-east on Agincourt Road south-east on the Fleet Road Board School premises, and south-west on the premises of the Hampstead Model Laundry, and containing 5,700 square feet or thereabouts, 20 as the same is described in the Plan No. 18, and distinguished by the No. 1, together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon, with their appurtenances. The names of the owners, lessees, and occupiers of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows:— 25

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.	
The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England - - -				30
Mrs. Elizabeth Salter - - -				
E. G. Salter - - - -				

Plan No. 19.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of St. Marylebone, in the county of Middlesex, abutting north-west on Samford Street, south-east on Nightingale Street, and north-east on the Nightingale Street Board School premises, and containing 1,170 square feet or thereabouts, as the same is 35 described in the Plan No. 19, and distinguished by the Nos. 1 and 2, together

with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon, with their appurtenances. The names of the owners, lessees, and occupiers of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows:—

A.D. 1891.

5	Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
	The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Portman - - - - -			
	Frederick Putnam - - - - -			
10	Mr. E. Flynn - - - - -			
	James Allen - - - - -			
	Mark Mayho - - - - -			
	Miss Emily Frances Lloyd - - - - -			
	William Maton - - - - -			
15	Mr. Smith - - - - -			
	Mr. Weatherhead - - - - -			
	Mr. Butterfield - - - - -			
	Mr. Aptad - - - - -			
	Mr. Dover - - - - -			
	Mr. Calvaner - - - - -			

20

Plan No. 20.

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of St. Pancras, in the county of Middlesex, abutting east, on Stanhope Street, and north and west on the Stanhope Street Board School premises, and containing 1,065 square feet or thereabouts, as the same is described in the Plan No. 20, and distinguished by the No. 1, together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon, with their appurtenances. The names of the owners, lessees, and occupiers of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows:—

	Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
30	Miss Eliza Hollingsworth Seymour - - - - -			
	Francis Myers - - - - -			
	Mr. Waldery - - - - -			
	Miss Cotterell - - - - -			
35	Mr. Groves - - - - -			
	Mr. Tugwood - - - - -			
	Mr. Silverthorn - - - - -			
	Mr. Dailey - - - - -			
	Mr. Franks - - - - -			

A.D. 1891.

Plan No. 21.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Rotherhithe, in the county of Surrey, abutting north-west on Albion Street, south-west on Hadland Street, and north-east and south-east on the Albion Street Board School premises, and containing 6,270 square feet or thereabouts, as the same is described in the Plan No. 21, and distinguished by the Nos. 1 to 6 (both inclusive), together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon, with their appurtenances. The names of the owners, lessees, and occupiers of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows :—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.	Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
Henry J. Bailey - -				Thomas Samuel Comben			
East London Railway Company - - -				John Knight - - -			
Richard Elsworthy - -				Mr. Elliott - - -			
Benjamin Smith - - -				Mr. Hill - - -			
James Elliott - - -				Miss Stone - - -			
Martin Hansell - - -				Edward R. Westbotom -			
J. Stotesbury - - -				Mrs. Meakin - - -			
John Turner - - -				Mr. Harrison - - -			
				John Elliott - - -			

Plan No. 22.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Bermondsey, in the county of Surrey, abutting south-east on Southwark Park Road, and north-west and north-east on the Alma Board School premises, and containing 1,465 square feet or thereabouts, as the same is described in the Plan No. 22, and distinguished by the No. 1, together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon, with their appurtenances. The names of the owners, lessees, and occupiers of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows :—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
John Barton - - -			
Joseph Knight - - -			
The School Board for London -			
John Lancey - - -			

A.D. 1891.

Plan No. 23.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Rotherhithe, in the county of Surrey, abutting west on the Midway Place Board School premises, and south on Midway Place, and east on Bush Road, and containing 18,520 square feet or thereabouts, as the same is described in the Plan No. 23, and distinguished by the Nos. 1 to 16 (both inclusive), together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon, with their appurtenances. The names of the owners, lessees, and occupiers of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows :—

10	Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.	Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.
	Stephen Ram -	-			Mr. Gilbert -	-		
	Henry Webb -	-			Benjamin Low -	-		
	Mortimer Rooke -	-			William Burch -	-		
	George J. W. Abbott -	-			Mr. Smith -	-		
15	William Laurence -	-			Charles Bedford -	-		
	John Mabbs -	-			Mrs. Lovell -	-		
	Edward Leigh -	-			Walter May -	-		
	T. L. Sheriff -	-			Mr. Crammon -	-		
	Mrs. Tiley -	-			Joseph Smith -	-		
20	Ernest G. Jacobs -	-			Mr. Aldridge -	-		
	Henry Rabjohn -	-			Mrs. Greenham -	-		
	Mrs. Caroline Ann Spencer -	-			William Stuart -	-		
	Charles Gibbons -	-			Thomas Saker -	-		
	Stephen Thundow -	-			Mr. Joseph -	-		
25	Charles Bowles -	-			Mrs. Lizemore -	-		
	John Thundow -	-			Mr. Kellick -	-		
	George Martin -	-			Mr. Alexander -	-		
	William Metcalf -	-			George Notley -	-		
	John Eddy -	-			Henry Notley -	-		
30	Mrs. Sarah Stanton -	-			Mr. Wilkins -	-		
	John Bridgman -	-						

Plan No. 24.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, in the county of Surrey, abutting south-west on West Square, south-east on West Street, and north-west on the West Square Board School premises, and containing 9,700 square feet or thereabouts, as the same is described in the Plan No. 24, and distinguished by the Nos. 1 to 5 (both inclusive), together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon, with their appurtenances.

A.D. 1891. The names of the owners, lessees, and occupiers of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows :—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.	
Col. Temple West -	-	-	-	5
Frederick Palser -	-	-	-	
Henry Coleman -	-	-	-	
Miss Howell -	-	-	-	
Mrs. Bachelor -	-	-	-	
Mrs. Perry -	-	-	-	10
Mrs. Baker -	-	-	-	
Joseph Bulcraig -	-	-	-	
James Goodhall -	-	-	-	
Mrs. Nash -	-	-	-	
Mr. May -	-	-	-	15
Mr. Skinner -	-	-	-	
Stanley Bulcraig -	-	-	-	
Nathaniel Edwards -	-	-	-	
Miss Houseship -	-	-	-	
Mrs. Taylor -	-	-	-	20
Mr. Sanford -	-	-	-	
Mr. Featherstone -	-	-	-	
Mrs. Phillips -	-	-	-	
Miss Beaden -	-	-	-	
Miss Marshall -	-	-	-	25
Mrs. Richardson -	-	-	-	

Plan No. 25.

A piece or parcel of land situate in the hamlet of Mile End Old Town, in the county of Middlesex, abutting west on Harford Street, north and east on the "Ben Jonson" Board School premises, and south on Emmott Street, and containing 6,270 square feet or thereabouts, as the same is described in the Plan No. 25, and distinguished by the Nos. 1 to 6 (both inclusive), together with all and singular the messuages and tenements and buildings (if any) now standing or being thereon, with their appurtenances. The names of the owners, lessees, and occupiers of the said piece or parcel of land and hereditaments are as follows :—

Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.	Name.	Owner.	Lessee.	Occupier.	
Eleanor Bunker -	-	-	-	Mr. Taylor -	-	-	-	40
Joseph Hy. White -	-	-	-	Edward Hyams -	-	-	-	
Henry Alfred Laws -	-	-	-	George Forwell -	-	-	-	
James Goodman -	-	-	-	William Griggs -	-	-	-	
Samuel Manchee -	-	-	-	Joseph Baker -	-	-	-	
Mrs. Louisa Maria Bidgood -	-	-	-	Mrs. Banson -	-	-	-	45
Henry Chambers -	-	-	-	Albert Woods -	-	-	-	
Esther Spice -	-	-	-	Mr. Hamilton -	-	-	-	
William Pulsham -	-	-	-	Mrs. Alexander -	-	-	-	
Mrs. Mary Dale -	-	-	-	George Constable -	-	-	-	
Henry George Feather -	-	-	-	Mrs. Laxton -	-	-	-	
Miss Fairbank -	-	-	-					

Elementary Education Provisional Order Confirmation (London).

[H.L.]

A

B I L L

INTITULED

An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Education Department under the Elementary Education Act, 1870, to enable the School Board for London to put in force the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, and the Acts amending the same.

(*Brought from the Lords 25 June 1891.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
25 June 1891.

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[*Price 2½d.*]

[Bill 386.]

A

B I L L

INTITULED

An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Education Department under the Elementary Education Act, 1870, to enable the School Boards for West Ham, Tottenham, Portsmouth, Chiswick, and Hackford and Whitwell United District to put in force the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, and the Acts amending the same. A.D. 1891.

WHEREAS the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education have made certain Provisional Orders under the authority of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, on behalf of the School Boards for West Ham, Tottenham, Portsmouth, Chiswick, and Hackford and Whitwell United District, and it is requisite that the same should be confirmed by Parliament: 33 & 34 Vict.
c. 75.

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. The following Orders shall be and are hereby confirmed, and from and after the passing of this Act shall have full validity and force. Confirmation
of Orders.

2. The School Boards for West Ham, Tottenham, Portsmouth, Chiswick, and Hackford and Whitwell United District shall not, under the powers of this Act, or of the said Orders, without the consent of the Local Government Board, purchase or acquire ten or more houses which after the passing of this Act have been, or on the fifteenth day of December last were, occupied either wholly or partially by persons belonging to the labouring class as tenants or lodgers. Saving with
respect to
houses of
labouring
classes.

[Bill 346.]

A

A.D. 1891. For the purposes of this section the expression "labouring class" includes mechanics, artizans, labourers, and others working for wages, hawkers, costermongers, persons not working for wages but working at some trade or handicraft without employing others except members of their own family, and persons, other than 5 domestic servants, whose income does not exceed an average of thirty shillings a week, and the families of any of such persons who may be residing with them.

Short title. 3. This Act may be cited as the Education Department Provisional Orders Confirmation (West Ham, &c.) Act, 1891. 10

THE SCHOOL BOARD FOR WEST HAM, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Provisional Order for putting in force the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845.

At the Council Chamber, the 3rd day of March 1891.

15

WHEREAS the School Board for the borough of West Ham, in the county of Essex, require to purchase certain pieces of land for the purposes of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, and not having been able to purchase the same by agreement, require to put in force the provisions of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, and the Acts amending the same, which apply 20 to the purchase and taking of lands otherwise than by agreement:

And whereas the lands so required to be purchased are set forth in the schedule hereunder written:

And whereas the said Board have made due publication of the notices, and have duly served the same, according to the requirements of the Elementary 25 Education Act, 1870, and have presented a petition to the Education Department praying that an Order may be made authorising the said School Board to put in force the powers of the said Acts with respect to the purchase and taking of lands otherwise than by agreement, in which petition were stated all the matters required by the said Elementary Education Act to be stated therein, 30 and the same hath been supported by such evidence as the said Education Department required:

And whereas the said Department, having considered the said petition and the proofs of the publication and service of the proper notices, have thought fit to proceed with the case, and have caused inquiry to be made in the district of 35

the said Board wherein the said lands are situate as to the propriety of the proposed Order. A.D. 1891.

Now, therefore, the said Department, having received a report after such inquiry, and having duly considered the same, do hereby declare that it is proper and do hereby order accordingly, that the said Board be authorised to put in force, with reference to the pieces of land set forth in the schedule hereunder written, the powers of the said Acts for the purchase and taking of lands otherwise than by agreement or any of them.

Signed this 3rd day of March 1891.

10 (Signed) F. C. HODGSON,
One of the Assistant Secretaries of the
Education Department.

SCHEDULE to the foregoing Order.

Borough of West Ham, county of Essex.

15 *Forest Gate Site.*

A.—Twelve dwelling-houses and shed on the east side of Whitehall Place, Forest Street East, Forest Gate, abutting west on Whitehall Place, and east on a footpath dividing the same from the premises next herein-after described. Area about 24,890 square feet.

20 B.—Nine dwelling-houses and shed adjoining on the south side of Pleasant Place, Forest Street East, Forest Gate, and footpath lastly referred to, abutting north on Forest Street East aforesaid, and south on gardens at the rear of premises in Broadway, Forest Gate. Area about 18,163 square feet.

Maryland Point, Stratford Site.

25 C.—A piece of vacant land on the west side of Maryland Park, abutting east on Maryland Park aforesaid, and west on Arrow Street. Area about 1,800 square feet.

THE SCHOOL BOARD FOR TOTTENHAM, COUNTY OF
MIDDLESEX.

30 *Provisional Order for putting in force the Lands Clauses*
Consolidation Act, 1845.

At the Council Chamber, the 3rd day of March 1891.

WHEREAS the School Board for the parish of Tottenham, in the county of Middlesex, require to purchase a certain piece of land for the purposes of the

[346.] A 2

A.D. 1891. Elementary Education Act, 1870, and not having been able to purchase the same by agreement, require to put in force the provisions of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, and the Acts amending the same, which apply to the purchase and taking of lands otherwise than by agreement :

And whereas the land so required to be purchased is set forth in the schedule hereunder written :

And whereas the said Board have made due publication of the notices, and have duly served the same, according to the requirements of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, and have presented a petition to the Education Department praying that an Order may be made authorising the said School Board to put in force the powers of the said Acts with respect to the purchase and taking of lands otherwise than by agreement, in which petition were stated all the matters required by the said Elementary Education Act to be stated therein, and the same hath been supported by such evidence as the said Education Department required :

And whereas the said Department, having considered the said petition and the proofs of the publication and service of the proper notices, have thought fit to proceed with the case, and have caused inquiry to be made in the district of the said Board wherein the said land is situate as to the propriety of the proposed Order :

Now, therefore, the said Department, having received a report after such inquiry, and having duly considered the same, do hereby declare that it is proper and do hereby order accordingly, that the said Board be authorised to put in force, with reference to the piece of land set forth in the schedule hereunder written, the powers of the said Acts for the purchase and taking of lands otherwise than by agreement or any of them.

Signed this 3rd day of March 1891.

(Signed) F. C. HODGSON,
 One of the Assistant Secretaries of the
 Education Department.

SCHEDULE to the foregoing Order.

A piece of land situate in the parish of Tottenham, in the county of Middlesex, on the south side of a road leading from the high road to Tottenham Church, and known as Church Road, abutting north on the said Church Road, south on King's Road, and east on land formerly belonging to the trustees of the Lancasterian School, and now to the School Board, together with the three messuages thereon, or on some part thereof, erected, and known as Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Ciren Place, Church Road aforesaid, with their appurtenances, which piece of land contains 13,320 square feet or thereabouts.

THE SCHOOL BOARD FOR PORTSMOUTH, COUNTY OF HANTS. A.D. 1891.

*Provisional Order for putting in force the Lands Clauses
Consolidation Act, 1845.*

5 At the Council Chamber, the 10th day of March 1891.

WHEREAS the School Board for the borough of Portsmouth, in the county of Hants, require to purchase a certain piece of land for the purposes of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, and not having been able to purchase the same by agreement, require to put in force the provisions of the Lands Clauses
10 Consolidation Act, 1845, and the Acts amending the same, which apply to the purchase and taking of lands otherwise than by agreement:

And whereas the land so required to be purchased is set forth in the schedule hereunder written:

And whereas the said Board have made due publication of the notices, and
15 have duly served the same, according to the requirements of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, and have presented a petition to the Education Department praying that an Order may be made authorising the said School Board to put in force the powers of the said Acts with respect to the purchase and taking of lands otherwise than by agreement, in which petition were stated all the matters
20 required by the said Elementary Education Act to be stated therein, and the same hath been supported by such evidence as the said Education Department required:

And whereas the said Department, having considered the said petition and the proofs of the publication and service of the proper notices, have thought fit
25 to proceed with the case, and have caused inquiry to be made in the district of the said Board wherein the said land is situate as to the propriety of the proposed Order:

Now, therefore, the said Department, having received a report after such inquiry, and having duly considered the same, do hereby declare that it is pro er,
30 and do hereby order accordingly, that the said Board be authorised to put in force, with reference to the piece of land set forth in the schedule hereunder written, the powers of the said Acts for the purchase and taking of lands otherwise than by agreement or any of them.

Signed this 10th day of March 1891.

35 (Signed) G. MILLER,
One of the Assistant Secretaries of the
Education Department.

A.D. 1891.

SCHEDULE to the foregoing Order.

Borough of Portsmouth, county of Hants.

The messuages, lands, hereditaments, and premises known as Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17, Arundel Place, Landport, of which Ellen March is the owner or reputed owner, and which are or were in the occupation of 5
Mrs. Pike, Robert George Frear, George Lake, Thomas Elson, Frederick Ogburn, Mrs. White, Emily Gascoigne, Charles Hiley, Mrs. Smith, and Mr. Morey. Area 614 square yards or thereabouts.

THE SCHOOL BOARD FOR CHISWICK, COUNTY OF
MIDDLESEX.

10

*Provisional Order for putting in force the Lands Clauses
Consolidation Act, 1845.*

At the Council Chamber, the 16th day of March 1891.

WHEREAS the School Board for the parish of Chiswick, in the county of Middlesex, require to purchase a certain piece of land for the purposes of the 15
Elementary Education Act, 1870, and not having been able to purchase the same by agreement, require to put in force the provisions of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, and the Acts amending the same, which apply to the purchase and taking of lands otherwise than by agreement :

And whereas the land so required to be purchased is set forth in the 20
schedule hereunder written :

And whereas the said Board have made due publication of the notices, and have duly served the same, according to the requirements of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, and have presented a petition to the Education Department praying that an Order may be made authorising the said School Board to put 25
in force the powers of the said Acts with respect to the purchase and taking of lands otherwise than by agreement, in which petition were stated all the matters required by the said Elementary Education Act to be stated therein, and the same hath been supported by such evidence as the said Education Department required : 30

And whereas the said Department, having considered the said petition and the proofs of the publication and service of the proper notices, have thought fit to proceed with the case, and have caused inquiry to be made in the district of the said Board wherein the said land is situate as to the propriety of the proposed Order : 35

Now, therefore, the said Department, having received a report after such inquiry, and having duly considered the same, do hereby declare that it is proper and do hereby order accordingly, that the said Board be authorised to put in force, with reference to the piece of land set forth in the schedule hereunder written, the powers of the said Acts for the purchase and taking of lands otherwise than by agreement or any of them.

Signed this 16th day of March 1891.

(Signed) F. C. HODGSON,
One of the Assistant Secretaries of the
Education Department.

10

SCHEDULE to the foregoing Order.

Parish of Chiswick, county of Middlesex.

A piece or parcel of land used as market garden ground on the east side of Brook's Lane, Strand-on-the-Green, now in the occupation of Abraham Robert Pitt, and bounded on the west partly by Brook's Lane aforesaid and partly by the existing Strand-on-the-Green school premises, and on the south and east by other land or market garden ground in the occupation of the said Abraham Robert Pitt, and on the north partly by the said Strand-on-the-Green school premises, and partly by the London and South-western Railway. Area about one acre.

THE SCHOOL BOARD FOR HACKFORD AND WHITWELL UNITED DISTRICT, COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Provisional Order for putting in force the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845.

At the Council Chamber, the 16th day of March 1891.

WHEREAS the School Board for the united school district of Hackford and Whitwell, in the county of Norfolk, require to purchase a certain piece of land for the purposes of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, and not having been able to purchase the same by agreement, require to put in force the provisions of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, and the Acts amending the same, which apply to the purchase and taking of lands otherwise than by agreement :

And whereas the land so required to be purchased is set forth in the schedule hereunder written :

A.D. 1891. — And whereas the said Board have made due publication of the notices, and have duly served the same, according to the requirements of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, and have presented a petition to the Education Department praying that an Order may be made authorising the said School Board to put in force the powers of the said Acts with respect to the purchase and taking of lands otherwise than by agreement, in which petition were stated all the matters required by the said Elementary Education Act to be stated therein, and the same hath been supported by such evidence as the said Education Department required :

And whereas the said Department, having considered the said petition and the proofs of the publication and service of the proper notices, have thought fit to proceed with the case, and have caused inquiry to be made in the district of the said Board wherein the said land is situate as to the propriety of the proposed Order :

Now, therefore, the said Department, having received a report after such inquiry, and having duly considered the same, do hereby declare that it is proper and do hereby order accordingly, that the said Board be authorised to put in force, with reference to the piece of land set forth in the schedule hereunder written, the powers of the said Acts for the purchase and taking of lands otherwise than by agreement or any of them.

Signed this 16th day of March 1891.

(Signed) G. MILLER,
 One of the Assistant Secretaries of the
 Education Department.

SCHEDULE to the foregoing Order.

A piece of land situate in the parish of Whitwell, in the county of Norfolk, in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Brownsell, and containing three-quarters of an acre or thereabouts, being 40 yards wide and 80 yards in length, forming part of the "Cottage Close" there, commencing at Robin's Lane, and running parallel with the Sun Barn Road towards the Hackford Cemetery.

Elementary Education
Provisional Orders
Confirmation (West
Ham, &c.). [H.L.]

A

B I L L

INTITLED

An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Education Department under the Elementary Education Act, 1870, to enable the School Boards for West Ham, Tottenham, Portsmouth, Chiswick, and Hackford and Whitwell United District to put in force the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, and the Acts amending the same.

(*Brought from the Lords 29 May 1891.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
29 May 1891.*

PRINTED BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller from
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JOHN MENZIES & Co., 12, Hanover Street, Edinburgh, and
88 and 90, West Nile Street, Glasgow; or
HODGERS, FIGGIS, & Co., 104, Grafton Street, Dublin.

[*Price 1½d.*]

[Bill 346.]

A

B I L L

TO

Amend the Employers Liability Act, 1880.

A.D. 1891.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Employers Liability Act, 1880:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and 5 Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. Where, after the commencement of this Act, personal injury is caused to a workman by reason of the negligence of any person in the service of the employer of such workman,

Compensation for injuries.

10 The workman, or in case of death his representatives, shall have the same right of compensation and remedies against the employer as if the workman had not been a workman of nor in the service of the employer, nor engaged in his work.

Persons liable in case of injuries sustained through neglect.

2. Where the execution of any work is being carried into effect 15 under any contract, and personal injury is caused to a workman employed by the contractor or by any sub-contractor;

Provisions where work is under contract.

(1.) by reason of any defect in the condition or arrangement of the ways, works, machinery, plant, buildings, or premises; and the defect or the failure to discover or remedy the defect arose 20 from the negligence of the person for whom the work or any part thereof is done, or of some person being in his service and entrusted by him with the duty of seeing that such condition or arrangement is proper.

(2.) The person for whom the work or that part of the work is 25 done shall be liable to pay compensation for the injury as if the workman had been employed by him, and for that purpose shall be deemed to be the employer of the workman within the meaning of this Act.

[Bill 30.]

A

A.D. 1891.

Private
contract no
defence.Mode of
serving
notice of
injury.

3. After the commencement of this Act no contract which deprives a workman of any right under this Act shall constitute a defence to any action brought for the recovery of compensation under this Act.

4.—(1.) An action for the recovery under this Act of compensation for an injury shall not be brought unless notice that injury has been sustained is given within six months, and the action is commenced within twelve months from the date of the accident causing the injury, or in case of death within twelve months from the time of death; 5 10

Provided always, that the want of notice required by this subsection shall not be a bar to the maintenance of the action if the judge shall be of opinion that there was reasonable excuse for not giving such notice.

(2.) The notice may be served by delivering the same to or 15 leaving the same at the residence or place of business of the employer, or sending the same by post by a registered letter addressed to the employer at his last known residence or place of business.

(3.) The notice if served by post shall be deemed to have been 20 served at the time when a letter containing the same would be delivered in the ordinary course of post, and in proving the service of such notice it shall be sufficient to prove that the notice was properly addressed and registered.

(4.) Where the employer is a body of persons, corporate or 25 unincorporate, the notice shall be served by delivering the same at or by sending it by post in a registered letter addressed to the office, or, if there be more than one office, any one of the offices of such body.

A notice under this section shall not be deemed invalid by reason 30 of any defect or inaccuracy therein, unless the judge who tries the action arising from the injury mentioned in the notice shall be of opinion that the defendant in the action is prejudiced in his defence by such defect or inaccuracy, and that the defect or inaccuracy was for the purpose of misleading. 35

Trial of
actions.

5.—(1.) Every action for recovery of compensation under this Act shall be brought in a county court, but may, upon the application of either plaintiff or defendant, be removed into a superior court in like manner and upon the same conditions as an action commenced in a county court may by law be removed. 40

(2.) Upon the trial of any such action in a county court before the judge without a jury one or more assessors may be appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of compensation. A.D. 1871.

(3.) For the purpose of regulating the conditions and mode of appointment and remuneration of such assessors and all matters of procedure relating to their duties, also for the purpose of consolidating any actions under this Act in a county court, and otherwise preventing multiplicity of such actions, rules and regulations may be made, varied, and repealed from time to time in the same manner as rules and regulations for regulating the practice and procedure in other actions in county courts.

“County court” shall, with respect to Scotland, mean the “sheriff’s court,” and shall, with respect to Ireland, mean the “civil bill court.”

15 In Scotland any action under this Act may be removed to the Court of Session at the instance of either party in the manner provided by, and subject to the conditions prescribed by, section nine of the Sheriff Courts (Scotland) Act, 1877.

In Scotland the sheriff may conjoin actions arising out of the same occurrence or cause of action, though at the instance of different parties and in respect of different injuries.

6. Where any personal injury is caused to a workman by reason of any wrongful act, neglect, or default of his employer in connexion with the work in which the workman was employed, and the workman is, or, in case of death, his representatives are, entitled, independently of this Act, to any compensation from the employer, an action for the compensation may be brought in the like court and in the like manner, but within the same time and after the same notice, as if it had been brought under this Act, and the same action may include a claim for any such compensation as aforesaid, and also a claim for any compensation recoverable under this Act. Other claims.

Nothing in this Act shall take away or prejudicially affect any right or remedy to which any person is or would be entitled independently of this Act.

35 7.—(1.) The expression “workman” means any person who, being a labourer, servant in husbandry, journeyman, artificer, handicraftsman, seaman, or miner, or otherwise engaged in manual labour, has entered into or works under a contract of service with an employer, whether the contract is express or implied, is verbal Definitions.

A.D. 1891. or in writing, and is a contract of service or a contract personally to execute any work, and this Act shall apply to every railway servant, and to every person employed in or about a public conveyance by land, or in or about a vessel engaged in inland navigation, as if he were a workman. 5

(2.) The expression "employer" includes a body of persons, corporate or unincorporate, the representatives of a deceased employer, the persons liable to pay compensation under sections one and two of this Act.

(3.) The expression "seamen" includes every person serving on board any ship or vessel. The expression "representatives" means legal personal representatives, and expressions referring to the representatives of a deceased workman shall be construed as including the persons entitled to compensation in case of his death. 10

Repeal of
Act, 1880.

8. The Employers Liability Act, 1880, is hereby repealed. 15

Commence-
ment of Act.

9. This Act shall come into operation on the *first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two*, which date is in this Act referred to as the commencement of this Act.

Short title.

10. This Act may be cited as the Employers Liability Act, 1891. 20

Employers Liability Act (1880) Amendment.

A

B I L L

To amend the Employers Liability
Act, 1880.

(Prepared and brought in by
Mr. Burt, Mr. Broadhurst, Mr. Joyce,
Mr. Haldane, and Mr. Lockwood.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
26 November 1890.

PRINTED BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOOD,
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88 and 90, West Nile Street, Glasgow; or
HODGES, FIGGIS, & CO., 104, Grafton Street, Dublin.

[*Price 1d.*]

[Bill 30.]

A

B I L L

FOR

Facilitating the Reinstatement of Evicted Tenants in Ireland. A.D. 1891.

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

- 5 **1.** In the case of any agricultural or pastoral holding of which the landlord has recovered possession by process of law from the tenant of such holding since the first day of May one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, and prior to the *first day of May one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one*, and where the said
- 10 tenant is not in occupation of the holding as tenant, it shall be lawful for the Land Commission, on the joint application of such former landlord and former tenant of such holding, to advance to the said landlord such sum as they shall think proper, not exceeding twice the former annual rent of such holding, and such sum shall
- 15 be in full discharge of all claims for antecedent arrears, costs, or otherwise against such former tenant, and shall be a charge on the tenant's interest in the said holding, and liable to all the provisions of the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1885, and the Acts amending the same, as if it were a sum advanced for the purchase
- 20 of said holding, and the occupier shall be bound to pay the annual instalments as if they were instalments on a sum advanced to him for the purchase of said holding, and he shall also, after such reinstatement in the holding, be deemed to be a tenant of a present tenancy under the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, and his
- 25 holding shall be subject to all the provisions of the said Act with regard to present tenancies, and he shall have the same interest in the holding as if he had been in continuous occupation thereof. .

Advance of money.

2. For the purposes of this Act the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland shall advance to the Land Commission out
- 30 of any moneys at their disposal, or which they may raise on the [Bill 362.]

Powers of Irish Church Temporalities Commissioners.

A.D. 1891. security of their annual income, such sum not exceeding in the whole the sum of *one hundred thousand pounds*, as the Commissioners of the Treasury may from time to time direct.

Application of provisions of Irish Church Act. **3.** The several provisions of the Irish Church Act, 1869, with respect to the raising of money by the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland, and the giving of security for the repayment thereof, and of interest thereon, and with respect to the power of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt to make advances to the said Commissioners of Church Temporalities, and with respect to the powers of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury in relation to the money so to be raised, shall be extended, and shall apply to the purposes of this Act as fully as such provisions apply to the purposes of the Irish Church Act, 1869.

Short title. **4.** This Act may be cited as the Evicted Tenants (Ireland) Reinstatement Act, 1891.

Evicted Tenants (Ireland) Reinstatement.

A

B I L L

For facilitating the Reinstatement of
Evicted Tenants in Ireland.

(Prepared and brought in by
*Mr. Parnell, Mr. John Redmond, Mr. Clancy,
Mr. Mahony, Mr. Carey, and Colonel Nolan.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
12 June 1891.*

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JOHN MENZIES & Co., 12, Hanover Street, Edinburgh, and
88 and 90, West Nile Street, Glasgow; or
HODGES, FREGGIS, & Co., 10½, Grafton Street, Dublin.

[*Price ½d.*]

[Bill 362.]

Evidence Bill. [H.L.]

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES.

PART I.

WITNESSES.

Competency of Witnesses.

Clause.

1. Witness not incompetent by reason of interest or crime.
2. How far parties admissible witnesses.
3. Evidence in divorce proceedings.
4. Husbands and wives not compellable to disclose communications during marriage.
5. Corroboration of evidence in actions for breach of promise of marriage.

Examination of Witnesses.

6. Power to administer oath.
7. Obligation to answer question tending to establish civil liability.
8. How far a party may discredit his own witness.
9. Proof of contradictory statements of hostile witness.
10. Cross-examination of witness as to previous statements in writing.
11. Cross-examination as to conviction of witness.
12. Summing up of evidence in cases of felony and misdemeanor.
13. Summoning and examination of witnesses in ecclesiastical courts.
14. Examination of witnesses before grand juries.

Attendance of Witnesses.

15. Warrant for bringing up prisoner to give evidence.
16. Process for attendance of witnesses outside the jurisdiction.
17. Application to Scotland.

PART II.

PROOF AND ADMISSIBILITY OF PUBLIC AND OTHER DOCUMENTS.

Clause.

18. Evidence of certain English and Irish Acts.
 19. Evidence of private Acts and of journals of Parliament, and of royal proclamations.
 20. Evidence of colonial laws and bills.
 21. Evidence of proclamations, departmental orders, &c.
 22. Proceedings of Board of Trade and Board of Agriculture.
 23. Evidence of foreign and colonial acts of state, judgments, &c.
 24. Examined or certified copies of, or extracts from, public documents to be admissible.
 25. Reciprocal admissibility of documents in different parts of Her Majesty's dominions.
 26. Proof of records in Record Office and in Public Record Office of Ireland.
 27. Proof of seal or signature not necessary.
 28. Judicial notice of signatures of judges.
 29. Where proof by attesting witness not necessary.
 30. Comparison of disputed writing with writing proved to be genuine.
 31. Proof of conviction or acquittal.
 32. Punishment for forgery, &c.
 33. Punishment for falsely certifying copies or extracts.
 34. Impounding of documents.
 35. Trial of offences.
-

PART III.

EVIDENCE BY COMMISSION IN CIVIL PROCEEDINGS.

36. Order for examination of witnesses in Supreme Court.
 37. Examination of witnesses out of the jurisdiction of the court ordering the examination.
 38. Oath or affirmation of witness.
 39. Perjury.
-

PART IV.

DEPOSITIONS UNDER SPECIAL ACTS.

Clause.

- 40. Power to take evidence as to certain offences committed abroad.
 - 41. Depositions under Merchant Shipping Acts.
-

PART V.

EVIDENCE FOR FOREIGN PROCEEDINGS.

- 42. Order for examination of witnesses in relation to legal proceeding pending before foreign tribunal.
 - 43. Powers of Secretary of State to order evidence to be taken for criminal proceeding in foreign country.
-

PART VI.

ASCERTAINMENT OF LAW.

- 44. Remitting case for ascertainment of law.
 - 45. Certified copies of the opinion to be given.
 - 46. Procedure after obtaining certified copy of opinion.
 - 47. Review by House of Lords or Judicial Committee.
 - 48. Opinion on case remitted by foreign court.
-

PART VII.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

- 49. Meaning of "legal proceeding."
- 50. Repeal.
- 51. Short title.

SCHEDULES.

A
B I L L

INTITULED

An Act to consolidate certain Enactments relating to Evidence. A.D. 1891.

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

5 PART I.

WITNESSES.

Competency of Witnesses.

1. A person is not incompetent to give evidence by reason of interest or crime.

10 2.—(1.) The parties to any legal proceeding; and the husbands and wives of the parties, and the persons on whose behalf any legal proceeding is brought or defended are, except as by this Act provided, competent and compellable to give evidence therein.

(2.) Provided that nothing in this section—

15 (a.) shall, in a criminal proceeding, make the person charged, or the wife or husband of that person, competent or compellable to give evidence in that proceeding; or

20 (b.) shall affect any enactment under which the person charged or the wife or husband of that person is at the commencement of this Act competent or compellable to give evidence in a criminal proceeding; or

(c.) shall make any person compellable to answer any question tending to criminate himself.

25 (3.) A proceeding on the revenue side of the Queen's Bench Division, or in Ireland of the Exchequer Division, of the High Court is not a criminal proceeding within the meaning of this section.

[Bill 335.]

A

Witness not incompetent by reason of interest or crime. [6 & 7 Vict. c. 85. s. 1.] How far parties admissible witnesses. [14 & 15 Vict. c. 99. ss. 2, 3. 16 & 17 Vict. c. 83. ss. 1, 2. 28 & 29 Vict. c. 104. s. 34.]

A.D. 1891.

Evidence in
divorce pro-
ceedings.
[32 & 33 Vict.
c. 68. s. 3.]

Husbands
and wives
not compell-
able to dis-
close com-
munications
during mar-
riage.
[16 & 17 Vict.
c. 83. s. 3.]

Corroborat-
ion of
evidence in
actions for
breach of
promise of
marriage.
[32 & 33 Vict.
c. 68. s. 2.]

Power to
administer
oath.
[14 & 15 Vict.
c. 99. s. 16.
19 & 20 Vict.
c. 113. s. 3.]

Obligation
to answer
question
tending to
establish civil
liability.
[46 G. 3.
c. 37.]

How far a
party may
discredit his
own wit-
ness.
[17 & 18 Vict.
c. 125. s. 22.
19 & 20 Vict.
c. 102. s. 25.
28 & 29 Vict.
c. 18. s. 3.]

Proof of con-
tradictory
statements of
hostile
witness.
[17 & 18 Vict.
c. 125. s. 23.
19 & 20 Vict.
c. 102. s. 26.
28 & 29 Vict.
c. 18. s. 4.]

3. A witness in any proceeding instituted in consequence of adultery, whether a party to the proceeding or not, is not liable to be asked or bound to answer any question tending to show that he or she has been guilty of adultery, unless that witness has already given evidence in the same proceeding in disproof of his or her alleged adultery. 5

4. A husband cannot be compelled to disclose any communication made to him by his wife during marriage, and a wife cannot be compelled to disclose any communication made to her by her husband during marriage. 10

5. In an action for breach of promise of marriage, a verdict or judgment shall not be given for the plaintiff unless the plaintiff's testimony is corroborated by some other material evidence in support of the promise.

Examination of Witnesses.

15

6. Every court and judge, and every person having by law or consent of parties authority to hear and receive evidence, has power to administer an oath to every witness who is legally called to give evidence before that court or judge or person.

7. A witness is not entitled to refuse to answer a question 20 on the sole ground that the answering of the question may establish, or tend to establish, his liability to a civil proceeding, at the instance either of the Crown or of any other person.

8. A party producing a witness may not impeach his credit by general evidence of bad character, but he may contradict him by 25 other evidence, and may, if the witness in the opinion of the court proves hostile, by leave of the court prove that he made at other times a statement inconsistent with his present testimony; but, before this proof can be given, the circumstances of the supposed statement, sufficient to designate the particular occasion, must be 30 mentioned to the witness, and he must be asked whether or not he made the statement.

9. If in any legal proceeding a witness, on cross-examination as to a former statement made by him relative to the subject matter 35 of proceeding and inconsistent with his present testimony, does not admit that he made the statement, proof may be given that he did in fact make it; but, before this proof can be given, the circumstances of the supposed statement, sufficient to designate the

particular occasion, must be mentioned to the witness, and he must be asked whether or not he made the statement. A.D. 1891.

10. In any legal proceeding a witness may be cross-examined as to previous statements made by him in writing, or reduced into writing, relative to the subject matter of the proceeding, without the writing being shown to him; but if it is intended to contradict the witness by the writing, his attention must, before such contradictory proof is given, be drawn to those parts of the writing which are to be used for the purpose of contradicting him.

Cross-examination of witness as to previous statements in writing. [17 & 18 Vict. c. 125. s. 24. 19 & 20 Vict. c. 102. s. 27. 28 & 29 Vict. c. 18. s. 5.]

Provided that the judge may at any time during the trial require the production of the writing for his inspection, and may thereupon make such use of it for the purposes of the trial as he thinks fit.

Cross-examination as to conviction of witness.

11. In any legal proceeding a witness may be questioned as to whether he has been convicted of any felony or misdemeanor, and if he does not admit that he has been so convicted, or refuses to answer, the person cross-examining may prove the conviction.

[17 & 18 Vict. c. 125. s. 25. 19 & 20 Vict. c. 102. s. 28. 28 & 29 Vict. c. 18. s. 6.]

12.—(1.) In any trial for felony or misdemeanor, if a prisoner or defendant is defended by counsel, but not otherwise, it is the duty of the presiding judge, at the close of the case for the prosecution, to ask the counsel for each prisoner or defendant who is defended by counsel, whether he intends to adduce evidence, and if none of the counsel announces his intention to adduce evidence, the counsel for the prosecution is entitled to address the jury a second time for the purpose of summing up the evidence.

Summing up of evidence in cases of felony and misdemeanor. [28 & 29 Vict. c. 18. ss. 2, 9.]

(2.) In any such trial, whether the prisoners or defendants, or any of them, are defended by counsel or not, every prisoner or defendant, or, if he is defended by counsel, his counsel, is entitled, if he thinks fit, to open his case, and after the conclusion of the opening to examine such witnesses as he thinks fit, and when all the evidence is concluded, to sum up the evidence.

(3.) For the purposes of this section the word "counsel" includes solicitors in all cases where solicitors are allowed by law or the practice of the court to appear as advocates.

13. In any proceeding in any ecclesiastical court the court may summon before it and examine or cause to be examined witnesses vivâ voce and either before or after examination by depositions or affidavit, and notes of the evidence shall be taken down in writing by the judge or registrar, or by such other person and in such manner as the judge of the court directs.

Summoning and examination of witnesses in ecclesiastical courts. 17 & 18 Vict. c. 47.

A.D. 1891.

Examination
of witnesses
before grand
juries.
[19 & 20
Vict. c. 54.]

14.—(1.) The foreman of every grand jury empannelled in England, Wales, or Ireland, or some member of the grand jury acting on his behalf in the examination of witnesses in support of a bill of indictment, shall administer an oath to all persons who appear before the grand jury to give evidence, and all persons attending before the grand jury to give evidence may be sworn and examined on oath by the grand jury touching the matter in question. 5

(2.) The name of every witness so examined or intended to be so examined shall be indorsed on the bill of indictment, and the foreman of the grand jury, or some member thereof acting on his behalf as aforesaid, shall write his initials against the name of every witness so sworn and examined. 10

(3.) If any person wilfully gives false evidence in support of any bill of indictment he is guilty of perjury.

(4.) Nothing in this section affects any fees by law payable to any officer of any court for swearing witnesses. 15

Attendance of Witnesses.

Warrant for
bringing up
prisoner to
give evi-
dence.
[44 Geo. 3.
c. 102.
16 & 17 Vict.
c. 30. s. 9.]

15.—(1.) A judge of the High Court in England or Ireland as to prisoners confined in England, Wales, or Ireland, and a Secretary of State as to prisoners confined in England or Wales may, if he thinks fit, on application by affidavit, issue a warrant under his hand for bringing up a prisoner confined in any prison or other place in England, Wales, or Ireland, under any sentence or under commitment for trial or otherwise, before any court or any judge in England, Wales, or Ireland, to be examined as a witness in any legal proceeding before that court or judge. 20 25

(2.) The prisoner to whom the warrant applies shall be brought before the court or the judge under the same care and custody, and shall be dealt with in the same manner as a prisoner required by any writ of habeas corpus to be brought before the High Court in any proceeding before that court. 30

Process for
attendance of
witnesses
outside the
jurisdiction.
[45 Geo. 3.
c. 92.
17 & 18 Vict.
c. 34. ss. 1, 2,
3, 4.
47 & 48 Vict.
c. 61. s. 16.]

16.—(1.) In any civil proceeding in the High Court in England, or Ireland, or in the Court of Session in Scotland, if it appears to the court or a judge that it is proper to compel the attendance at any trial or hearing of a witness not within the jurisdiction of the court, the court or judge may make a special order that a writ or process issue, commanding the witness to attend wherever he may be within the United Kingdom, and thereupon the service of the writ or process shall be as effectual as if it had been served within the jurisdiction of the court from which it issues. 35 40

(2.) The writ or process shall have at the foot thereof a statement that it is issued by the special order of the court or judge, and shall not be issued without such a special order. A.D. 1891.

(3.) The service of a writ or process on a person in any part of the United Kingdom requiring him to attend and give evidence in a criminal proceeding in any other part of the United Kingdom, shall be as effectual as if the writ or process had been served in that part of the United Kingdom where the person served is required to attend.

(4.) If in any civil or criminal proceeding a person served with the writ or process does not appear in obedience thereto, the court from which it issued, or a judge thereof, on proof of the service thereof, and of default of attendance, may send a certificate of the default, under the seal of the court or under the hand of a judge thereof, to the High Court in England, if the service was made in England or Wales, or to the High Court in Ireland, if the service was made in Ireland, or to the Court of Session, or, in the case of a criminal proceeding, to the Court of Justiciary, if the service was made in Scotland, and the court to which the certificate is so sent may punish the person having made default in like manner as if that person had neglected or refused to attend in obedience to a writ or process issued out of that court.

(5.) Provided that a person shall not be punished for default of attendance unless it is made to appear to the court that a reasonable and sufficient sum of money to defray the expenses of coming and attending to give evidence, and of returning from giving evidence, was tendered to that person at the time when the writ or process was served.

17. This Part of this Act shall not, except as expressly provided with respect to attendance of witnesses, apply to Scotland. Application to Scotland.

PART II.

PROOF AND ADMISSIBILITY OF PUBLIC AND OTHER DOCUMENTS.

18. A copy of an Act passed before the union of Great Britain and Ireland by the Parliament of England, or by the Parliament of Great Britain, and printed by the duly authorised printer, is evidence thereof in Ireland, and a copy of an Act passed before Evidence of certain English and Irish Acts.
[41 G. 3.
c. 90. s. 9.]

A.D. 1891. the union of Great Britain and Ireland by the Parliament of Ireland, and printed by the duly authorised printer, is evidence thereof in England, Wales, and Scotland.

Evidence of private Acts and of journals of Parliament, and of royal proclamations.

[8 & 9 Vict. c. 113. ss. 3, 5. 45 Vict. c. 9. s. 2.]

Evidence of colonial laws and bills. [28 & 29 Vict. c. 63. s. 6.]

19. A copy of a private or local and personal Act printed by the Queen's printer, or under the superintendence or authority of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, and a copy of the journals of either House of Parliament or of a royal proclamation, printed by the Queen's printer, or under the superintendence or authority of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, or by the printers to either House of Parliament, is evidence thereof in England, Wales, and Ireland. 10

20. The certificate of the proper officer of any legislature of a British possession or part of a British possession to the effect that the document to which it is attached is a true copy of any law assented to by the governor of that possession or part, or of any Bill reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure by that governor, is evidence that the document so certified is a true copy of the law or Bill, and that the law has been duly passed and assented to, or that the Bill has been duly passed and presented to the governor, as the case may be, and any proclamation published by the authority of the governor in any newspaper in the possession to which the law or Bill relates, and signifying Her Majesty's disallowance of the law, or Her Majesty's assent to the reserved Bill, is evidence throughout Her Majesty's dominions of the disallowance or assent. 15 20

Evidence of proclamations, departmental orders, &c. [17 & 18 Vict. c. 104. s. 7.

31 & 32 Vict. c. 37. s. 2, 3. 33 & 34 Vict. c. 14. s. 12 (5).

33 & 34 Vict. c. 75. ss. 83, 84.

33 & 34 Vict. c. 79. s. 21.

34 & 35 Vict. c. 70. s. 5.

38 & 39 Vict. c. 22. s. 9.

40 & 41 Vict. c. 21. s. 51.

21. Evidence of any proclamation, order, warrant, licence, certificate, rule, regulation, or other document issued by Her Majesty or by the Privy Council, or by any department or officer mentioned in the first column of the First Schedule to this Act, or by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, either alone or acting with the advice of the Privy Council in Ireland, may be given as follows :— 30

(a.) By the production of a copy of the London, Edinburgh, or Dublin Gazette, as the case may be, containing a copy of the document ; or

(b.) By the production of a copy of the document printed by the Queen's printer in England, or by the Queen's printer in Ireland, or under the superintendence or authority of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, or, where the question arises in a court in any British possession, of a copy printed under the authority of the legislature of that British possession ; or 35

- (c.) In the case of any document issued by Her Majesty, or by the Privy Council in England or Ireland, or by the Lord Lieutenant, either alone or acting with the advice of the Privy Council in Ireland, by the production of a copy or extract certified to be true by the proper officer of the Privy Council in England or Ireland, as the case may be, or by any one of the lords or others of the Privy Council in England or Ireland, as the case may be; or
- (d.) In the case of any document issued by any department or officer mentioned in the first column of the First Schedule to this Act, by the production of the document authenticated by the seal of the department or by the signature of the person specified in the second column of that Schedule in connexion with that department or officer, or by the production of a copy of or extract from that document certified as true by that officer.
22. A certificate signed by the President of the Board of Trade, or by the President or any member of the Board of Agriculture, that any order made, certificate or licence issued, or act done, is the order, certificate, licence, or act of the Board of Trade or of the Board of Agriculture, as the case may be, is conclusive evidence of the fact so certified.
- 23.—(1.) Evidence of any proclamation, treaty, or other act of state of any foreign state, or of any British possession, may, in England, Wales, or Ireland, be given by the production either of an examined copy or of a copy authenticated by the seal of the foreign state or of the British possession to which the original document belongs.
- (2.) Any document being a judgment, decree, order, or other judicial record of any court in any foreign state or in any British possession, and any affidavit, pleading, or other legal document filed or deposited in any such court, may, in England, Wales, or Ireland be proved by the production, either of an examined copy or of a copy authenticated by the seal of the court to which the original document belongs, or, if that court has no seal, by the signature of a judge of that court with a statement in writing on the copy by the judge and attached to his signature that the court whereof he is a judge has no seal.
- 24.—(1.) Whenever any book or other document is of such a public nature as to be admissible in evidence on production from the proper custody, any copy thereof or extract therefrom

A.D. 1891.

40 & 41 Vict.
c. 53. s. 58.45 Vict. c. 9.
s. 4.

46 & 47 Vict.

c. 52. s. 140.

47 & 48 Vict.

c. 76. s. 15.

51 & 52 Vict.

c. 25. s. 53.

52 & 53 Vict.

c. 30. s. 7.]

53 & 54 Vict.

Proceedings
of Board
of Trade and
Board of
Agriculture.

[46 & 47

Vict. c. 52.

s. 140.

51 & 52 Vict.

c. 25. s. 53.

52 & 53 Vict.

c. 30. s. 7.

53 & 54 Vict.

c. 63. s. 30.]

Evidence of
foreign and
colonial acts
of state,
judgments,
&c.

[14 & 15 Vict.

c. 99. ss. 7,

18.]

Examined or
certified
copies of, or
extracts

A.D. 1891.
—
from public documents to be admissible.

[14 & 15 Vict.
c. 99. s. 14.]

is admissible in evidence in England, Wales, or Ireland if it is proved to be an examined copy or extract, or purports to be signed and certified as true by the officer to whose custody the original is intrusted.

(2.) The said officer shall furnish a certified copy or extract to 5 any person applying at a reasonable time, on payment of such sum for every folio as may be authorised and required by law, or if there is no sum so authorised and required, upon payment of threepence for every folio of seventy-two words.

Reciprocal admissibility of documents in different parts of Her Majesty's dominions.
[14 & 15 Vict.
c. 99. ss. 9, 10,
11.]

25. Where any document is admissible in evidence in England, 10 Wales, or Ireland, without proof of the seal or stamp or signature authenticating it, or of the judicial or official character of the person purporting to have signed it, that document is admissible in evidence to the same extent and for the same purpose in Ireland, and in England and Wales respectively, and in any British 15 possession.

Proof of records in Record Office and in Public Record Office of Ireland.
[1 & 2 Vict.
c. 94. s. 13.
30 & 31 Vict.
c. 70. s. 20.]

26. A copy of any record in the Record Office in England, or in the Public Record Office of Ireland, examined and certified as true by the proper officer, and authenticated by the seal of the Record Office in England or the Public Record Office 20 of Ireland, as the case may be, is admissible in evidence in every case in which the original record would have been admissible in evidence.

Proof of seal or signature not necessary.
[8 & 9 Vict.
c. 113. s. 1.]

27. Where any document is admissible in evidence, if authenticated in the manner required by law, that document is 25 admissible in England, Wales, or Ireland, if it purports to be so authenticated, without proof of the stamp or seal required for its authentication, or of the signature or of the official character of the person who appears to have signed it.

Judicial notice of signatures of judges.
[8 & 9 Vict.
c. 113. s. 2.]

28. All courts and judicial officers in England, Wales, and Ireland 30 are required to take judicial notice of the signature of any judge of the High Court or of the Court of Appeal in England, attached or appended to any order, certificate, or other judicial or official document.

Where proof by attesting witness not necessary.
[17 & 18 Vict.
c. 125. s. 26.
19 & 20 Vict.
c. 102. s. 29.
28 & 29 Vict.
c. 18. s. 7.]

29. Where attestation is not necessary to the validity of an 35 instrument, the instrument may in England, Wales, and Ireland be proved as if there had been no attesting witness thereto.

Comparison of disputed writing with writing proved to be genuine.
[17 & 18 Vict.
c. 125. s. 27.
19 & 20 Vict.
c. 102. s. 30.
28 & 29 Vict.
c. 18. s. 8.]

30. Comparison of a disputed writing with any writing proved to the satisfaction of the court to be genuine may in England, Wales, and Ireland be made by a witness, and the writings and the evidence 40 of witnesses respecting them may be submitted to the court and jury

as evidence of the genuineness or otherwise of the writing in A.D. 1891.
dispute.

31.—(1.) Where evidence of a previous conviction against any person may be given, the conviction may be proved by producing
5 a record or extract thereof, and giving proof of the identity of the said person with the person appearing in the record or extract to have been convicted.

(2.) A record or extract of a conviction shall,—

- 10 (a) in the case of an indictable offence, consist of a certificate containing the substance and effect only (omitting the formal part) of the indictment and conviction, and signed by the clerk of the court or other officer having the custody of the records of the court by which the conviction was made, or by his deputy; and
- 15 (b) in the case of a summary conviction, consist of a copy of the conviction signed by any justice of the peace for the county or place where the conviction was made, or by the proper officer of the court by which the conviction was made, or by the clerk or other officer of any court to which the
20 conviction has been returned.

(3.) A previous conviction in any one part of the United Kingdom may be proved against a prisoner in any other part of the United Kingdom.

25 (4.) A fee not exceeding five shillings may be charged for a record of a conviction given in pursuance of this section.

(5.) The mode of proving a previous conviction authorised by this section is in addition to and not in exclusion of any other authorised mode of proving the conviction.

30 (6.) The provisions of this section apply to an acquittal in like manner as they apply to a conviction.

32. If any person commits any of the following offences, namely,—

- 35 (a.) Forges or tenders in evidence, knowing the same to have been forged, any certificate authorised by this Act to be annexed to a copy of or extract from any proclamation, order, or regulation; or
- 40 (b.) Prints any copy of any private Act, or of the journals of either House of Parliament, or of any Act, proclamation, order, regulation, royal warrant, circular, list, gazette, or document, which falsely purports to have been printed by the Queen's printer, or by the printer to either House of Parliament, or under the superintendence or authority of Her Majesty's

Proof of conviction or acquittal.

[7 & 8 Geo. 4. c. 28. s. 11. 14 & 15 Vict. c. 99. s. 13. 17 & 18 Vict. c. 125. s. 25. 19 & 20 Vict. c. 102. s. 28. 24 & 25 Vict. c. 96. s. 116. 24 & 25 Vict. c. 99. s. 37. 28 & 29 Vict. c. 18. s. 6. 34 & 35 Vict. c. 112. s. 18.]

Punishment for forgery, &c.

[31 & 32 Vict. c. 37. s. 4.]

[8 & 9 Vict. c. 113. s. 4. 31 & 32 Vict. c. 37. s. 4. 45 Vict. c. 9. s. 3.]

A.D. 1891.

Stationery Office, or under the authority of the Legislature of any British possession; or

[8 & 9 Vict.
c. 113. s. 4.
45 Vict. c. 9.
s. 3.]

(c.) Tenders in evidence any such copy which falsely purports to have been printed as in this section mentioned, knowing that the same was not so printed;

5

he shall be guilty of felony, and shall, on conviction, be liable to penal servitude for a term not exceeding five years, or to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour.

Punishment
for falsely
certifying
copies or
extracts.

[14 & 15 Vict.
c. 99. ss. 15,
18.]

33. If any person who is authorised or required by law to furnish certified copies of or extracts from any documents, certifies any copy or extract, knowing that it is not a true copy or extract, as the case may be, he shall in England, Wales, or Ireland be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding eighteen months.

15

Impounding
of documents.
[14 & 15 Vict.
c. 99. ss. 17,
18.]

34. Where any offence under this Part of this Act is alleged to have been committed with respect to any document which is admissible in evidence by virtue of this Act, a judge of any court in England, Wales, or Ireland before which the document is produced may order the document to be impounded and kept in such custody and for such time as he thinks fit.

Trial of
offences.

[14 & 15 Vict.
c. 99. s. 17.]

35. An offence under this Part of this Act may be inquired of, dealt with, tried, and punished in any county or place in England, Wales, or Ireland in which the person charged with the offence was apprehended or is in custody, and for all purposes preliminary or incidental to or consequential on the trial or punishment the offence shall be deemed to have been committed in that county or place.

25

Order for
examina-
tion of
witnesses in
Supreme
Court.

[13 Geo. 3. c. 63.
s. 46.
1 Will. 4. c. 22.
ss. 1, 2.
3 & 4 Vict. c. 65.
s. 8.
3 & 4 Vict. c. 105.
s. 66.
17 & 18 Vict.
c. 78. s. 6.
20 & 21 Vict.
c. 77. s. 32.
20 & 21 Vict.
c. 85. s. 47.
22 & 23 Vict.
c. 21. s. 16.
30 & 31 Vict.
c. 114. s. 51.
R.S.C. XXXVII.
5.]

PART III.

EVIDENCE BY COMMISSION IN CIVIL PROCEEDINGS.

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36.—(1.) The High Court or Court of Appeal or any judge thereof, may in any civil proceeding where it appears to the court or judge necessary for the purposes of justice, make an order for the examination on oath before the court or judge, or any officer of the court, or any other person, and at any place, of any person, and may empower any party to the proceeding to give the deposition in evidence therein on such terms (if any) as the court or judge may direct.

35

A.D. 1891.

(2.) This section shall apply to the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council and to the several members thereof in like manner as it applies to the High Court and to the judges thereof.

[3 & 4 W.M. 4. c. 41. s. 14.]

37.—(1.) Where on application to the High Court, or in
 5 Scotland to the Court of Session, or to the supreme court in any
 British possession, or part of a British possession, or to a judge of
 any such court, or to any judge in a British possession who is
 appointed for that purpose by an Order in Council, it is shown that
 a court of competent jurisdiction in Her Majesty's dominions has,
 10 in any civil proceeding pending before it, ordered or authorised the
 examination of witnesses out of its jurisdiction but within the juris-
 diction of the court to which, or to a judge whereof, the application
 is made, that court or that judge may order the examination to be
 taken before the person named in the order or authority, or before
 15 any examiner nominated for that purpose by that court or
 that judge, and any court or judge having authority under this
 section may by the same or any subsequent order or authority
 require the attendance of any person named in the order or autho-
 rity for the purpose of being examined, or for the production of any
 20 documents mentioned in the order or authority, and may give all
 such directions as to the time, place, and manner of the exami-
 nation, and other matters connected therewith, as may seem fit,
 and any order so made may be enforced in like manner as an order
 made by that court or judge in any proceeding in or before that
 25 court or judge.

Examination
 of witnesses
 out of the
 jurisdiction
 of the court
 ordering
 the exami-
 nation.
 [1 Will. 4.
 c. 22. ss. 2, 6.
 6 & 7 Vict.
 c. 82. ss. 5,
 6, 7.
 22 Vict. c. 20.
 ss. 1, 2, 3,
 4, 5.
 48 & 49 Vict.
 c. 74. ss. 2,
 4, 5.]

(2.) Where an examiner has been nominated by any court or
 judge to which an order or authority has been directed, any
 deposition or examination taken before him is admissible in
 evidence to the same extent as if it had been taken by or before
 30 that court or judge.

(3.) The court to which or the judge to whom the order or
 authority is directed has the same power to compel the
 attendance and examination of a witness as if the proceeding in
 which the examination is taken were a proceeding pending before
 35 that court or that judge.

[1 Will. 4.
 c. 22. s. 2.
 6 & 7 Vict.
 c. 82. s. 6.]

(4.) Every person required in pursuance of this section to attend
 for the purpose of being examined or of producing any document
 is entitled to the same conduct money and payment for expenses
 and loss of time as on attendance at a trial.

[6 & 7 Vict.
 c. 82. s. 7.
 22 Vict.
 c. 20. s. 3.
 48 & 49 Vict.
 c. 74. s. 4.]

40 (5.) Every person examined in pursuance of this section has
 the same right to refuse to answer any question as a witness in any
 proceeding in the court by which, or by a judge whereof,

[6 & 7 Vict.
 c. 82. s. 7.
 22 Vict.
 c. 20. s. 4.]

A.D. 1891. the order for the examination was made; and no person can
 48 & 49 Vict. be compelled to produce any document which he could not be
 c. 74. s. 4.] compelled to produce at the trial or hearing of such a proceeding.

[1 Will. 4.
 c. 22. s. 6.] (6.) Any sheriff, gaoler, or other officer having the custody of a
 prisoner may for the purposes of this section bring him up for 5
 examination by virtue of a writ or order for that purpose, and
 such a writ or order may be issued or made by the court to which,
 or by the judge to whom, the order or authority has been directed
 under the same circumstances and in the same manner as that court
 or that judge would issue a writ of habeas corpus ad testificandum, 10
 or any writ or order of a like nature.

[22 Vict.
 c. 20. s. 6.
 48 & 49 Vict.
 c. 74. s. 5.] (7.) Rules of court may be made for the purpose of regulating
 the procedure on any examination in pursuance of this section
 and the costs of or incidental to the examination, including the
 remuneration of the examiner, if any. 15

(8.) The powers of the High Court under this section may,
 subject to rules of court, be exercised by any judge of the High
 Court either in court or in chambers.

Oath or affir-
 mation of
 witness.

[48 & 49 Vict.
 c. 74. s. 6.] **38.** Where pursuant to an order of any court under this Part
 of this Act a witness is examined outside the jurisdiction of that 20
 court, the witness may be examined on oath, affirmation, or other-
 wise, according to the law in force in the place where the
 examination is taken, and any deposition or examination so taken
 shall be as effectual for all purposes as if the witness had been
 examined on oath before a person duly authorised to administer an 25
 oath in the court ordering the examination.

Perjury.

[1 W. 4. c. 22.
 s. 7.
 22 Vict. c. 20.
 s. 2.] **39.** If any person, in any deposition taken in pursuance of this
 Part of this Act, wilfully gives false evidence, he is guilty of
 perjury.

PART IV.

30

DEPOSITIONS UNDER SPECIAL ACTS.

Power to
 take evidence
 as to certain
 offences
 committed
 abroad.

[13 Geo. 3.
 c. 63. ss. 40,
 41, 42, 43.
 24 Geo. 3.
 sess. 2. c. 25.
 ss. 78, 81.] **40.—(1.)** Where any criminal proceeding has been commenced in
 the High Court in England under any of the Acts mentioned in the
 Second Schedule to this Act, and it appears to the High Court
 that in the interests of justice any evidence for the purpose of that 35
 proceeding ought to be taken out of the United Kingdom, the
 High Court may issue a writ directing any court in or governor
 of a British possession, or any other person resident in a British
 possession, to cause such evidence to be taken on oath at any
 place either in or out of Her Majesty's dominions. 40

(2.) The court or person to whom the writ is directed shall with all convenient speed proceed to execute the writ, and hold a court or sitting for taking the evidence, and cause public notice to be given thereof, and issue such process as may be requisite
 5 for securing the attendance of witnesses, and may adjourn as occasion requires.

(3.) Any such court may execute the writ by any judge or magistrate appointed in that behalf by the court, and this section shall apply as if the powers conferred by it on the court were,
 10 subject to the supervision of the court, conferred on the judge or magistrate so appointed.

(4.) The evidence shall be taken publicly *vivâ voce* in the court or at the sitting on questions put by or on behalf of the prosecutor or the person accused, if anyone attends for the purpose, and by the
 15 court or person executing the writ.

(5.) If, in any case in which a writ under this section can be issued, it appears to the High Court that the *vivâ voce* evidence of a witness cannot conveniently be had, the High Court may order the examination of the witness on interrogatories
 20 before an examiner to be appointed by the court.

(6.) Any court or person executing any writ or order under this section may for that purpose administer any oath and examine any person, and command any person to attend and give evidence, and in case of refusal or failure to comply with the command
 25 may proceed in like manner as a superior court of record in England may proceed against a person for contempt of court.

(7.) Every person so attending is entitled to his reasonable expenses of attending for the purpose of giving evidence.

(8.) A court or person executing a writ or order under this section shall cause the evidence taken to be reduced by an officer or person sworn for that purpose into a written deposition, and, if so required on behalf of the prosecutor or defendant, shall cause the deposition to be taken in duplicate, and in every case shall cause the deposition to be properly authenticated and safely returned to
 35 the clerk of the Crown Office, and the deposition on production from his custody, shall, subject to all just exceptions, be admissible in evidence in every proceeding relating to the crime in respect of which the deposition was taken, as if the evidence therein had been given there by the witness in person.

(9.) Nothing in this section renders admissible in any proceeding against a person accused of felony a deposition taken in

A.D. 1891.
 26 Geo. 3.
 c. 57. s. 28.
 42 Geo. 3.
 c. 85. ss. 2,
 3, 4.
 6 & 7 Viet.
 c. 98. s. 4.
 48 & 49 Viet.
 c. 74. s. 3.]

A.D. 1891. the absence of that person which would not be evidence if given *viva voce* in his absence.

[13 Geo. 3.
c. 63.s. 42.
1 Geo. 4.
c. 101.]

(10.) In all cases of proceedings in Parliament touching any offences committed in India, and in all cases where any Bill for the dissolution of a marriage is pending in Parliament, the Lord Chancellor or Speaker of the House of Lords, and also the Speaker of the House of Commons, may issue his warrant for taking evidence, and that warrant may be issued to the like court or person, and the evidence shall be taken in like manner, as is provided by this section in the case of a writ from the High Court, and the depositions shall be returned to the Lord Chancellor or Speaker of the House of Lords, or to the Speaker of the House of Commons and shall be deemed good evidence, and shall be allowed and read in both Houses of Parliament, or either of them, as occasion may require. When such a warrant has been issued, the proceedings shall not be discontinued by any prorogation or dissolution of Parliament until the examination therein directed has been returned.

(11.) If any person, in any deposition taken in pursuance of this section, wilfully gives false evidence, he is guilty of perjury.

Depositions
under
Merchant
Shipping
Acts.
17 & 18 Vict.
c. 104.

41.—(1.) Whenever in the course of any legal proceeding instituted under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or any Act amending the same, in any part of Her Majesty's dominions, before any judge or magistrate, or before any person authorised by law or by consent of parties to receive evidence, the testimony of any witness is required in relation to the subject-matter of the proceeding, then upon due proof, if the proceeding is instituted in the United Kingdom, that the witness cannot be found in the United Kingdom, or if the proceeding is instituted in any British possession, that the witness cannot be found in the same possession, any deposition that the witness may have previously made on oath in relation to the same subject-matter before any justice or magistrate in Her Majesty's dominions, or any British consular officer elsewhere, shall be admissible in evidence, subject to the following restrictions; (that is to say,)

(a.) If the deposition was made in the United Kingdom, it shall not be admissible in any proceeding instituted in the United Kingdom;

(b.) If the deposition was made in any British possession, it shall not be admissible in any proceeding instituted in the same British possession;

(c.) If the proceeding is criminal, it shall not be admissible unless it was made in the presence of the person accused. A.D. 1891.

(2.) Every deposition made as aforesaid shall be authenticated by the signature of the judge, magistrate, or consular officer before whom it is made; and that judge, magistrate, or consular officer shall, when the deposition is taken in a criminal matter, certify, if the fact is so, that the accused was present at the taking thereof; and in any criminal proceeding such certificate as aforesaid shall, unless the contrary is proved, be sufficient evidence of the accused having been present in manner thereby certified.

(3.) Nothing in this section shall affect any case in which depositions taken in any proceeding are rendered admissible in evidence by any enactment in an Act of Parliament other than this section, or by any Act or ordinance of the legislature of any British possession, so far as regards that possession, or interfere with the power of any legislature of a British possession to make such depositions admissible in evidence, or interfere with the practice of any court in which depositions not authenticated as herein-before mentioned are admissible.

20

PART V.

EVIDENCE FOR FOREIGN PROCEEDINGS.

42.—(1.) Where it is made to appear to the High Court in England or Ireland, or to the Court of Session in Scotland, or to the supreme court in any British possession, or part of a British possession, or to a judge of any such court, or to a judge of any court in any British possession who is appointed for that purpose by Order in Council, that a court of competent jurisdiction in a foreign country is desirous of obtaining the testimony, in relation to any legal proceeding, either civil or criminal, pending before it, of any witness within the jurisdiction of any of these courts or judges, the court to which or the judge to whom the application is made may order the examination of the witness, on interrogatories or otherwise, before any person named in the order, and any court or judge having authority under this section may by the same or any subsequent order require the attendance of any person named in the order for the purpose of being examined, or for the production of

Order for examination of witnesses in relation to legal proceeding pending before foreign tribunal.

[19 & 20 Vict. c. 113. ss. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6. 33 & 34 Vict. c. 52. s. 24.]

A.D. 1891. any documents mentioned in the order, and may give all such directions as to the time, place, and manner of the examination and other matters connected therewith as may seem fit, and any order so made may be enforced in the like manner as an order made by that court or judge in any legal proceeding before that court or 5 judge.

(2.) A certificate under the hand of the ambassador, minister, or other diplomatic agent of any foreign government, received as such by Her Majesty, or if there is no such diplomatic agent, of the consul-general or consul of any such foreign government at 10 London, received and admitted as such by Her Majesty, that any legal proceeding is pending before a court in the country of which he is the diplomatic agent or consul, and that that court is desirous of obtaining the testimony of the witnesses to whom the application relates, is evidence of the matters so certified, but if no such certifi- 15 cate is produced, other evidence to that effect is admissible.

(3.) Every person whose attendance is required in pursuance of this section is entitled to the same conduct money and payment for expenses and loss of time as upon attendance at a trial.

(4.) Every person examined has the same right to refuse to 20 answer any question tending to criminate himself, or any other question, as a witness in any legal proceeding in the court by which, or by a judge whereof, the order for the examination was made; and no person shall be compelled to produce any document which he would not be compellable to produce at the trial or hearing of 25 such a proceeding.

(5.) If any person wilfully gives false evidence in any proceeding under this section he is guilty of perjury.

(6.) Nothing in this section applies in the case of any criminal proceeding of a political character. 30

Powers of
Secretary
of State
to order
evidence
to be taken
for criminal
proceeding
in foreign
country.
[36 & 37 Vict.
c. 60. s. 5.]

43.—(1.) A Secretary of State may, by order under his hand and seal, require a police magistrate or justice of the peace to take evidence for the purposes of any criminal proceeding pending in any court in a foreign country.

(2.) It is the duty of the police magistrate or justice, on 35 receipt of the order, to take the evidence of every person appearing before him in like manner as if the witness appeared on a charge against some defendant for an indictable offence, and to certify at the foot of the depositions so taken that the evidence was taken before him, and to transmit the same to the Secretary of State. 40

(3.) The evidence may be taken in the presence or absence of the person charged, if any, and the fact of his presence or absence shall be stated in the deposition. A.D. 1891.

(4.) Any person may, after payment or tender to him of a reasonable sum for his costs and expenses, be compelled, for the purposes of this section, to attend and give evidence and produce documents in like manner and subject to the like conditions as in the case of a charge preferred for an indictable offence.

(5.) Every person who wilfully gives false evidence before a police magistrate or justice of the peace under this section is guilty of perjury.

(6.) Nothing in this section applies in the case of any criminal proceeding of a political character.

PART VI.

ASCERTAINMENT OF LAW.

44.—(1.) If in any legal proceeding pending in the Supreme Court in England or in Ireland, or in the High Court of Admiralty in Ireland, or in the Court of Session or the Court of Justiciary in Scotland, or in the Supreme Court in any other part of Her Majesty's dominions, it appears to the court that it is necessary or expedient to ascertain the law as administered in any other part of Her Majesty's dominions, or in any foreign country with the Government of which Her Majesty has entered into a convention for the purpose of mutually ascertaining the law of that country, when it becomes material in any legal proceeding in any court within Her Majesty's dominions, and the law as administered in any part of Her Majesty's dominions when it becomes material in any legal proceeding in the courts of that country, the court before which the proceeding is pending may direct a case to be prepared setting forth the facts, as these may be determined by the court or by a jury, or agreed on between the parties, or settled by some person appointed by the court for that purpose in the event of the parties not agreeing.

(2.) On the case being approved by the court, the court shall settle the questions of law arising therein on which it is desired to have the opinion of the other court, and shall make an order

[335.]

C

Remitting case for ascertainment of law. [22 & 23 Vict. c. 63. ss. 1, 5. 24 & 25 Vict. c. 11. s. 1.]

A.D. 1891, remitting those questions, with the case, to the Supreme Court in the other part of Her Majesty's dominions, or to such superior court in the foreign country as may have been agreed upon in the convention, as the case may be, the opinion of which is desired on the law administered by that court as applicable to the facts set forth in the case, and desiring that court to pronounce an opinion on the questions submitted. 5

(3.) Thereupon any of the parties to the proceeding may present a petition to the court the opinion of which it is desired to obtain, praying that court to hear parties or their counsel, and to pronounce an opinion on the questions submitted, or to pronounce an opinion thereon without hearing parties or their counsel, and the court to which the petition is presented shall, if it think fit, appoint an early day for hearing parties or their counsel, and shall thereafter pronounce an opinion upon the questions of law as administered by that court, and for the purpose of so doing may take such further procedure thereupon as may seem proper. 10 15

Certified
copies of the
opinion to be
given.

[22 & 23 Vict.
c. 63. s. 2.
24 & 25 Vict.
c. 11. s. 1.]

Procedure
after obtain-
ing certified
copy of
opinion.

[22 & 23 Vict.
c. 63. s. 3.
24 & 25 Vict.
c. 11. s. 2.]

45. Upon the opinion being pronounced, a copy thereof, certified by the proper officer of the court pronouncing the opinion, shall be given to any party to the proceeding who requires it, and shall be deemed to contain a correct record of the opinion. 20

46.—(1.) Any party to the proceeding, after having obtained a certified copy of the opinion, may lodge it with the proper officer of the court in which the proceeding is pending, with a notice that that party will, on a day to be named in the notice, move the court to apply the opinion contained in the certified copy thereof to the facts set forth in the case. 25

(2.) Thereupon the court shall apply the opinion to the facts in the same manner as if the opinion had been pronounced by the court on a case reserved for the opinion of the court, or on special verdict of a jury, or, where the opinion has been obtained before the trial or hearing, shall order the opinion to be submitted to the jury with the other facts of the case as evidence, or conclusive evidence, as the court may think fit, of the law therein stated. 30

(3.) Provided that where a case and questions of law have been submitted to a court in any foreign country with the Government of which Her Majesty has entered into a convention for the purpose of mutually ascertaining the law as administered in any part of Her Majesty's dominions and the law as administered in that country, if, after having obtained a certified copy of the opinion 35 40

of the foreign court, the court before which the proceeding is pending is not satisfied that the facts have been properly understood by the foreign court, or that the opinion correctly represents the foreign law as regards the facts to which it is to be applied, the court before which the proceeding is pending may remit the said case, either with or without alterations or amendments, to the same or any other superior court in the foreign country, and so from time to time as may be necessary or expedient.

A.D. 1891.

47. In the event of an appeal to the House of Lords or to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the opinion pronounced may be reviewed by the House of Lords or by the Judicial Committee respectively in all cases where the opinion was pronounced by a court whose judgments are reviewable by the House of Lords or by the Judicial Committee, and the House of Lords or the Judicial Committee may respectively adopt or reject the opinion of any court whose judgments are respectively reviewable by them.

Review by
House of
Lords or
Judicial
Committee.
[22 & 23 Vict.
c. 63. s. 4.]

48.—(1.) If in any legal proceeding pending in any court of a foreign country with the Government of which Her Majesty has entered into a convention for the purpose of mutually ascertaining the law as administered in any part of Her Majesty's dominions and the law as administered in that country, that court deems it expedient to ascertain the law applicable to the facts of the case as administered in any part of Her Majesty's dominions, and remits to the court in Her Majesty's dominions whose opinion is desired a case setting forth the facts and the question of law arising therein, any of the parties to the proceeding may present a petition to the court whose opinion it is desired to obtain, praying that court to hear parties or their counsel and to pronounce an opinion on the questions submitted, or to pronounce an opinion thereon without hearing parties or their counsel.

Opinion on
case remitted
by foreign
court.
[24 & 25 Vict.
c. 11. s. 3.]

(2.) Thereupon the court to which the petition is presented shall, if it thinks fit, appoint an early day for hearing parties or their counsel, and shall thereafter pronounce an opinion upon the questions of law as administered by that court which have been submitted by the foreign court, and for the purpose of so doing may take such further procedure thereupon as may seem proper.

(3.) Upon the opinion being pronounced, a copy thereof, certified by the proper officer of the court pronouncing the opinion, shall be given to any party to the proceeding who requires it.

A.D. 1891.

PART VII.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

Meaning of
"legal pro-
ceeding."

49. For the purposes of this Act the expression "legal proceeding" means any civil or criminal proceeding or inquiry in which evidence is or may be given.

5

Repeal.

50. The Acts described in the Third Schedule to this Act are hereby repealed as to the United Kingdom to the extent appearing in the third column of that schedule.

Short title.

51. This Act may be cited as the Evidence Act, 1891.

SCHEDULES.

A.D. 1891.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Section 21.

EVIDENCE of DEPARTMENTAL ORDERS.

5	First Column. Name of Department or Officer.	Second Column. Name of Certifying Officer.	
	The Treasury - - -	Any commissioner, secretary, or assistant secretary of the Treasury.	[31 & 32 Vict. c. 37. s. 2. sch.]
	The Admiralty - - -	Any commissioner of the Admiralty, or any secretary or assistant secretary of the Admiralty.	[31 & 32 Vict. c. 37. s. 2. sch.]
10	Secretaries of State - -	Any secretary or under secretary of State.	[32 & 32 Vict. 9. 37. s. 2. sch.]
	The Board of Trade - -	Any secretary or assistant secretary of the Board of Trade, or any person authorised in that behalf by the President of the Board of Trade.	[17 & 18 Vict. c. 104. s. 7; 31 & 32 Vict. c. 37. s. 2. sch. 46 & 47 Vict. c. 52. s. 140; 51 & 52 Vict. c. 25. s. 53; 52 & 53 Vict. c. 30. s. 7; 53 & 54 Vict. c. 65. s. 30.]
15	The Education Department -	Any member or secretary or assistant secretary of the Education Department.	[33 & 34 Vict. c. 75. s. 83.]
	The Postmaster-General -	Any secretary or assistant secretary of the Post Office.	[33 & 34 Vict. c. 79. s. 21.]
20	The Local Government Board -	Any member or secretary or assistant secretary of the Local Government Board.	[34 & 35 Vict. c. 70. s. 5.]
	The Board of Agriculture -	Any member or secretary or assistant secretary of the Board of Agriculture or any person authorised in that behalf by the President of the Board of Agriculture.	[52 & 53 Vict. c. 30. s. 7.]
25	The Commissioners of Inland Revenue.	Any secretary or assistant secretary of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue.	[52 & 53 Vict. c. 21. s. 24.]

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Section 40.

ACTS under which DEPOSITIONS may be taken ABROAD for PROCEEDINGS in ENGLAND.

30	Session and Chapter.	Title.
	13 Geo. 3. c. 63. - -	An Act for establishing certain Regulations for the better Management of the Affairs of the East India Company, as well in India as in Europe.
35	24 Geo. 3. sess. 2. c. 25. -	An Act for the better Regulation and Management of the Affairs of the East India Company and of the British possessions in India, and for establishing a Court of Judicature for the more speedy and Effectual Trial of persons accused of Offences committed in the East Indies.
40		

A.D. 1891.

Session and Chapter.	Title.	
26 Geo. 3. c. 57.	An Act for the further Regulation of the Trial of persons accused of certain Offences committed in the East Indies ; and for the more easy proof, in certain cases, of Deeds and Writings executed in Great Britain or India.	5
42 Geo. 3. c. 85.	An Act for the trying and punishing in Great Britain persons holding publick Employments, for Offences committed abroad ; and for extending the provisions of an Act passed in the Twenty-first year of the reign of King James, made for the Ease of Justices and others in pleading in suits brought against them, to all persons, either in or out of this Kingdom, authorised to commit to safe custody.	10
6 & 7 Vict. c. 98.	An Act for the more effectual Suppression of the Slave Trade.	15

Section 50.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Session and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.	
5 Eliz. c. 9. -	An Act for the Punyshement of suche persones as shall procure or comit wyllfull Perjurye.	Section six.	20
7 Ja. 1. c. 12.	An Acte to avoid double Payment of Debt.	The whole Act.	25
13 Geo. 3. c. 63.	An Act for establishing certain Regulations for the better Management of the Affairs of the East India Company, as well in India as in Europe.	Sections forty, forty-one, forty-two, forty-three, forty-four, and forty-five.	30
24 Geo. 3. sess. 2. c. 25.	An Act for the better Regulation and Management of the Affairs of the East India Company and of the British Possessions in India, and for establishing a Court of Judicature for the more speedy and effectual Trial of Persons accused of Offences committed in the East Indies.	Sections seventy-eight, seventy-nine, eighty, and eighty-one.	35
26 Geo. 3. c. 57.	An Act for the further Regulation of the Trial of Persons accused of certain Offences committed in the East Indies ; and for the more easy Proof, in certain cases, of Deeds and Writings executed in Great Britain or India.	Section twenty-eight.	40
41 Geo. 3. c. 90.	An Act for the more speedy and effectual Recovery of Debts due to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, in right of the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland ; and for the better Administration of Justice within the Same.	Section nine.	45
			50

A.D. 1891.

Session and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
42 Geo. 3. c. 85.	- An Act for the trying and punishing in Great Britain Persons holding publick Employments, for Offences committed abroad; and for extending the Provisions of an Act passed in the Twenty-first Year of the Reign of King James, made for the Ease of Justices and others in pleading in Suits brought against them, to all Persons either in or out of this Kingdom, authorized to commit to safe custody.	Sections two, three, four, and five.
5		
10		
15 44 Geo. 3. c. 102.	- An Act for the more effectual Administration of Justice in those Parts of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called England and Ireland by the issuing of Writs of Habeas Corpus ad testificandum, in certain cases.	The whole Act.
20		
45 Geo. 3. c. 99.	- An Act to amend Two Acts of the Thirteenth and Forty-fourth Years of His present Majesty, for the more effectual execution of the Criminal Laws, and more easy apprehending and bringing to trial offenders escaping from one Part of the United Kingdom to the other, and from one County to another.	The whole Act.
25		
30		
46 Geo. 3. c. 37.	- An Act to declare the Law with respect to witnesses refusing to answer.	The whole Act.
35 1 Geo. 4. c. 101.	- An Act to enable the Examination of Witnesses to be taken in India in support of Bills of Divorce on account of adultery committed in India.	The whole Act.
40 7 & 8 Geo. 4. c. 28.	- An Act for further improving the Administration of Justice in Criminal Cases in England.	Section eleven, in part, namely, from the words "and a certificate" down to the words "signed the same; and."
45		
1 Will. 4. c. 22.	- An Act to enable Courts of Law to order the Examination of Witnesses upon Interrogatories and otherwise.	The whole Act.
50		
3 & 4 Will. 4. c. 41.	- An Act for the better Administration of Justice in His Majesty's Privy Council.	Section fourteen.
55 6 & 7 Will. 4. c. 111.	- An Act to prevent the Fact of a previous Conviction being given in Evidence to the Jury on the Case before them, except when Evidence to Character is given.	The whole Act.

A.D. 1891.

Session and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
1 & 2 Vict. c. 37 -	An Act to empower the Foreman or any other member of Grand Juries in Ireland to administer Oaths to Witnesses on Bills of Indictment.	The whole Act. 5
1 & 2 Vict. c. 94. -	An Act for keeping safely the Public Records.	Section thirteen.
3 & 4 Vict. c. 65. -	An Act to improve the Practice and extend the Jurisdiction of the High Court of Admiralty of England.	Sections seven, eight, and nine. 10
3 & 4 Vict. c. 105. -	An Act for abolishing Arrest on Mesne Process in Civil Actions; for extending the Remedies of Creditors against the Property of Debtors; and for the further Amendment of the Law, and the better Advancement of Justice, in Ireland.	Section sixty-six. 15
6 & 7 Vict. c. 82. -	An Act the title of which begins with the words "An Act for "extending," and ends with the words "examination of witnesses."	The whole Act. 20
6 & 7 Vict. c. 85. -	An Act for improving the Law of Evidence.	The whole Act. 25
6 & 7 Vict. c. 98. -	An Act for the more effectual Suppression of the Slave Trade.	Section four.
8 & 9 Vict. c. 113. -	An Act to facilitate the Admission in Evidence of certain official and other Documents.	The whole Act. 30
14 & 15 Vict. c. 99. -	The Evidence Act, 1851 - -	The whole Act except section eight.
16 & 17 Vict. c. 30. -	An Act for the better Prevention and Punishment of aggravated Assaults upon Women and Children, and for preventing Delay and Expense in the administration of certain Parts of the Criminal Law.	Section nine. 35
16 & 17 Vict. c. 83. -	The Evidence Amendment Act, 1853.	40
17 & 18 Vict. c. 34. -	An Act to enable the Courts of Law in England, Ireland, and Scotland to issue Process to compel the Attendance of Witnesses out of their Jurisdiction, and to give effect to the service of such Process in any part of the United Kingdom.	The whole Act. 45
17 & 18 Vict. c. 47. -	An Act to alter and improve the mode of taking evidence in the Ecclesiastical Courts of England and Wales.	The whole Act. 50
		55

A.D. 1891.

Session and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
17 & 18 Vict. c. 78. -	The Admiralty Court Act, 1854 -	Section six.
17 & 18 Vict. c. 104. -	The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854	Sections seven and two hundred and seventy.
5 17 & 18 Vict. c. 125. -	The Common Law Procedure Act, 1854.	Sections twenty-two to twenty-seven, both inclusive, and section one hundred and three.
10 18 & 19 Vict. c. 119. -	An Act to amend the Law relating to the Carrying of Passengers by Sea.	Section ninety-one.
19 & 20 Vict. c. 54. -	An Act to facilitate the Despatch of Business before Grand Juries in England and Wales.	The whole Act.
15 19 & 20 Vict. c. 102. -	The Common Law Procedure Amendment Act (Ireland), 1856.	Sections twenty-five to thirty, both inclusive.
19 & 20 Vict. c. 113. -	The Foreign Tribunals Evidence Act, 1856.	The whole Act.
20 20 & 21 Vict. c. 77. -	An Act to amend the Law relating to Probate and Letters of Administration in England.	Sections twenty four, thirty-one, thirty-two, and thirty-three.
25 20 & 21 Vict. c. 79. -	An Act to amend the law relating to Probates and Letters of Administration in Ireland.	Section thirty-eight.
20 & 21 Vict. c. 85. -	An Act to amend the law relating to Divorce and Matrimonial causes in England.	Sections forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight, and forty-nine.
30 22 Vict. c. 20. -	The Evidence by Commission Act, 1859.	The whole Act.
22 & 23 Vict. c. 21. -	An Act to regulate the office of Queen's Remembrancer, and to amend the Practice and Procedure on the Revenue Side of the Court of Exchequer.	Section sixteen.
35 22 & 23 Vict. c. 63. -	The British Law Ascertainment Act, 1859.	The whole Act.
40 24 & 25 Vict. c. 10. -	The Admiralty Court Act, 1861 -	Section twenty-one.
24 & 25 Vict. c. 11. -	The Foreign Law Ascertainment Act, 1861.	The whole Act.

A.D. 1891.

Session and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
24 & 25 Vict. c. 96. -	An Act to consolidate and amend the Statute Law of England and Ireland relating to Larceny and other similar offences.	Section one hundred and sixteen, in part, namely, from the words "and a certi- 5 "ficate" down to the words "signed "the same; and."
24 & 25 Vict. c. 99. -	An Act to consolidate and amend the Statute Law of the United Kingdom against offences relating to the Coin.	Section thirty-seven, in part, namely, 10 from the words "and "a certificate," down to the words "de- "manded or taken."
28 & 29 Vict. c. 18. -	An Act for amending the Law of Evidence and Practice in Criminal Trials.	The whole Act. 15
28 & 29 Vict. c. 63. -	An Act to remove doubts as to the validity of Colonial Laws.	Section six, in part, namely, down to the words "such dis- 20 "allowance or as- "sent."
28 & 29 Vict. c. 104. -	The Crown Suits Act, 1865 -	Sections twenty-one, twenty-two, thirty-four and thirty-five. 25
30 & 31 Vict. c. 70. -	The Public Records Ireland Act, 1867.	Section twenty.
30 & 31 Vict. c. 114. -	The Court of Admiralty (Ireland) Act, 1867.	Sections forty-nine and fifty-one.
31 & 32 Vict. c. 37. -	The Documentary Evidence Act, 1868.	The whole Act. 30
32 & 33 Vict. c. 68. -	The Evidence Further Amendment Act, 1869.	The whole Act.
33 & 34 Vict. c. 14. -	The Naturalization Act, 1870 -	Section twelve, in part, namely, paragraph 35 (5).
33 & 34 Vict. c. 49. -	The Evidence Amendment Act, 1870.	The whole Act.
33 & 34 Vict. c. 52. -	The Extradition Act, 1870 -	Section twenty-four.
33 & 34 Vict. c. 75. -	The Elementary Education Act, 1870.	Sections eighty-three 40 and eighty-four.
33 & 34 Vict. c. 79. -	The Post Office Act, 1870 -	Section twenty-one.
34 & 35 Vict. c. 49. -	The Matrimonial Causes and Marriage Law (Ireland) Amendment Act, 1871.	Section eight.

A.D. 1891.

Session and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
5 34 & 35 Vict. c. 70. -	The Local Government Board Act, 1871.	Section five, in part, namely, from the words "and the pro- " duction" to the end of the section.
	34 & 35 Vict. c. 112. -	The Prevention of Crimes Act, 1871 Section eighteen.
	36 & 37 Vict. c. 60. -	The Extradition Act, 1873 - Section five.
10 38 & 39 Vict. c. 22. -	The Post Office Act, 1875 -	Section nine, in part, namely, the first paragraph.
15 39 & 40 Vict. c. 36. -	The Customs Consolidation Act, 1876.	Section two hundred and fifty-nine, in part, namely, from the words "and where " any such proceed- ings" to the end of the section.
20 40 & 41 Vict. c. 21. -	The Prisons Act, 1877 -	Section fifty-one, in part, namely, from the beginning of the section to the words "Provided always, " that."
25 30 40 & 41 Vict. c. 53. -	The Prison (Scotland) Act, 1877 -	Section fifty-eight, in part, namely, from the beginning of the section to the words "Provided always, " that."
	45 Vict. c. 9. -	The Documentary Evidence Act, 1882. The whole Act.
	46 & 47 Vict. c. 52. -	The Bankruptcy Act, 1883 - Section one hundred and forty.
35 47 & 48 Vict. c. 61. -	The Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1884.	Section sixteen.
	48 & 49 Vict. c. 74. -	The Evidence by Commission Act, 1885 The whole Act.
40 51 & 52 Vict. c. 25. -	The Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888.	Section fifty-three.
	52 & 53 Vict. c. 30. -	The Board of Agriculture Act, 1889. Section seven.
53 & 54 Vict. c. 63. -	The Companies (Winding-up) Act, 1890.	Section thirty.

Evidence. [H.L.]

A

B I L L

INTITULED

An Act to consolidate certain Enactments relating to Evidence.

(*Brought from the Lords 12 May 1891.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
12 May 1891.*

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[*Price 3s.*]

[Bill 335.]

A
B I L L

TO

Continue various Expiring Laws.

A.D. 1891.

WHEREAS the several Acts mentioned in column one of Part I. of the First Schedule to this Act are, in so far as they are in force and are temporary in their duration, limited to expire either on the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, or the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two :

And whereas the Act mentioned in column one of Part II. of the First Schedule to this Act is limited to expire at the end of the present session of Parliament :

And whereas the Acts mentioned in column one of the Second Schedule to this Act are, in so far as they are in force and are temporary in their duration, limited to expire on the thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two :

And whereas the Acts mentioned in column one of the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Schedules to this Act are, so far as relates to the provisions mentioned in column two of those schedules, limited to expire on the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one :

And whereas it is expedient to provide for the continuance as in this Act mentioned of those Acts, and of the enactments amending the same :

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

1. This Act may be cited as the Expiring Laws Continuance Short title. Act, 1891.

[Bill 416.]

A

A.D. 1891.

Continuance
of Acts in
schedule.

2.—(1.) The Acts mentioned in column one of Parts I. and II. of the First Schedule to this Act shall, to the extent specified in column two of that schedule, be continued until the *thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two*.

(2.) The Acts mentioned in column one of the Second Schedule to this Act shall, to the extent specified in column two of that schedule, be continued until the *thirty first day of March one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three*. 5

(3.) The Act mentioned in column one of the Third Schedule to this Act shall, to the extent specified in column two of that schedule, be continued until the *thirtieth day of June one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two*. 10

(4.) The Act mentioned in column one of the Fourth Schedule to this Act shall, to the extent specified in column two of that schedule, be continued until the *first day of August one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two*. 15

(5.) The Act mentioned in column one of the Fifth Schedule to this Act shall, to the extent specified in column two of that schedule, be continued until the *thirtieth day of September one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two*. 20

(6.) Any unrepealed enactments amending or affecting the enactments continued by this Act shall, in so far as they are temporary in their duration, be continued in like manner.

(7.) Nothing in this Act shall revive any repealed enactment.

SCHEDULES.

A.D. 1891.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

PART I.

5	1. Original Acts.	2. How far continued.	3. Amending Acts.
10	(1) 5 & 6 Will. 4. c. 27. Linen, Hempen, Cotton, and other Manufactures (Ireland).	The whole Act.	3 & 4 Vict. c. 91. 5 & 6 Vict. c. 68. 7 & 8 Vict. c. 47. 30 & 31 Vict. c. 60.
15	(2) 3 & 4 Vict. c. 89. Poor Rates, Stock in Trade Exemption.	The whole Act.	—
20	(3) 4 & 5 Vict. c. 30. Survey of Great Britain.	The whole Act.	33 Vict. c. 13. 47 & 48 Vict. c. 43.
20	(4) 4 & 5 Vict. c. 59. Application of Highway Rates to Turnpike Roads.	The whole Act.	—
25	(5) 10 & 11 Vict. c. 98. Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.	As to provisions continued by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 50.	—
25	(6) 11 & 12 Vict. c. 32. County Cess (Ireland).	The whole Act.	20 & 21 Vict. c. 7.
30	(7) 14 & 15 Vict. c. 104. Episcopal and Capitular Estates Management.	The whole Act.	17 & 18 Vict. c. 116. 21 & 22 Vict. c. 94. 22 & 23 Vict. c. 46. 23 & 24 Vict. c. 124. 31 & 32 Vict. c. 114. s. 10.
35	(8) 17 & 18 Vict. c. 102. Corrupt Practices Prevention.	So much as is continued by the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, 1883.	26 & 27 Vict. c. 29. s. 6. 31 & 32 Vict. c. 125. 46 & 47 Vict. c. 51.
40	(9) 23 & 24 Vict. c. 19. Dwellings for Labouring Classes (Ireland).	The whole Act.	—

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1. Original Acts.	2. How far continued.	3. Amending Acts.	
(10) 24 & 25 Vict. c. 109. Salmon Fishery (England).	As to appointment of in- spectors, s. 31.	49 & 50 Vict. c. 39. s. 3.	5
(11) 26 & 27 Vict. c. 105. Pro- missory Notes.	The whole Act.	45 & 46 Vict. c. 61.	
(12) 27 & 28 Vict. c. 20. Pro- missory Notes and Bills of Exchange (Ireland).	The whole Act.	—	10
(13) 28 & 29 Vict. c. 46. Militia Ballots Suspension.	The whole Act.	—	15
(14) 28 & 29 Vict. c. 83. Loco- motives on Roads.	The whole Act.	41 & 42 Vict. c. 58. 41 & 42 Vict. c. 77. (Part II.)	
(15) 29 & 30 Vict. c. 52. Pro- secution Expenses.	The whole Act.	—	20
(16) 31 & 32 Vict. c. 125. Par- liamentary Elections.	So much as is continued by the Corrupt & Illegal Practices Prevention Act, 1883.	42 & 43 Vict. c. 75. 46 & 47 Vict. c. 51.	25
(17) 32 & 33 Vict. c. 21. Elec- tion Commissioners Expenses.	The whole Act.	34 & 35 Vict. c. 61.	30
(18) 33 & 34 Vict. c. 112. Glebe Loans (Ireland).	The whole Act.	34 & 35 Vict. c. 100. 41 Vict. c. 6.	
(19) 34 & 35 Vict. c. 87. Sunday Observance Prosecutions.	The whole Act.	—	35
(20) 35 & 36 Vict. c. 33. Par- liamentary and Municipal Elections (Ballot).	The whole Act.	45 & 46 Vict. c. 50. (Municipal Elections.)	40
(21) 38 & 39 Vict. c. 84. Re- turning Officers Expenses.	The whole Act.	46 & 47 Vict. c. 51. s. 32. 48 & 49 Vict. c. 62. 49 & 50 Vict. c. 57.	45
(22) 39 & 40 Vict. c. 21. Juries (Ireland).	The whole Act.	—	

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	1. Original Acts.	2. How far continued.	3. Amending Acts.
5	(23) 41 & 42 Vict. c. 41. Re- turning Officers Expenses (Scotland).	The whole Act.	48 & 49 Vict. c. 62. 49 & 50 Vict. c. 56.
10	(24) 41 & 42 Vict. c. 72. Sale of Liquors on Sunday (Ireland).	The whole Act.	—
	(25) 43 Vict. c. 18. Parliamen- tary Elections.	The whole Act.	46 & 47 Vict. c. 51.
15	(26) 43 & 44 Vict. c. 42. Em- ployers Liability.	The whole Act.	—
20	(27) 45 & 46 Vict. c. 59. Edu- cational Endowments (Scotland).	As to the powers of Her Majesty in Council and of the Scotch Education Department.	—
25	(28) 46 & 47 Vict. c. 51. Cor- rupt and Illegal Practices Prevention.	The whole Act.	—
	(29) 47 & 48 Vict. c. 70. Mu- nicipal Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices).	The whole Act.	—
30	(30) 49 & 50 Vict. c. 29. Crofters Holdings (Scotland).	As to powers of Commis- sioners for enlargement of Holding, s. 22.	50 & 51 Vict. c. 24
35	(31) 49 & 50 Vict. c. 55. Shop Hours Regulation.	The whole Act.	—
40	(32) 50 & 51 Vict. c. 33. Land Law (Ireland).	So much of section one as relates to the time within which applications under the section may be made.	51 & 52 Vict. c. 13. 52 & 53 Vict. c. 59.
45	(33) 51 & 52 Vict. c. 41. Local Government (England and Wales).	As to power of making orders on application of County Council, s. 108 (3).	—
	(34) 51 & 52 Vict. c. 55. Sand Grouse Protection.	The whole Act.	—

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PART II.

1. Original Act.	2. How far continued.	3. Amending Act.
46 & 47 Vict. c. 60. La- bourers (Ireland).	The whole Act.	48 & 49 Vict. c. 77.

5

SECOND SCHEDULE.

1. Original Acts.	2. How far continued.	3. Amending Acts.
32 & 33 Vict. c. 56. En- dowed Schools (Schemes).	As to the powers of making schemes and as to the payment of the salaries of additional Charity Commissioners.	36 & 37 Vict. c. 87. 37 & 38 Vict. c. 87.
48 & 49 Vict. c. 78. Educa- tional Endowments (Ireland).	As to powers of making schemes.	—

10

15

THIRD SCHEDULE.

1. Original Acts.	2. How far continued.	3. Amending Acts.
51 & 52 Vict. c. 41. Local Government (England and Wales).	As to powers of Com- missioners, s. 61 (10).	—

20

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

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	1. Original Act.	2. How far continued.	3. Amending Acts.
5	52 & 53 Vict. c. 50. Local Government (Scotland).	As to powers of Boundary Commissioners, s. 45 (4).	
10		As to power of making orders on application of County Council, s. 108 (2).	

FIFTH SCHEDULE.

	1. Original Act.	2. How far continued.	3. Amending Acts.
15	46 & 47 Vict. c. 36. City of London Parochial Charities.	As to powers of Charity Commissioners.	

Expiring Laws Continuance.

A

BILL

To continue various Expiring Laws.

(*Prepared and brought in by
Mr. Jackson and Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
16 July 1891.*

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[Bill 416.]

Factories and Workshops Bill.

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES.

Sanitary Provisions.

Clause.

1. Powers of Secretary of State as to sanitary provisions in workshops.
2. Powers of sanitary inspector after notice to sanitary authority.
3. Enforcement by sanitary authority of sanitary provisions as to workshops.
4. Cleanliness and limewashing of workshops.
5. Amendment of 41 & 42 Vict. c. 16. s. 3, as to overcrowding.

Safety.

6. Amendment of 41 & 42 Vict. c. 16. s. 5, as to fencing of machinery.
7. Provision against fire.

Special Rules and Requirements.

8. Special rules and requirements as to dangerous and unhealthy incidents of employment.
9. Penalty for contravention of special rules or requirement.
10. Amendment of special rules.
11. Publication of special rules.
12. Certified copies of special rules to be evidence.

Period of Employment.

13. Period of employment for women.
14. Notice of meal hours.
15. Notice as to overtime.
16. Period of employment on Saturday for young persons and women not employed more than eight hours.

Holidays.

17. Amendment of 41 & 42 Vict. c. 16. s. 22, as to holidays.

[Bill 205.]

A

Conditions of Employment.

Clause.

18. Prohibition of employment of women after child-birth.
19. Abolition of certificates of fitness.
20. Certificate of birth in case of children and young persons under 16.
21. Amendment of 41 & 42 Vict. c. 16. s. 61, as to exemption of certain workshops.

Miscellaneous.

22. Amendment of 41 & 42 Vict. c. 16. s. 31, as to notice of accidents.
23. Powers of entry.
24. Notice of opening workshop.
25. Lists of out-workers.
26. Minimum penalties in certain cases.
27. Limitation of time for summary proceedings.
28. Amendment of 41 & 42 Vict. c. 16. s. 92, as to evidence in summary proceedings.
29. Amendment of 41 & 42 Vict. c. 16. s. 93, as to definition of factory.
30. Amendment of definition of mill-gearing.
31. Saving for persons employed in process of cleaning fruit.
32. Application to Scotland.
33. Amendment of 41 & 42 Vict. c. 16. s. 104, as to certificates of birth in Scotland and Ireland.
34. Repeal.
35. Commencement of Act.
36. Short title and construction.

SCHEDULES.

A

B I L L

TO

Amend the Law relating to Factories and Workshops.

A.D. 1891.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878 (herein-after referred to as the principal Act):

41 Vict.
c. 16.

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Sanitary Provisions.

1.—(1.) If the Secretary of State is satisfied that the provisions of the law relating to public health with respect to cleanliness, ventilation, overcrowding, or limewashing are not observed in any workshops or class of workshops (including workshops conducted on the system of not employing any child, young person, or woman therein) he may, if he thinks fit, by order, authorise and direct an inspector or inspectors under the principal Act to take, during such period as may be mentioned in the order, such steps as appear necessary or proper for enforcing the said provisions.

Powers of
Secretary of
State as to
sanitary
provisions in
workshops.

(2.) An inspector authorised in pursuance of this section shall, for the purpose of his duties, have the same powers with respect to workshops to which this section applies, as he has under the principal Act as amended by this Act with respect to factories, and may for the same purpose take the like proceedings for punishing or remedying any default in compliance with the said provisions of the law relating to public health as might be taken by the sanitary authority of the district in which the workshops are situate, and shall be entitled to recover from that sanitary authority all such expenses in and about any proceedings in respect of such workshops as he may incur and are not paid by the person proceeded against.

2.—(1.) Section four of the principal Act shall apply to workshops conducted on the system of not employing any child, young person, or woman therein.

Powers of
sanitary in-
spectors after
notice to
sanitary
authority.

(2.) Where notice of an act, neglect, or default is given by an inspector under the said section four, as amended by this Act, to a sanitary authority, and proceedings are not taken for punishing or remedying the act, neglect, or default, the inspector may take the like proceedings for punishing or remedying the same as the

[Bill 205.]

A 2

A.D. 1891. sanitary authority might have taken, and shall be entitled to recover from the sanitary authority all such expenses in and about the proceedings as the inspector incurs and are not paid by the person proceeded against.

Enforcement
by sanitary
authority
of sanitary
provisions
as to work-
shops.
29 & 30 Vict.
c. 90.

3.—(1.) Sections three and thirty-three of the Factory and Work- 5
shop Act, 1878 (which relate to cleanliness, ventilation, and over-
crowding in, and limewashing of factories and workshops) shall
cease to apply to workshops, and the provisions of section nineteen
of the Sanitary Act, 1866, relating to cleanliness, ventilation, and
overcrowding, shall cease to apply to a factory which is subject to 10
the provisions of the principal Act, as amended by this Act, relating
to the same matters.

[See 46 & 47
Vict. c. 53.
s. 17.]

(2.) For the purpose of their duties with respect to workshops, a
sanitary authority and their officers shall, without prejudice to their
other powers, have all such powers of entry, inspection, taking legal 15
proceedings or otherwise, as an inspector under the principal Act.

Cleanliness
and lime-
washing of
workshops.
[See 38 & 39
Vict. c. 55.
s. 46 ;
41 & 42 Vict.
c. 16. ss. 3,
33.]

4.—(1.) Every workshop as defined by the principal Act (including
any workshop conducted on the system of not employing any child,
young person, or woman therein) shall be kept free from effluvia
arising from any drain, privy, or other nuisance. 20

(2.) Where on the certificate of a medical officer of health or
inspector of nuisances it appears to any sanitary authority that the
limewashing, cleansing, or purifying of any such workshop, or of
any part thereof, is necessary for the health of the persons
employed therein, the sanitary authority shall give notice in writing 25
to the owner or occupier of the workshop to limewash, cleanse, or
purify the same or part thereof, as the case may require.

(3.) If the person to whom notice is so given fails to comply
therewith within the time therein specified, he shall be liable to a
fine not exceeding *ten shillings* for every day during which he 30
continues to make default, and the sanitary authority may, if they
think fit, cause the workshop or part to be limewashed, cleansed, or
purified, and may recover in a summary manner the expenses
incurred by them in so doing from the person in default.

Amendment
of 41 & 42
Vict. c. 16.
s. 3. as to
overcrowd-
ing
[See
29 & 30 Vict.
c. 90. s. 19 ;
38 & 39 Vict.
c. 55. s. 91.]

5. In section three of the principal Act (which relates, amongst 35
other things, to overcrowding) for the words "injurious to the
health of the persons employed therein" shall be substituted the
words "dangerous or injurious to the health of the persons
employed therein."

Amendment
of 41 & 42
Vict. c. 16.
s. 5. as to
fencing of
machinery.

Safety.

6. The words "near to which any person is liable to pass or to
be employed" in sub-section (1) of section five of the principal Act
are hereby repealed. 40

7.—(1.) Every factory of which the construction is commenced after the *first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two* shall be provided on every storey above the ground floor with a means of escape in case of fire, independent of
 5 the staircase or other way by which the workpeople usually enter or depart.

A.D. 1891.

Provision
against fire.

(2.) A factory in which there is a contravention of this section shall be deemed not to be kept in conformity with the principal Act.

Special Rules and Requirements.

10 8.—(1.) Where the Secretary of State certifies that in his opinion any machinery or process used in a factory, or the state of the ventilation of a factory, is dangerous or injurious to health or dangerous to life or limb, either generally or in the case of
 15 women, children, or any other class of persons, or that the provision for means of escape from a factory in case of fire is insufficient, the chief inspector may either serve on the occupier of the factory a notice in writing proposing special rules for guarding against injury to health or against danger, or serve on him a notice in writing requiring him to adopt such measures as appear to the
 20 chief inspector necessary for that purpose.

Special rules
and require-
ments as to
dangerous
and un-
healthy inci-
dents of em-
ployment.[See 46 & 47
Vict. c. 53.
s. 7.]

(2.) Unless within *twenty-one* days after receipt of the notice the occupier serves on the chief inspector a notice in writing that he objects to the rules or requirement, the rules shall be established, or, as the case may be, the requirement shall be observed.

25 (3.) If the notice of objection suggests any modification of the rules or requirement, the Secretary of State shall consider the suggestion and may assent thereto with or without any further modification which may be agreed on between the Secretary of State and the occupier, and thereupon the rules shall be established,
 30 or, as the case may be, the requirement shall be observed, subject to such modification.

(4.) If the Secretary of State does not assent to any objection or modification suggested as aforesaid by the occupier, the matter in difference between the Secretary of State and the occupier shall
 35 be referred to arbitration under this Act, and the date of the receipt of the notice of objection by the Secretary of State shall be deemed to be the date of the reference, and the rules shall be established, or the requisition shall have effect, as settled by an award on arbitration.

(5.) Any notice under this section may be served by post.

40 (6.) With respect to arbitrations under this Act the provisions in the First Schedule to this Act shall have effect.

A.D. 1891.

Penalty for
contraven-
tion of
special rules
or require-
ment.

[See
46 & 47 Vict.
c. 53. s. 7.]

9. If any person who is bound to observe any special rules established for any factory under this Act, or any requirement made under this Act with respect to any factory, acts in contravention of, or fails to comply with, any such special rule or requirement, he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding *two pounds*; and the occupier of the factory shall also be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding *ten pounds*, unless he proves that he had taken all reasonable means, by publishing, and to the best of his power enforcing, the rules or requirement to prevent the contravention or noncompliance. 5 10

Amendment
of special
rules.

[See 46 & 47
Vict. c. 53.
s. 9.
50 & 51 Vict.
c. 58. s. 54.]

10.—(1.) After special rules are established under this Act in any factory, the Secretary of State may from time to time propose to the occupier of the factory any amendment of the rules or any new rules; and the provisions of this Act with respect to the original rules shall apply to all such amendments and new rules in like manner, as nearly as may be, as they apply to the original rules. 15

(2.) The occupier of any factory in which special rules are established may from time to time propose in writing to the chief inspector, with the approval of the Secretary of State, any amendment of the rules or any new rules, and the provisions of this Act with respect to a suggestion of an occupier for modifying the special rules proposed by a chief inspector shall apply to all such amendments and new rules in like manner, as nearly as may be, as they apply to such a suggestion. 20

Publication
of special
rules.

[46 & 47
Vict. c. 53.
ss. 11, 12.]

11.—(1.) Printed copies of all special rules for the time being in force under this Act in any factory shall be kept posted up in legible characters in conspicuous places in the factory where they may be conveniently read by the persons employed. 25

(2.) A printed copy of all such rules shall be given by the occupier to any person affected thereby on his or her application. 30

(3.) If the occupier of any factory fails to comply with any provision of this section, he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding *ten pounds*.

(4.) Every person who pulls down, injures, or defaces any special rules when posted up in pursuance of this Act, or any notice posted up in pursuance of the special rules, shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding *five pounds*. 35

Certified
copies of
special rules
to be evi-
dence.

12. An inspector shall, when required, certify a copy which is shown to his satisfaction to be a true copy of any special rules for the time being established under this Act for any factory, and a copy so certified shall be evidence (but not to the exclusion of 40

other proof) of those special rules, and of the fact that they are duly established under this Act. A.D. 1891.

Period of Employment.

13. For subsection (2) of section fifteen of the principal Act
5 the following subsection shall be substituted, namely :—

[51 & 52
Vict. c. 58.
s. 56.]

Period of
employment
for women.
[41 & 42 Vict.
c. 16. s. 15.]

(2.) In a workshop which is conducted on the system of not employing therein either children or young persons, and the occupier of which has served on an inspector notice of his intention to conduct his workshop on that system—

10 (a.) The period of employment for a woman shall, except on Saturday, be a specified period of twelve hours taken between six o'clock in the morning and ten o'clock in the evening, and shall on Saturday be a specified period of eight hours, taken
15 between six o'clock in the morning and four o'clock in the afternoon; and

(b.) There shall be allowed to a woman for meals and absence from work during the period of employment, a specified period not less, except on Saturday, than one hour and a half, and on Saturday than half an hour.

20 14. In a factory or workshop where, in pursuance of section fifty-two of the principal Act, all the children, young persons, and women employed are not required to have the time allowed for meals at the same hour of the day, and accordingly different sets of persons employed take their meal times at different hours, the
25 occupier of the factory or workshop shall specify in a notice affixed in the factory or workshop the time allowed for meals to each set.

Notice of
meal hours.

15. The report required by section sixty-six of the principal Act respecting the employment of a child, young person, or woman in
30 pursuance of an exception, must be sent to an inspector not later than eight o'clock in the evening on which the child, young person, or woman is employed in pursuance of the exception.

Notice as to
overtime.

16. For section eighteen of the principal Act the following section shall be substituted, namely,—

35 In a non-textile factory or workshop where a young person or woman has not been actually employed for more than eight hours on any day in a week, and notice of such non-employment has been affixed in the factory or workshop and served on the inspector, the period of employment on Saturday in that week for that young
40 person or woman may be from six o'clock in the morning to four o'clock in the afternoon, with an interval of two hours for meals.

Period of
employment
on Saturday
for young
persons and
women not
employed
more than
eight hours.

A.D. 1891.

Holidays.

Amendment
of 41 & 42
Vict. c. 16.
s. 22 as to
holidays.

17. For subsection (4) of section twenty-two of the principal Act the following subsection shall be substituted, namely :—

(4.) Cessation from work shall not be deemed to be a half holiday or whole holiday, unless a notice of the half holiday or whole holiday has been affixed on the factory or workshop for at least *fourteen days* previously.

Conditions of Employment.

Prohibition
of employ-
ment of
women after
child-birth.

18. An occupier of a factory or workshop shall not knowingly allow a woman to be employed therein *within four weeks* after she has given birth to a child. 10

Abolition of
certificates
of fitness.

[See 41 & 42
Vict. c. 16.
ss. 27-30.]
[See 41 Vict.
c. 16. ss. 31,
32, 71, 72.]

19.—(1.) After the commencement of this Act certificates of fitness for employment of children and young persons in factories and workshops shall not be required in pursuance of section twenty-seven of the principal Act. 15

(2.) For the purpose of receiving notices of accidents under section thirty-one of the principal Act, and of taking action thereon, appointments of duly registered medical practitioners may be made as heretofore under section seventy-two of that Act. Persons appointed under that section shall not be styled certifying surgeons, but the provisions of the principal Act, so far as they remain in force, shall apply as if the persons so appointed were certifying surgeons within the meaning of this Act. 20

Certificate of
birth in case
of children
and young
persons
under 16.

20.—(1.) Every occupier of a factory or workshop wherein any child or young person under the age of *sixteen* years is employed shall, so long as the child or young person is employed therein and is under that age, keep a certificate of his birth, and shall, when required, produce the certificate to the inspector. 25

[See 41 & 42
Vict. c. 16. ss.
29, 30.]

39 & 40 Vict.
c. 79.

(2.) A certificate of birth shall either be a certified copy of the entry in the register of births kept in pursuance of the Acts relating to the registration of the birth of the child or young person (whether the copy is obtained in pursuance of the Elementary Education Act, 1876, or otherwise) or be a certificate of the local authority within the meaning of the Elementary Education Act, 1876, to the effect that it appears from the returns transmitted to that authority in pursuance of the said Act by the registrar of births and deaths that the child or young person was born at the date named in the certificate. 35

(3.) Where the age of any child or young person under the age of *sixteen* years is required to be ascertained or proved for the 40

purposes of this Act, or for any purpose connected with the elementary education or employment in labour of such child or young person, any person shall, on payment of a fee of *sixpence*, be entitled to obtain a certified copy under the hand of a registrar or superintendent registrar of the entry in the register, under the Births and Deaths Registration Acts, 1836 to 1874, of the birth of that child or young person. A.D. 1891.

21. There shall be repealed so much of section sixty-one of the principal Act as enacts that the provisions therein mentioned shall not apply to a workshop which is conducted on the system of not employing children or young persons therein, and the occupier of which has served on an inspector notice of his intention to conduct his workshop on that system. Amendment of 41 & 42 Vict. c. 16. s. 61, as to exemption of certain workshops.

Miscellaneous.

22.—(1.) In section thirty-one of the principal Act for the words “and is of such a nature as to prevent the person injured by it from returning to his work in the factory or workshop within forty-eight hours after the occurrence of the accident” shall be substituted the words “and is of such a nature as to prevent the person injured by it from returning to his work in the factory or workshop and attending to it during a period of five working hours within three days after the occurrence of the accident.” Amendment of 41 & 42 Vict. c. 16. s. 31, as to notice of accidents.

(2. The notice required under that section shall, where the person killed or injured is not removed to his own residence, state both his residence and the place to which he has been removed.

23. The powers of entry conferred by section sixty-eight of the principal Act on an inspector under that Act may be exercised without the authority or warrant required in certain cases by section sixty-nine of that Act. Powers of entry. [41 & 42 Vict. c. 16. ss. 68, 69.]

24.—(1.) Section seventy-five of the principal Act (which requires notice to be given of the occupation of a factory) shall apply to a workshop (including any workshop conducted on the system of not employing any child, young person, or woman therein) in like manner as it applies to a factory. Notice of opening workshop. [41 & 42 Vict. c. 16. s. 75.]

(2.) Where an inspector receives notice in pursuance of this section with respect to a workshop, he shall forthwith forward the notice to the sanitary authority of the district in which the workshop is situate.

25.—(1.) The occupier of every factory and workshop (including any workshop conducted on the system of not employing any child, young person, or woman therein) shall keep in the prescribed form [205.] Lists of out-workers. [See 41 & 42 Vict. c. 16. s. 77.]

A.D. 1891.

and with the prescribed particulars lists showing the names of all persons employed in the business of the factory or workshop outside the factory or workshop and the places where they are employed, and every such list shall be open to inspection by any inspector under the principal Act or by any officer of a sanitary authority. 5

(2.) In the event of a contravention of this section in a factory or workshop the occupier of the factory or workshop shall be liable to a fine not exceeding *forty shillings*.

Minimum penalties in certain cases.

26. The fine imposed on a conviction under sections sixty-eight, eighty-one, eighty-two, or eighty-three of the principal Act, for 10 any offence in relation to a factory, shall, in case of a second or subsequent conviction for the same offence within two years from the last conviction for that offence, be not less than *one pound* for each offence.

Limitation of time for summary proceedings. [See 41 & 42 Vict. c. 16. s. 91.]

27. In summary proceedings for offences and fines under the 15 principal Act as amended by any subsequent Act, an information may be laid within three months after the date at which the offence comes to the knowledge of a factory inspector, or in case of an inquest being held in relation to the offence, then within two months after the conclusion of the inquest, so, however, that it 20 shall not be laid after the expiration of six months from the commission of the offence.

Amendment of 41 & 42 Vict. c. 16. s. 92. as to evidence in summary proceedings.

28. Section ninety-two of the principal Act shall apply to a workshop in like manner as it applies to a factory.

Amendment of 41 & 42 Vict. c. 16. s. 93, as to definition of factory.

29. In section ninety-three of the principal Act for the 25 words "a place solely used as a dwelling shall not be deemed to form part of the factory or workshop for the purposes of this Act," shall be substituted the words "a room solely used for the purpose of sleeping therein shall not be deemed to form part of 30 the factory or workshop for the purposes of this Act."

Amendment of definition of mill-gearing. [41 & 42 Vict. c. 16. s. 96.]

30. For the definition of "mill-gearing" in section ninety-six of the principal Act, the following definition shall be substituted:—

The expression "mill-gearing" comprehends every shaft, whether upright or oblique or horizontal, and every strap, wheel, drum, or pulley by which the motion of the moving power is com- 35 municated to the operative part of any machine appertaining to a manufacturing process.

Saving for persons employed in process of cleaning fruit. [See 41 & 42 Vict. c. 16. s. 100.]

31. Nothing in the principal Act as amended by this Act shall apply to the process of cleaning and preparing fruit so far as is necessary to prevent the spoiling of the fruit on its arrival at a 40 factory or workshop during the months of June, July, August, and September.

32. In the application of this Act to Scotland, the following modifications shall be made, namely,—

Application
to Scotland.

(1.) Section sixteen of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867, shall be substituted for section ninety-one of the Public Health Act, 1875 :

5

(2.) The Board of Supervision shall be substituted for the Local Government Board.

33. The fee to be charged in pursuance of section one hundred and four of the principal Act shall not exceed *sixpence*, and that section shall apply in the case of a young person under the age of *sixteen* years in like manner as it applies in the case of a child.

10

Amendment
of 41 & 42
Vict. c. 16.
s. 104, as to
certificates of
birth in
Scotland and
Ireland.

34. The enactments specified in the Second Schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of that schedule.

Repeal.

35. Provided that any special rules or requirements made under any enactment repealed by this Act shall continue to have effect as if made under this Act, and the provisions of this Act shall apply thereto accordingly.

15

35. This Act shall come into operation on the *first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two*.

20

Commence-
ment of Act.

36.—(1.) This Act may be cited as the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891, and shall be construed as one with the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878.

Short title
and con-
struction.
41 & 42 Vict.
c. 16.
46 & 47 Vict.
c. 53.
52 & 53 Vict.
c. 62.

(2.) The Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, the Factory and Workshop Act, 1883, and the Cotton Cloth Factories Act, 1889, may, together with this Act, be cited collectively as the Factory and Workshops Acts, 1878 to 1891.

25

A.D. 1891.

SCHEDULES.FIRST SCHEDULE.

[See 50 & 51
Vict. c. 58.
s. 47.]

1. The parties to the arbitration are in this schedule deemed to be the occupiers of the factory on the one hand and the chief inspector, on behalf of the Secretary of State, on the other.

5

2. Each of the parties to the arbitration may, within *fourteen* days after the date of the reference, appoint an arbitrator.

3. No person shall act as arbitrator or umpire under this Act who is employed in, or in the management of, or is interested in the factory to which the arbitration relates.

10

4. The appointment of an arbitrator under this section shall be in writing, and notice of the appointment shall be forthwith sent to the other party to the arbitration, and shall not be revoked without the consent of that party.

5. The death or removal of, or other change in, any of the parties to the arbitration shall not affect the proceedings under this schedule.

15

6. If within the said *fourteen* days either of the parties fails to appoint an arbitrator, the arbitrator appointed by the other party may proceed to hear and determine the matter in difference, and in that case the award of the single arbitrator shall be final.

7. If before an award has been made any arbitrator appointed by either party dies or becomes incapable to act, or for *seven* days refuses or neglects to act, the party by whom that arbitrator was appointed may appoint some other person to act in his place; and if he fails to do so within *seven* days after notice in writing from the other party for that purpose, the remaining arbitrator may proceed to hear and determine the matter in difference, and in that case the award of the single arbitrator shall be final.

25

8. In either of the foregoing cases where an arbitrator is empowered to act singly, on one of the parties failing to appoint, the party so failing may, before the single arbitrator has actually proceeded in the arbitration, appoint an arbitrator, who shall then act as if no failure had occurred.

30

9. If the arbitrators fail to make their award within *twenty-one* days after the day on which the last of them was appointed, or within such extended time (if any) as may have been appointed for that purpose by both arbitrators under their hands, the matter in difference shall be determined by the umpire appointed as herein-after mentioned.

35

10. The arbitrators, before they enter on the matter referred to them, shall appoint by writing under their hands an umpire to decide on points on which they may differ.

5 11. If the umpire dies or becomes incapable of acting before he has made his award, or refuses to make his award within a reasonable time after the matter has been brought within his cognizance, the persons or person who appointed such umpire shall forthwith appoint another umpire in his place.

10 12. If the arbitrators refuse or fail, or for *seven* days after the request of either part neglect, to appoint an umpire, then on the application of either party an umpire may be appointed by the chairman of the quarter sessions within the jurisdiction of which the factory is situate.

13. The decision of every umpire on the matters referred to him shall be final.

15 14. If a single arbitrator fails to make his award within *twenty-one* days after the day on which he was appointed, the party who appointed him may appoint another arbitrator to act in his place.

15. Arrangements shall, whenever practicable, be made for the matters in difference being heard at the same time before the arbitrators and the umpire.

20 16. The arbitrators and the umpire, or any of them, may examine the parties and their witnesses on oath, and may also consult any counsel, engineer, or scientific person whom they may think it expedient to consult.

25 17. The payment, if any, to be made to any arbitrator or umpire for his services shall be fixed by the Secretary of State and together with the costs of the arbitration and award shall be paid by the parties, or one of them, according as the award may direct. Such costs may be taxed by a master of the Supreme Court, or, in Scotland, by the auditor of the Court of Session, and the taxing officer shall, on the written application of either of the parties, ascertain and certify the proper amount thereof. The amount, if any, payable by the Secretary of State shall be paid as part of the expenses of inspectors under the principal Act. The amount, if any, payable by the occupier of the factory
30 may in the event of nonpayment be recovered in the same manner as fines under the principal Act.

A.D. 1891.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Session and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
41 & 42 Vict. c. 16. -	The Factory and Workshop Act, 1878.	In section three, the words "and a workshop" and "or workshop" wherever they occur. 5 In section five, sub-section (1), the words "near to which any person" is liable to pass or to be employed." 10 Sections six, seven, and eight. Section fifteen, from "and" at the end of subsection (1) to the end of subsection (2) (b). 15 In section twenty-two, sub-section (4). 15 Sections twenty-seven, twenty-eight, and thirty. In section thirty-one the words "and" is of such a nature as to prevent "the person injured by it from" returning to his work in the "factory or workshop within forty-eight hours after the occurrence" of the accident." 20 Section forty-one. Section sixty-one, from "or" at the end of the paragraph marked to the words "not a factory." 25 Section sixty-nine. 30 Sections seventy-three and seventy-four. In section seventy-seven, from "This section applies" to "fitness for employment." 35 Section ninety-one, from "(1.) The" information shall be laid" to "commission of the offence." Section ninety-six from "The expression "mill gearing" to "manufacturing process." 40 In section one hundred and one, the words "or workshop."
46 & 47 Vict. c. 53. -	The Factory and Workshop Act, 1883.	Sections seven to twelve. 45
52 & 53 Vict. c. 62. -	The Cotton Cloth Factories Act, 1889.	Section twelve.

Factories
and Workshops.

A

B I L L

To amend the Law relating to Factories
and Workshops.

(Prepared and brought in by
Mr. Secretary Matthews, Mr. Ritchie,
and Mr. Stuart Wortley.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
10 February 1891.*

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[Bill 205.]

Factories and Workshops Bill.

[AS AMENDED BY THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON TRADE.]

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES.

Sanitary Provisions.

Clause.

1. Powers of Secretary of State as to sanitary provisions in workshops.
2. Powers of sanitary inspector after notice to sanitary authority.
3. Enforcement by sanitary authority of sanitary provisions as to workshops.
4. Cleanliness and limewashing of workshops.
5. Amendment of 41 & 42 Vict. c. 16. s. 3, as to sanitary provisions.

Safety.

6. Amendment of 41 & 42 Vict. c. 16. s. 5, as to fencing of machinery.
7. Provision against fire.

Special Rules and Requirements.

8. Special rules and requirements as to dangerous and unhealthy incidents of employment.
9. Penalty for contravention of special rules or requirement.
10. Amendment of special rules.
11. Publication of special rules.
12. Certified copies of special rules to be evidence.

Period of Employment.

13. Period of employment for women.
14. Notice of meal hours.
15. Notice as to overtime.
16. Period of employment on Saturday for young persons and women not employed more than eight hours.

Holidays.

17. Amendment of 41 & 42 Vict. c. 16. s. 22, as to holidays.

[Bill 315.]

Conditions of Employment.

Clause.

18. Prohibition of employment of women after child-birth.
19. Report of certifying surgeon.
20. Certificate of birth in case of children and young persons under 16.
21. Amendment of 41 & 42 Vict. c. 16. s. 61, as to exemption of certain workshops.

Miscellaneous.

22. Amendment of 41 & 42 Vict. c. 16. s. 31, as to notice of accidents.
23. Meaning of domestic workshop.
24. Appointment of inspectors.
25. Particulars to be supplied in case of payment by piece.
26. Powers of entry.
27. Notice of opening workshop.
28. Lists of out-workers.
29. Minimum penalties in certain cases.
30. Limitation of time for summary proceedings.
31. Amendment of 41 & 42 Vict. c. 16. s. 92, as to evidence in summary proceedings.
32. Amendment of 41 & 42 Vict. c. 16. s. 93, as to definition of factory.
33. Saving for persons employed in process of cleaning fruit.
34. Application to Scotland.
35. Amendment of 41 Vict. c. 16. s. 106, as to holidays in Ireland.
36. Amendment of 41 & 42 Vict. c. 16. s. 104, as to certificates of birth in Scotland and Ireland.
37. Amendment of definition of retail bakehouse.
38. Amendment of Fourth Schedule of the principal Act.
39. Repeal.
40. Commencement of Act.
41. Short title and construction.

SCHEDULES.

A

B I L L

[AS AMENDED BY THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON TRADE]

TO

Amend the Law relating to Factories and Workshops.

A.D. 1891.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878 (herein-after referred to as the principal Act):

41 Vict.
c. 16.

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Sanitary Provisions.

1.—(1.) If the Secretary of State is satisfied that the provisions of the law relating to public health with respect to cleanliness, ventilation, overcrowding, or limewashing are not observed in any workshops or class of workshops (including workshops conducted on the system of not employing any child, young person, or woman therein) or laundries, he may, if he thinks fit, by order, authorise and direct an inspector or inspectors under the principal Act to take, during such period as may be mentioned in the order, such steps as appear necessary or proper for enforcing the said provisions.

Powers of
Secretary of
State as to
sanitary
provisions in
workshops.

(2.) An inspector authorised in pursuance of this section shall, for the purpose of his duties, have the same powers with respect to workshops and laundries to which this section applies, as he has under the principal Act as amended by this Act with respect to factories, and may for the same purpose take the like proceedings for punishing or remedying any default in compliance with the said provisions of the law relating to public health as might be taken by the sanitary authority of the district in which the workshops or laundries are situate, and shall be entitled to recover from that sanitary authority all such expenses in and about any proceedings in respect of such workshops or laundries as he may incur and are not recovered from any other person, and have not been incurred in any unsuccessful proceedings.

[Bill 315.]

A

A.D. 1891.

Powers of
sanitary in-
spectors after
notice to
sanitary
authority.

2.—(1.) Section four of the principal Act shall apply to workshops conducted on the system of not employing any child, young person, or woman therein.

(2.) Where notice of an act, neglect, or default is given by an inspector under the said section four, as amended by this Act, to a sanitary authority, and proceedings are not taken within a reasonable time for punishing or remedying the act, neglect, or default, the inspector may take the like proceedings for punishing or remedying the same as the sanitary authority might have taken, and shall be entitled to recover from the sanitary authority all such expenses in and about the proceedings as the inspector incurs and are not recovered from any other person, and have not been incurred in any unsuccessful proceedings.

Enforcement
by sanitary
authority
of sanitary
provisions
as to work-
shops.
29 & 30 Vict.
c. 90.

3.—(1.) Sections three and thirty-three of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878 (which relate to cleanliness, ventilation, and overcrowding in, and limewashing of factories and workshops) shall cease to apply to workshops, and the provisions of section nineteen of the Sanitary Act, 1866, relating to cleanliness, ventilation, and overcrowding, shall cease to apply to a factory which is subject to the provisions of the principal Act, as amended by this Act, relating to the same matters.

[See 46 & 47
Vict. c. 53.
s. 17.]

(2.) For the purpose of their duties with respect to workshops, a sanitary authority and their officers shall, without prejudice to their other powers, have all such powers of entry, inspection, taking legal proceedings or otherwise, as an inspector under the principal Act.

Cleanliness
and lime-
washing of
workshops.
[See 38 & 39
Vict. c. 55.
s. 46;
41 & 42 Vict.
c. 16. ss. 3,
33.]

4.—(1.) Every workshop as defined by the principal Act (including any workshop conducted on the system of not employing any child, young person, or woman therein) shall be kept free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy, urinal, or other nuisance, and unless so kept shall be deemed to be a nuisance liable to be dealt with summarily under the law relating to public health.

(2.) Where on the certificate of a medical officer of health or inspector of nuisances it appears to any sanitary authority that the limewashing, cleansing, or purifying of any such workshop, or of any part thereof, is necessary for the health of the persons employed therein, the sanitary authority shall give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of the workshop to limewash, cleanse, or purify the same or part thereof, as the case may require.

(3.) If the person to whom notice is so given fails to comply therewith within the time therein specified, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten shillings for every day during which he continues to make default, and the sanitary authority may, if they

think fit, cause the workshop or part to be limewashed, cleansed, or purified, and may recover in a summary manner the expenses incurred by them in so doing from the person in default. A.D. 1891.

5 5. In section three of the principal Act the word "urinal" shall be inserted after the word "privy," and for the words "injurious to the health of the persons employed therein" shall be substituted the words "dangerous or injurious to the health of the persons employed therein."

Amendment
of 41 & 42
Vict. c. 16.
s. 3. as to
sanitary
provisions.
[See
29 & 30 Vict.
c. 90. s. 19;
38 & 39 Vict.
c. 55. s. 91.]

Safety.

10 6. The words "near to which any person is liable to pass or to be employed" in sub-section (1) of section five of the principal Act are hereby repealed.

Amendment
of 41 & 42
Vict. c. 16.
s. 5. as to
fencing of
machinery.

7.—(1.) Every factory of which the construction is commenced after the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and
15 ninety-two, and in which more than forty persons are employed, shall be furnished with a certificate from the sanitary authority of the district in which the factory is situate that the factory is provided on the storeys above the ground floor with such means of escape in case of fire for the persons employed therein as can
20 reasonably be required under the circumstances of each case, and a factory not so furnished shall be deemed not to be kept in conformity with the principal Act, and it shall be the duty of the sanitary authority to examine every such factory, and on being satisfied that the factory is so provided to give such a certificate as
25 aforesaid.

Provision
against fire.

(2.) With respect to all factories to which the foregoing provisions of this section do not apply, and in which more than forty persons are employed, it shall be the duty of the sanitary authority of every district, as soon as may be after the passing of this Act,
30 and afterwards from time to time, to ascertain whether all such factories within their district are provided with such means of escape as aforesaid, and, in the case of any factory which is not so provided, to serve on the owner of the factory a notice in writing specifying the measures necessary for providing such means of
35 escape as aforesaid, and requiring him to carry out the same before a specified date, and, unless such requirements are so complied with, the factory shall be deemed not to be kept in conformity with the principal Act. In case of a difference of opinion between the owner of the factory and the sanitary authority, the difference shall, on the
40 application of either party, be referred to arbitration, and thereupon the provisions of the First Schedule of this Act shall have effect,

A.D. 1891. — except that the parties to the arbitration shall be the sanitary authority on the one hand and the owner on the other.

(3.) All expenses incurred by a sanitary authority in the execution of this section shall be defrayed—

(a) in the case of an authority of an urban district, as part of 5 their expenses of the general execution of the Public Health Act, 1875; and

(b) in the case of an authority of a rural district, as special expenses incurred in the execution of the Public Health Act, 1875; and such expenses shall be charged to the contributory 10 place in which the factory is situate.

(4.) In the application of this section to the administrative county of London, the London County Council shall take the place of the sanitary authority, and their expenses in the execution of this section shall be defrayed as part of their expenses in the management of the 15 Metropolitan Building Act, 1855, and the Acts amending the same.

Special Rules and Requirements.

Special rules and requirements as to dangerous and unhealthy incidents of employment.

[See 46 & 47 Vict. c. 53. s. 7.]

8.—(1.) Where the Secretary of State certifies that in his opinion any machinery or process used in a factory or workshop (other than a domestic workshop) is dangerous or injurious to health 20 or dangerous to life or limb, either generally or in the case of women, children, or any other class of persons, or that the provision for the admission of fresh air is not sufficient or that the provision for means of escape from a factory in case of fire is insufficient, the chief inspector may serve on the occupier of the factory or 25 workshop a notice in writing, either proposing such special rules or requiring the adoption of such special measures as appear to the chief inspector to be reasonably practicable and to meet the necessities of the case.

(2.) Unless within twenty-one days after receipt of the notice 30 the occupier serves on the chief inspector a notice in writing that he objects to the rules or requirement, the rules shall be established, or, as the case may be, the requirement shall be observed.

(3.) If the notice of objection suggests any modification of the rules or requirement, the Secretary of State shall consider the 35 suggestion and may assent thereto with or without any further modification which may be agreed on between the Secretary of State and the occupier, and thereupon the rules shall be established, or, as the case may be, the requirement shall be observed, subject to such modification.

(4.) If the Secretary of State does not assent to any objection 40 or modification suggested as aforesaid by the occupier, the matter in difference between the Secretary of State and the occupier shall

be referred to arbitration under this Act, and the date of the receipt of the notice of objection by the Secretary of State shall be deemed to be the date of the reference, and the rules shall be established, or the requisition shall have effect, as settled by an award on arbitration.

5 (5.) Any notice under this section may be served by post.

(6.) With respect to arbitrations under this Act the provisions in the First Schedule to this Act shall have effect.

(7.) No person shall be precluded by any agreement from doing, or be liable under any agreement to any penalty or forfeiture for
10 doing, such acts as may be necessary in order to comply with the provisions of this section.

9.—(1.) If any person who is bound to observe any special rules established for any factory or workshop under this Act acts in contravention of, or fails to comply with, any such special rule, he
15 shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding two pounds; and the occupier of the factory or workshop shall also be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding ten pounds, unless he proves that he had taken all reasonable means, by publishing, and to the best of his power enforcing, the rules to
20 prevent the contravention or noncompliance.

(2.) A factory or workshop in which there is a contravention of any requirement made under this Act shall be deemed not to be kept in conformity with the principal Act.

10.—(1.) After special rules are established under this Act in any
25 factory or workshop, the Secretary of State may from time to time propose to the occupier of the factory or workshop any amendment of the rules or any new rules; and the provisions of this Act with respect to the original rules shall apply to all such amendments and new rules in like manner, as nearly as may be, as they apply to
30 the original rules.

(2.) The occupier of any factory or workshop in which special rules are established may from time to time propose in writing to the chief inspector, with the approval of the Secretary of State, any amendment of the rules or any new rules, and the provisions of
35 this Act with respect to a suggestion of an occupier for modifying the special rules proposed by a chief inspector shall apply to all such amendments and new rules in like manner, as nearly as may be, as they apply to such a suggestion.

11.—(1.) Printed copies of all special rules for the time being in
40 force under this Act in any factory or workshop shall be kept posted up in legible characters in conspicuous places in the factory or workshop where they may be conveniently read by the persons

A.D. 1891.

Penalty for contravention of special rules or requirement.

[See 46 & 47 Vict. c. 53. s. 7.]

Amendment of special rules.

[See 46 & 47 Vict. c. 53. s. 9. 50 & 51 Vict. c. 58. s. 54.]

Publication of special rules.

[46 & 47 Vict. c. 53. ss. 11, 12.]

A.D. 1891. employed. In a factory or workshop in Wales or Monmouthshire the rules shall be posted up in the Welsh language also.

(2.) A printed copy of all such rules shall be given by the occupier to any person affected thereby on his or her application.

(3.) If the occupier of any factory or workshop fails to comply with any provision of this section, he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

(4.) Every person who pulls down, injures, or defaces any special rules when posted up in pursuance of this Act, or any notice posted up in pursuance of the special rules, shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

Certified
copies of
special rules
to be evi-
dence.

[51 & 52
Vict. c. 58.
s. 56.]

12. An inspector shall, when required, certify a copy which is shown to his satisfaction to be a true copy of any special rules for the time being established under this Act for any factory or workshop, and a copy so certified shall be evidence (but not to the exclusion of other proof) of those special rules, and of the fact that they are duly established under this Act.

Period of Employment.

Period of
employment
for women.

[41 & 42 Vict.
c. 16. s. 15.]

13. For subsection (2) of section fifteen of the principal Act the following subsection shall be substituted, namely:—

(2.) In a workshop which is conducted on the system of not employing therein either children or young persons, and the occupier of which has served on an inspector notice of his intention to conduct his workshop on that system—

(a.) The period of employment for a woman shall, except on Saturday, be a specified period of twelve hours taken between six o'clock in the morning and ten o'clock in the evening, and shall on Saturday be a specified period of eight hours, taken between six o'clock in the morning and four o'clock in the afternoon; and

(b.) There shall be allowed to a woman for meals and absence from work during the period of employment, a specified period not less, except on Saturday, than one hour and a half, and on Saturday than half an hour.

Notice of
meal hours.

14. In a factory or workshop where, in pursuance of section fifty-two of the principal Act, all the children, young persons, and women employed are not required to have the time allowed for meals at the same hour of the day, and accordingly different sets of persons employed take their meal times at different hours, the occupier of the factory or workshop shall specify in a notice affixed in the factory or workshop the time allowed for meals to each set.

15. The report required by section sixty-six of the principal Act respecting the employment of a child, young person, or woman in pursuance of an exception, must be sent to an inspector not later than eight o'clock in the evening on which the child, young person, or woman is employed in pursuance of the exception.

A.D. 1891.

Notice as to overtime.

16. For section eighteen of the principal Act the following section shall be substituted, namely,—

In a non-textile factory or workshop where a young person or woman has not been actually employed for more than eight hours on any day in a week, and notice of such non-employment has been affixed in the factory or workshop and served on the inspector, the period of employment on Saturday in that week for that young person or woman may be from six o'clock in the morning to four o'clock in the afternoon, with an interval of not less than two hours for meals.

Period of employment on Saturday for young persons and women not employed more than eight hours.

Holidays.

17. For subsection (4) of section twenty-two of the principal Act the following subsection shall be substituted, namely:—

Amendment of 41 & 42 Vict. c. 16. s. 22 as to holidays.

(4.) Cessation from work shall not be deemed to be a half holiday or whole holiday unless a notice of the half holiday or whole holiday has been affixed in the factory or workshop during the first week in January, and a copy thereof has on the same day been forwarded to the inspector of the district: Provided that any such notice may be changed by a subsequent notice affixed and sent in like manner not less than fourteen days before the holiday or half holiday to which it applies.

Conditions of Employment.

18. An occupier of a factory or workshop shall not knowingly allow a woman to be employed therein within four weeks after she has given birth to a child.

Prohibition of employment of women after child-birth.

19. Every certifying surgeon acting under this or the principal Act shall in each year make at the prescribed time a report in the prescribed form to the Secretary of State as to the persons inspected during the year, and the results of the inspection.

Report of certifying surgeon.

20. Where the age of any young person under the age of sixteen years is required to be ascertained or proved for the purposes of this Act, or for any purpose connected with the elementary education or employment in labour of such young person, any person shall, on presenting a written requisition, which shall be supplied

Certificate of birth in case of children and young persons under 16.

A.D. 1891. without charge by the registrar in such form, and containing such particulars as may be from time to time prescribed by a Secretary of State, and on payment of a fee of sixpence, be entitled to obtain a certified copy under the hand of a registrar or superintendent registrar of the entry in the register, under the Births and Deaths Registration Acts, 1836 to 1874, of the birth of that young person; and such form of requisition may be obtained at any post office or sub-post office. 5

Amendment
of 41 & 42
Vict. c. 16.
s. 61, as to
exemption of
certain work-
shops.

21. There shall be repealed so much of section sixty-one of the principal Act as enacts that the provisions therein mentioned shall not apply to a workshop which is conducted on the system of not employing children or young persons therein, and the occupier of which has served on an inspector notice of his intention to conduct his workshop on that system. 10

Miscellaneous.

15

Amendment
of 41 & 42
Vict. c. 16.
s. 31, as to
notice of
accidents.

22.—(1.) In section thirty-one of the principal Act for the words “and is of such a nature as to prevent the person injured by it from returning to his work in the factory or workshop within forty-eight hours after the occurrence of the accident” shall be substituted the words “and is of such a nature as to prevent the person injured by it from returning to his work in the factory or workshop and attending to it during a period of five working hours within three days after the occurrence of the accident.” 20

(2.) The notice required under that section shall, where the person killed or injured is not removed to his own residence, state both his residence and the place to which he has been removed. 25

Provided that where a death has occurred by accident in any factory or workshop, the coroner shall forthwith advise the district inspector under this Act of the time and place of the holding of the inquest, and at such inquest any relative of any person whose death may have been caused by the accident with respect to which the inquest is being held, and the occupier, agent, or manager of the factory or workshop in which the accident occurred, and any person appointed by the order in writing of the majority of the workpeople employed in the said factory or workshop shall be at liberty to attend and examine any witness either in person or by his counsel, solicitor, or agent, subject nevertheless to the order of the coroner. 30 35

Meaning of
domestic
workshop.

23. In this Act the expression “domestic workshop” means a workshop to which section sixteen of the principal Act applies. 40

24. In the appointment of inspectors of factories in Wales and Monmouthshire, among candidates otherwise equally qualified, persons having a knowledge of the Welsh language shall be preferred.

A.D. 1891.
Appoint-
ment of
inspectors.

25. Every person who is engaged as a weaver in the cotton, worsted, or woollen, or linen trade, or as a winder, weaver, or reeler in the cotton trade, and is paid by the piece, in or in connexion with any factory or workshop, shall have supplied to him with his work sufficient particulars to enable him to ascertain the rate of wages at which he is entitled to be paid for the work.

Particulars
to be
supplied in
case of
payment by
piece.

26. The powers of entry conferred by section sixty-eight of the principal Act on an inspector under that Act may be exercised without the authority or warrant required in certain cases by section sixty-nine of that Act.

Powers of
entry.
[41 & 42
Vict. c. 16.
ss. 68, 69.]

27.—(1.) Section seventy-five of the principal Act (which requires notice to be given of the occupation of a factory) shall apply to a workshop (including any workshop conducted on the system of not employing any child, young person, or woman therein) in like manner as it applies to a factory.

Notice of
opening
workshop.
[41 & 42 Vict.
c. 16. s. 75.]

(2.) Where an inspector receives notice in pursuance of this section with respect to a workshop, he shall forthwith forward the notice to the sanitary authority of the district in which the workshop is situate.

28.—(1.) The occupier of every factory and workshop (including any workshop conducted on the system of not employing any child, young person, or woman therein) shall, if so required by the Secretary of State by an Order made in accordance with section sixty-five of the principal Act, and subject to any exceptions mentioned in the Order, keep in the prescribed form and with the prescribed particulars lists showing the names of all persons directly employed by him in the business of the factory or workshop outside the factory or workshop and the places where they are employed, and every such list shall be open to inspection by any inspector under the principal Act or by any officer of a sanitary authority.

Lists of
out-workers.
[See 41 & 42
Vict. c. 16.
s. 77.]

(2.) In the event of a contravention of this section in a factory or workshop the occupier of the factory or workshop shall be liable to a fine not exceeding forty shillings.

29. The fine imposed on a conviction under sections sixty-eight, eighty-one, eighty-two, or eighty-three of the principal Act, for any offence in relation to a factory, shall, in case of a second or subsequent conviction for the same offence within two years from

Minimum
penalties
in certain
cases.

A.D. 1891. — the last conviction for that offence, be not less than one pound for each offence.

Limitation
of time for
summary
proceedings.
[See 41 & 42
Vict. c. 16.
s. 91.]

30. In summary proceedings for offences and fines under the principal Act as amended by any subsequent Act, an information may be laid within three months after the date at which the offence comes to the knowledge of a factory inspector, or in case of an inquest being held in relation to the offence, then within two months after the conclusion of the inquest, so, however, that it shall not be laid after the expiration of six months from the commission of the offence.

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Amendment
of 41 & 42
Vict. c. 16.
s. 92, as to
evidence
in summary
proceedings.

31. Section ninety-two of the principal Act shall apply to a workshop in like manner as it applies to a factory.

Amendment
of 41 & 42
Vict. c. 16.
s. 93,
as to defini-
tion of
factory.

32. In section ninety-three of the principal Act for the words "a place solely used as a dwelling shall not be deemed to form part of the factory or workshop for the purposes of this Act," shall be substituted the words "a room solely used for the purpose of sleeping therein shall not be deemed to form part of the factory or workshop for the purposes of this Act."

15

Saving for
persons
employed in
process of
cleaning
fruit. [See
41 & 42 Vict.
c. 16. s. 100.]

33. Nothing in the principal Act as amended by this Act shall apply to the process of cleaning and preparing fruit so far as is necessary to prevent the spoiling of the fruit on its arrival at a factory or workshop during the months of June, July, August, and September.

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Application
to Scotland.

34. In the application of this Act to Scotland, the following modifications shall be made, namely,—

25

(1.) Section sixteen of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867, shall be substituted for section ninety-one of the Public Health Act, 1875 :

(2.) The Board of Supervision shall be substituted for the Local Government Board :

30

(3.) In lieu of Christmas Day, and either Good Friday or the next public holiday under the Holidays Extension Act, 1875, there shall be allowed as a holiday to every child, young person, and woman employed in a factory or workshop within a burgh or police burgh, the two days in each year set apart by the Church of Scotland for the observance of the sacramental fast in the parish in which the factory or workshop is situate, and in such burghs or police burghs where such fast days have been abolished or discontinued there shall be allowed as a holiday to every child, young person, and woman employed in a factory or workshop in such burghs or police

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burghs such two whole days in each year, separated by an interval of not less than three months, as shall be fixed by the magistrates or police commissioners in such burghs or police burghs, and such magistrates or police commissioners, as the case may be, are hereby required to fix, and from time to time, if it shall seem expedient to them to do so, to alter such holidays, and give public notice thereof fourteen days before the date at any time fixed.

A.D. 1891.

(4.) Where a death has occurred by accident in any factory or workshop a public inquiry in open court shall be held by the sheriff, and the sheriff shall forthwith advise the district inspector under this Act of the time and place of the holding of the inquiry, and at such inquiry any relative of any person whose death has been caused by the accident with respect to which the inquiry is being held, and the occupier or manager of the factory or workshop in which the accident occurred, and any person appointed by the order in writing of the majority of the workpeople employed in the said factory or workshop, shall be at liberty to attend and examine any witness, either in person, or by his counsel, solicitor, or agent, subject nevertheless to the order of the sheriff.

35. For subsection (2) of section one hundred and six of the principal Act, the following subsection shall be substituted:—

Amendment of 41 Vict. c. 16, s. 106, as to holidays in Ireland.

(2.) In lieu of any two half-holidays allowed under the provisions of subsection (2) in section twenty-two of this Act, there shall be allowed as a holiday to every child, young person, and woman employed in a factory or workshop the whole of the seventeenth day of March, when that day does not fall on a Sunday, or at the option of the occupier of the factory or workshop, either Good Friday (unless that day is otherwise fixed as a holiday) or Easter Tuesday.

Amendment of 41 & 42 Vict. c. 16, s. 104, as to certificates of birth in Scotland and Ireland.

36. The fee to be charged in pursuance of section one hundred and four of the principal Act shall not exceed sixpence, and that section shall apply in the case of a young person under the age of sixteen years in like manner as it applies in the case of a child.

Amendment of definition of retail bakehouse. 46 & 47 Vict. c. 53.

37. The expression “retail bakehouse” in the Factory and Workshops Act, 1883, shall not include any place which is a factory within the meaning of the principal Act.

Amendment of Fourth Schedule of the principal Act.

38. There shall be added in line three, subsection (3), of the Fourth Schedule of the principal Act, after “earthenware,” the words “or china.”

A.D. 1891.
 —
 Repeal.

39. The enactments specified in the Second Schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of that schedule.

Provided that any special rules or requirements made under any enactment repealed by this Act shall continue to have effect as if made under this Act, and the provisions of this Act shall apply thereto accordingly.

Commence-
 ment of Act.

40. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

Short title
 and con-
 struction.
 41 & 42 Vict.
 c. 16.
 46 & 47 Vict.
 c. 53.
 52 & 53 Vict.
 c. 62.

41.—(1.) This Act may be cited as the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891, and shall be construed as one with the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878. 10

(2.) The Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, the Factory and Workshop Act, 1883, and the Cotton Cloth Factories Act, 1889, may, together with this Act, be cited collectively as the Factory and Workshops Acts, 1878 to 1891. 15

SCHEDULES.

A.D. 1891.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

1. The parties to the arbitration are in this schedule deemed to be the occupiers of the factory on the one hand and the chief inspector, on behalf of
 5 the Secretary of State, on the other. [See 50 & 51
Vict. c. 58,
s. 47.]

2. Each of the parties to the arbitration may, within fourteen days after the date of the reference, appoint an arbitrator.

3. No person shall act as arbitrator or umpire under this Act who is employed in, or in the management of, or is interested in the factory to
 10 which the arbitration relates.

4. The appointment of an arbitrator under this section shall be in writing, and notice of the appointment shall be forthwith sent to the other party to the arbitration, and shall not be revoked without the consent of that party.

5. The death or removal of, or other change in, any of the parties to the
 15 arbitration shall not affect the proceedings under this schedule.

6. If within the said fourteen days either of the parties fails to appoint an arbitrator, the arbitrator appointed by the other party may proceed to hear and determine the matter in difference, and in that case the award of the single arbitrator shall be final.

20 7. If before an award has been made any arbitrator appointed by either party dies or becomes incapable to act, or for seven days refuses or neglects to act, the party by whom that arbitrator was appointed may appoint some other person to act in his place; and if he fails to do so within seven days after notice in writing from the other party for that purpose, the remaining arbitrator may
 25 proceed to hear and determine the matter in difference, and in that case the award of the single arbitrator shall be final.

8. In either of the foregoing cases where an arbitrator is empowered to act singly, on one of the parties failing to appoint, the party so failing may, before the single arbitrator has actually proceeded in the arbitration, appoint an
 30 arbitrator, who shall then act as if no failure had occurred.

9. If the arbitrators fail to make their award within twenty-one days after the day on which the last of them was appointed, or within such extended time (if any) as may have been appointed for that purpose by both arbitrators under their hands, the matter in difference shall be determined by the umpire appointed
 35 as herein-after mentioned.

A.D. 1891.

10. The arbitrators, before they enter on the matter referred to them, shall appoint by writing under their hands an umpire to decide on points on which they may differ.

11. If the umpire dies or becomes incapable of acting before he has made his award, or refuses to make his award within a reasonable time after the matter has been brought within his cognizance, the persons or person who appointed such umpire shall forthwith appoint another umpire in his place.

12. If the arbitrators refuse or fail, or for seven days after the request of either part neglect, to appoint an umpire, then on the application of either party an umpire may be appointed by the chairman of the quarter sessions within the jurisdiction of which the factory is situate.

13. The decision of every umpire on the matters referred to him shall be final.

14. If a single arbitrator fails to make his award within twenty-one days after the day on which he was appointed, the party who appointed him may appoint another arbitrator to act in his place.

15. Arrangements shall, whenever practicable, be made for the matters in difference being heard at the same time before the arbitrators and the umpire.

16. The arbitrators and the umpire, or any of them, may examine the parties and their witnesses on oath, and may also consult any counsel, engineer, or scientific person whom they may think it expedient to consult.

17. The payment, if any, to be made to any arbitrator or umpire for his services shall be fixed by the Secretary of State and together with the costs of the arbitration and award shall be paid by the parties, or one of them, according as the award may direct. Such costs may be taxed by a master of the Supreme Court, or, in Scotland, by the auditor of the Court of Session, and the taxing officer shall, on the written application of either of the parties, ascertain and certify the proper amount thereof. The amount, if any, payable by the Secretary of State shall be paid as part of the expenses of inspectors under the principal Act. The amount, if any, payable by the occupier of the factory may in the event of nonpayment be recovered in the same manner as fines under the principal Act.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

A.D. 1891.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Session and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40	41 & 42 Vict. c. 16. - The Factory and Workshop Act, 1878.	In section three, the words "and a workshop" and "or workshop" wherever they occur. In section five, sub-section (1), the words "near to which any person" is liable to pass or to be employed." Sections six, seven, and eight. Section fifteen, from "and" at the end of subsection (1) to the end of the section. In section twenty-two, sub-section (4). In section thirty-one the words "and" is of such a nature as to prevent the person injured by it from returning to his work in the factory or workshop within forty-eight hours after the occurrence of the accident." In section thirty-three the words "and workshop," "or workshop," and "or workshops," wherever they respectively occur. Section sixty-one, from "or" at the end of the paragraph marked (a) to the words "workshop on that system." Section sixty-nine. Section ninety-one, from "(1.) The information shall be laid" to "commission of the offence." Section ninety-six from "The expression "mill gearing" to "manufacturing process." In section one hundred and one, the words "or workshop."
	46 & 47 Vict. c. 53. - The Factory and Workshop Act, 1883.	Sections seven to twelve.
45	51 & 52 Vict. c. 22 - The Factory and Workshop Amendment (Scotland) Act, 1888.	The whole Act.
50	52 & 53 Vict. c. 62. - The Cotton Cloth Factories Act, 1889.	Section twelve.

Factories and Workshops.

A

B I L L

[AS AMENDED BY THE STANDING
COMMITTEE ON TRADE]

To amend the Law relating to Factories
and Workshops.

(*Prepared and brought in by*
Mr. Secretary Mathews, Mr. Ritchie,
and Mr. Stuart Wortley.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
4 May 1891.

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[*Price 2½d.*]

[Bill 315.]

LORDS AMENDMENTS
TO THE
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS BILL.

[N.B.—*Pages and lines refer to the Bill (No. 195) as first printed by the Lords. The words in brackets and underlined are proposed to be inserted in the Commons.*]

Page 1.

Line 9, after (“health”) insert (“as to effluvia arising from
“ any drain, privy, or other nuisance, or”)

Page 2.

Line 3, after (“therein”) insert (“and to laundries”)

Line 17, leave out from (“workshops”) to the end of the
clause, and insert—

(2.) For the purpose of their duties with respect to workshops (not being workshops to which the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, applies), a sanitary authority and their officers shall, without prejudice to their other powers, have all such powers of entry, inspection, taking legal proceedings or otherwise, as an inspector under the principal Act.

(3.) If any child, young person, or woman is employed in a workshop, and the medical officer of the sanitary authority becomes aware thereof, he shall forthwith give written notice thereof to the factory inspector of the district.

Line 28, after (“therein”) insert (“and every workplace
“ within the meaning of the Public Health Act, 1875”)

Line 30, after (“nuisance”) insert (“and shall be otherwise
“ kept in conformity with the regulations contained in
“ section ninety-one, sub-section six, of the Public Health
“ Act, 1875”)

Page 3.

Line 4, after (“default”) insert—

(4.) This section shall not apply to any workshop or workplace to which the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, applies.

[Bill 435.]

Page 3—continued.

After clause 5 insert clause A.

Duty of
county
council as to
inspection of
workshops
and enforce-
ment of
sanitation
therein.

A.—If it is proved to the satisfaction of the county council of any county except the county of London, that any sanitary authority within their jurisdiction other than a municipal borough have made default in doing their duty with respect to the inspection of workshops or workplaces, and the enforcement of the law relating to public health as to drains, cleanliness, ventilation, overcrowding, or limewashing, in such workshops and workplaces, the county council may do any act or institute any proceeding which the sanitary authority in default might have done or instituted for the purpose of remedying the default of the sanitary authority, [and shall be entitled to recover in a summary manner from such sanitary authority all such expenses in or about such act or proceedings as the county council may have incurred, and are not recovered from any other person, and have not been incurred in any unsuccessful proceeding.]

The county council may appoint an inspector or inspectors for the purposes of this section.

For the purposes of this section the county medical officer, if any, and any inspector appointed by the county council under this section, shall have the same powers of entering and inspecting a workshop or workplace within the county as the inspector of the sanitary authority has of entering and inspecting the workshops or workplaces within his jurisdiction.

[Any expenses incurred by the county council in pursuance of this section, and not recovered as aforesaid, shall be deemed to be general expenses incurred by them in performance of their duties.]

Line 13, after (“repealed”) insert—

(2.) In sub-section three of the same section, before the words “every part” shall be inserted the words “all dangerous parts of “the machinery and.”

Page 4.

Line 7, leave out (“of”) and insert (“to”)

Page 5.

Line 28, leave out sub-section (8).

Page 6.

Line 23, leave out (“affected thereby on his or her application”) and insert (“so employed”)

Page 9.

Leave out clause 23.

Page 10.

Line 7, after ("pound") insert—

Provided always, that in the event of anyone who is engaged as an operative in any factory or workshop receiving such particulars, and subsequently disclosing the same with a fraudulent object or for the purpose of gain, whether they be furnished directly to him or to a fellow workman, he shall be liable for each offence to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

Line 23, after ("therein") insert ("and every contractor
" employed by any such occupier in the business of the
" factory or workshop")

Line 28, after ("him") insert ("either as workman or as
" contractor")

Line 32, leave out from ("section") to ("shall") in line 33,
and insert ("by the occupier of a factory or workshop, or
" by a contractor, the occupier, or contractor")

Page 11.

Line 25, leave out ("means") and insert ("shall mean")

Page 12.

After clause 37 insert clause B.

B.—(1.) For the purposes of the principal Act and this Act the expression "machinery" shall include any driving strap or band, and the expression "process" shall include the use of any locomotive.

Definitions
of "machinery" and
"domestic
workshop."

(2.) In this Act the expression "domestic workshop" means a workshop to which section sixteen of the principal Act applies.

Page 13.

Leave out clause 39.

Line 14, after ("shall") insert ("except where it is otherwise
" expressed")

Page 16.

Lines 39 and 40, leave out ("sub-section") and insert
("sub-sections (2) and")

LORDS AMENDMENTS

TO THE

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS BILL.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
29 July 1891.*

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[*Price 1d.*]

[Bill 435.]

A
B I L L

TO

Amend the Factory and Workshops Act, 1878.

A.D. 1891.

WHEREAS an Act was passed in the session held in the forty-first year of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter sixteen, intituled “An Act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to “Factories and Workshops,” herein-after referred to as the principal

5 Act :

And whereas it is expedient to amend the same :

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen’s most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled,
10 and by the authority of the same, as follows :

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Factory and Workshop Amendment Act, 1891. Short title.

2. The principal Act shall, as from the commencement of this Act, take effect subject to the additions, omissions, and substitu-
15 tions required by this Act, but nothing in this Act shall affect the validity of any act done, right acquired, or liability incurred before the commencement of this Act. Construction of principal Act.

3. This Act shall commence and come into operation on the *first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.* Commence-ment of Act.

20 4. Section three of the principal Act is hereby repealed, and there shall be substituted therefor the following : Amendments of 41 Vict. c. 16. s. 3, as to sani-tary condi-tion

A factory shall be kept in a cleanly state and free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy, urinal, or other nuisance.

In every room in a textile factory arrangements shall be made
25 and maintained to the satisfaction of the inspector of factories for the district, for admitting in every hour during which work is carried on not less than six hundred cubic feet of fresh air for each person employed therein ; and the arrangements for such ventilation shall be kept in operation.

30 A factory in which there is a contravention of this section shall be deemed not to be kept in conformity with the principal Act.

[Bill 2.]

A

A.D. 1891.
As to notice
by inspector.
s. 4.

5. In section four of the principal Act there shall be added after the words "enforcing the law" the following words:

Provided that if in any case the sanitary authority to whom such notice in writing shall have been given shall, in the opinion of the inspector, not take such action thereon as the inspector may deem sufficient, such inspector shall be and is hereby empowered to make complaint to the Local Government Board that such sanitary authority has made default in enforcing the provisions of the principal Act.

The Local Government Board, if satisfied that the sanitary authority has been guilty of the alleged default, shall make an order giving the inspector power to exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of the sanitary authority as provided in the principal Act.

As to
fencing of
machinery.
s. 5.

6.—(1.) The words "near to which any person is liable to pass" or to be employed" in subsection (1) of section five of the principal Act are hereby repealed.

(2.) There shall be added in subsection (1) of section five of the principal Act after the words "securely fenced" the words:

Provided that if in the opinion of any of the persons employed in a factory a hoist or teagle is not securely fenced, such person may give notice in writing to the inspector setting out the cause of complaint, and such inspector shall forthwith inspect the hoist or teagle complained of, and hear and determine whether such hoist or teagle is securely fenced, and if in his opinion the same is not securely fenced, he shall order the same to be securely fenced, and such order shall be forthwith carried out, unless the matter is referred to arbitration as herein-after provided for.

If either the persons complaining or the person on whom an order has been made shall be dissatisfied with the decision or object to the order of the inspector, the matter shall be forthwith referred to the arbitration of a person to be nominated by the county court judge of the district on the application of the party dissatisfied or objecting.

(3.) There shall be added in subsection (3) of section five of the principal Act after the words "every part of the mill gearing" the words "and all dangerous parts of the machinery."

(4.) To section five of the principal Act the following subsections shall be added:

(5.) Every building in which the processes of carding or spinning are carried on shall be provided on every storey above the

ground floor with a means or way of escape directly communicating with the outside, without passing through any other room or rooms, and independent of the staircase or other way by which the workpeople usually enter or depart, as a means of escape in case of fire.

A.D. 1891.

(6.) The inspector shall have power to order the fencing, enclosing, guarding, or encasing of any part of any machinery which in his opinion is not sufficiently or securely fenced, enclosed, guarded, or encased, and such order shall be forthwith carried out.

7.—(1.) In subsection (3) (a) of section eleven of the principal Act, for the words “one o’clock in the afternoon” shall be substituted the words “half an hour after noon.”

As to period of employment of young persons.
s. 11.

(2.) In subsection (3) (b) of the same section, for the words “half an hour after” shall be substituted the words “twelve o’clock at.”

(3.) In subsection (4) of the same section, the words “half-past” are to be omitted.

(4.) In subsection (5) (a) of the same section, the words “and a half” shall be added after the words “one hour.”

(5.) In subsections (3) (a) and (b) and (4) of the same section, the word “manufacturing” shall be omitted, and there shall be added after the word “process” the words “whatever, except cleaning.”

(6.) There shall be added to section eleven of the principal Act the following subsection; namely,

For the purposes of this section, any person being in the employment of the employer and being in a room occupied or used for any manufacturing process or other work connected therewith, for the purposes of carrying on the manufacture in which he is usually employed during the time any of the machinery is in motion, shall be deemed to be employed in the manufacturing process.

8.—(1.) There shall be added to subsection (4) of section twenty-two of the principal Act the words following; namely,

As to holidays.
s. 22.

Notice of all regular holidays and half holidays shall be affixed in the factory on the *first day of January*, or if the first day of January falls on a Sunday, then on the *second day of January*, and a copy of such notice shall on the same day be forwarded to the inspector of the district, and until notice of any change is duly given and forwarded to the inspector, such notice shall be an effective notice. Every notice so given shall

A.D. 1891.

continue in force until another notice has been given in accordance with the provisions of this section.

- (2.) At the close of the same section, for the words "not exceeding five pounds" shall be substituted the words "of not less than *one* nor more than *ten pounds*." 5

As to notice of accidents.
s. 31.

9.—(1.) In subsection (*b*) of section thirty-one of the principal Act, for the word "returning" shall be substituted the words "attending for a period of five working hours," and for the words "forty-eight hours" shall be substituted the words "the next three days." 10

(2.) In the same section, for the words "person killed or injured, or the place to which he may have been removed," shall be substituted the words "person killed or seriously injured, and the place to which he may have been removed."

(3.) In the same section, for the words "not exceeding five pounds" shall be substituted the words "of not less than *one* nor more than *ten pounds*." 15

As to ventilation and provisions for preventing the inhalation of dust.
s. 36.

10. Section thirty-six of the principal Act is hereby repealed, and there shall be substituted therefor the following :

Where an inspector considers that dust is generated in any factory, and such dust is inhaled by the workers to an injurious extent, and it appears to such inspector that such inhalation could be prevented by the use of mechanical or other means, the following provisions shall apply : 20

(1.) The inspector shall serve on the occupier of the factory a notice requiring him to adopt mechanical or other means to prevent the inhalation of such dust. 25

(2.) The occupier, within twenty-one days after the receipt of the notice, may serve on the inspector a requisition to refer the matter to arbitration; and thereupon the matter shall be referred to arbitration, and two skilled arbitrators shall be appointed, the one by the inspector and the other by the occupier; and the provisions of the Companies Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, with respect to the settlement of disputes by arbitration shall, subject to the express provisions of this section, apply to the said arbitration, and the arbitrators or their umpire shall give the decision within twenty-one days after the last of the arbitrators, or, in the case of the umpire, after the umpire is appointed, or within such further time as the occupier and inspector, by writing, allow; and if the decision is not so given, the matter shall be referred to the arbitration of an umpire to be appointed by the judge of the 30 35 40

county court within the jurisdiction of whom the factory is situated. A.D. 1891.

(3.) If the arbitrators or the umpire decide that it is unnecessary or impossible to prevent the inhalation of such dust, or that the means required to be adopted by the inspector are not reasonable, the notice shall be cancelled, and the occupier shall not be required to carry out the notice of the said inspector, and the expenses of the arbitration shall be paid as the expenses of the inspectors under the principal Act.

(4.) If the occupier does not within the twenty-one days serve on the inspector a requisition to refer the matter to arbitration, or does not appoint an arbitrator within twenty-one days after he served that requisition, or if neither the arbitrators nor the umpire decide that it is unnecessary or impossible to prevent the inhalation of such dust, or that the means required to be adopted by the inspector are not reasonable, the occupier shall prevent the inhalation of dust in accordance with the notice or with the award of the arbitrators or umpire if it modifies the notice, and the expenses of the arbitration shall be in the discretion of the arbitrators or umpire as the case may be, and so far as costs may be awarded against the occupier, they shall be recoverable from him by the inspector in the county court.

(5.) Where the occupier of a factory fails to comply within a reasonable time with the requirements of this section as to the inhalation of dust in accordance with the notice or award, or fails to keep and to maintain such factory in accordance therewith, the factory shall be deemed not to be kept in conformity with this Act.

11. After section sixty-two of the principal Act, the following section shall be added, and numbered sixty-two (A); namely,

Every person engaged as a weaver in the cotton, worsted, or woollen trade, or as a winder, warper, or reeler in the cotton trade, who is paid by the piece, shall have supplied to him or her with each piece of work particulars as follows:—

TO THE WEAVER:

The number of threads in the warp.

The number of threads per inch in the reed.

The number of picks per inch.

The counts of twist and weft, indicating the thickness thereof.

The length of cloth in yards (standard measure), except where it is the custom to pay by the length of warp, and in that

Particulars
to be supplied when
paid by
piece.
s. 62.

A.D. 1891.

case the length of warp shall be given instead of the length of cloth.

Together with the price to be paid for the weaving thereof.

TO THE WINDER :

The counts of twist.

The weight of each weigh or set.

Together with the price to be paid for the winding thereof.

TO THE REELER :

The length of each knot or hank.

The counts thereof, indicating the thickness of the threads. 10

In the event of any contravention of the provisions of this section the occupier of the factory in which such contravention takes place shall for each offence be liable to a fine of not less than *twenty shillings* nor more than *five pounds*.

As to powers
of inspectors.
s. 68.

12.—(1.) In section sixty-eight of the principal Act there shall 15
be added after the word “delays” the words following; namely,
Obstructs, or assists in delaying or obstructing, or who assists or
directs any person or persons to get out of the way of.

(2.) In the same section, for the words “not exceeding five”
shall be substituted the words “of not less than *one* nor 20
exceeding *ten*”; for the word “twenty” shall be substituted
the words “not less than *ten* nor exceeding *twenty*”; for the
words “not exceeding one” shall be substituted the words
“of not less than *ten* nor exceeding *forty shillings*”; and for
the words “five pounds” shall be substituted the words “not 25
less than *two* nor exceeding *ten pounds*.”

As to affix-
ing of
notices.
s. 78.

13. In section seventy-eight of the principal Act, for the words
“not exceeding forty shillings” shall be substituted the words
“of not less than *ten shillings* nor exceeding *three pounds*.”

As to fines
for not keep-
ing factory
in con-
formity with
the Act.
s. 81.

14.—(1.) In section eighty-one of the principal Act, for the 30
words “not exceeding ten pounds” shall be substituted the words
“of not less than *one* nor more than *ten pounds*.”

(2.) In the same section, the words “or instead of inflicting”
shall be omitted.

(3.) In the same section, for the words “not exceeding one 35
pound” there shall be substituted the words “of not less than *ten*
“ *shillings* nor more than *five pounds*.”

As to com-
pensation
to persons
injured.
s. 82.

15. In section eighty-two of the principal Act, for the words
“not exceeding” shall be substituted the words “of not less than
“ *ten* nor exceeding.” 40

16. For section eighty-three of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted :

A.D. 1891.

As to fines for employing children, young persons, and women contrary to the Act.
s. 83.

Where a child, young person, or woman is employed in a factory contrary to the provisions of this Act, the occupier of the factory shall be liable, for a first conviction, to a fine of not less than *one* nor exceeding *three pounds* ; or if the offence was committed during the night, of not less than *two* nor exceeding *five pounds* for each child, young person, or woman so employed ; and where a child, young person, or woman is so employed in a factory within the meaning of section sixteen of this Act, the occupier shall be liable to a fine of not less than *ten* nor exceeding *forty shillings* ; or if the offence was committed during the night, of not less than *one* nor exceeding *three pounds* for each child, young person, or woman employed ; but for a second conviction for a similar offence shall be liable to a penalty of not less than *one* nor more than *five pounds* for each child, young person, or woman employed.

17. In section eighty-four of the principal Act, for the words “not exceeding” shall be substituted the words “of not less than five nor exceeding.”

As to fines on parents.
s. 84.

18. In section eighty-five of the principal Act, for the words “not exceeding” shall be substituted the words “of not less than five nor exceeding.”

As to forgery of certificate.
s. 85.

19. Subsection (1) of section ninety-one of the principal Act is hereby repealed, and there shall be substituted therefor the following :

As to limitation of time for proceedings.
s. 91.

The information shall be laid within two months after the commission of the offence, or where the offence is punishable at discretion by imprisonment, or is a breach of the provision of this Act with respect to holidays, within one month after such offence has come to the knowledge of one of Her Majesty’s inspectors ; provided that in no case shall any information be laid if more than six months have elapsed since the commission of the offence.

Act (1878) Amendment.

A

B I I, L

To amend the Factory and Workshops
Act, 1878.

(Prepared and brought in by
Sir Henry James, Sir William Houldsworth,
Viscount Cranborne, Mr. Mundella, Sir Henry
Roscoe, Mr. Mather, Mr. Mowbray, Mr. Howell
and Mr. Byron Reed.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
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[Bill 2.]

Factory and Workshop Act (1878) Amendment (No. 2.) Bill.

MEMORANDUM.

The object of the Bill is to extend the provisions of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878.

The principal alterations proposed in that Act are as follows :—

Sanitation.

- (a.) To extend all the sanitary provisions of the Act to all factories, workshops, and domestic workshops (Clauses 3, 30, 49). Places where men alone, or men and women alone work, are at present to a large extent exempt.
- (b.) To provide more effectually against overcrowding and bad ventilation (Clauses 3 (a.) and 24) ; and to provide for two sets of waterclosets where women and girls as well as men are employed (Clause 3 (b.)).
- (c.) To give much more extended powers to the Home Office and to the Inspectors in regard to the enforcement of the sanitary provisions of the Act (Clauses 4, 5, 7, 41, 42).
- (d.) To make the owner concurrently responsible with the occupier for compliance with the sanitary provisions of the Act (Clauses 6, 38, 40).

Employment of Women.

- (e.) To abolish the exemptions till now prevailing—in regard to cleanliness, freedom from effluvia, overcrowding, ventilation, hours of employment, meal times, holidays, affixing of notices, and the sending of notice of accidents—in workshops in which women are employed, but not children or young persons ; and to bring such workshops in all respects under the provisions of the Act as though they were places in which children and young persons as well as women were employed (Clauses 11, 13, 30, 49).

[At present in factories the period of employment of women and young persons is limited to 12 hours, of which $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hours must be allotted to meals and rest. In workshops, however, where women are employed, but not children or young persons, the period of employment can be extended to cover 15 hours, of which $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours must be allotted to meals and rest.

Clause 11 (a.), together with the repeal of section 15 of the principal Act (Clause 13), places workshops, in regard to the period of employment of women, in the category of non-textile factories. The repeal of the latter part of section 61 of the principal Act (Clause 30) brings all workshops under the provisions (except as to hours of employment) set forth above.]

Meal Time.

- (f.) To make uniform the hours of meal time in textile and non-textile factories (Clause 11 (b)).

Employment of Children.

- (g.) To prohibit the employment of children on the alternative day system, and to make the half-time system universal (Clauses 10, 12, 15 (b.), 16, 18 (a.)).
- (h.) To raise the age below which children may not be employed for hire from ten to twelve (Clause 17).
- (i.) To fix the fifth standard as the minimum standard of exemption for employment (Clause 19).

Overtime.

- (j.) To restrict and better to regulate "overtime," and to provide that an annual return of the overtime worked under the Act should be presented to Parliament (Clauses 26, 27, 28, 29).

[Under section 53 of the principal Act (proposed to be amended by Clause 26 of this Bill) overtime in the case of young persons and women may be permitted in certain non-textile factories and workshops—where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Home Secretary, that "it is necessary, by reason of the material " which is the subject of the manufacturing process or handicraft therein being " liable to be spoiled by the weather, or by reason of press of work arising at " certain recurring seasons of the year, or by reason of the liability of the " business to a sudden press of orders arising from unforeseen events, to employ " young persons and women in manner authorised by this exception, and that " such employment will not injure the health of the young persons and women " affected thereby."

The overtime allowed must not on the whole exceed in all 5 days in any one week, or 48 days in any twelve months. Under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1883, it is provided that "every day on which any young person, " or woman has been employed overtime is to be taken into account."

Under section 56 of the principal Act (proposed to be amended by Clause 28 of this Bill) overtime is allowed in the case of non-textile factories or workshops, where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Home Secretary that "it " is necessary by reason of the perishable nature of the articles or materials " which are the subject of the manufacturing process or handicraft to employ " women in manner authorised by this exception, and that such employment " will not injure the health of the women employed."

The overtime allowed must not on the whole exceed 5 days in any one week, or 96 days in any twelve months.]

Domestic Workshops.

- (k.) To better define a "Domestic Workshop" (Clause 48), and to apply to Domestic Workshops certain provisions in regard to

Sanitation (Clause 3); Hours of Employment (Clauses 14 and 18); Employment of Children (Clause 18 (b.)) ; Prohibition of certain Processes (Clause 22); Notice of Accidents (Clause 23); Notices to be affixed (Clause 43); Employment on Sunday in the case of Jews (Clause 25); Inspection (Clause 34); Owner of Premises responsible for Registration (Clause 37); Registration by Local Authority (Clause 55).

Domestic workshops are exempted from certain provisions of the Act as amended (Clause 30).

Registration of Premises.

- (l.) To provide for the proper registration of every factory and workshop (Clause 36).

Laundries, Stalls, and Standing Places, &c.

- (m.) To bring laundries (Clause 52), stalls and standing places, forges, &c. (Clause 47), under the provisions of the Act.

Home Work and Work "given out."

- (n.) To extend some supervision over work "given out" to be done at home in workshops, domestic workshops, or elsewhere, by insisting on a register of the names and addresses of persons to whom work is "given out" (Clause 39).
 (o.) To extend the responsibility of the employer, in regard to their sanitary condition, to the places to which work is "given out" (Clause 40).
 (p.) To provide against the continuance of "home work" in unsanitary premises (Clause 41), or where there is contagious disease (Clause 42).

Notices.

- (q.) To insist on greater publicity by notice of the maximum capacity of the building, of the hours of employment, of meal times, of holidays (Clauses 15, 29, 30, 43); and to extend the necessity of such notices to workshops employing men only (Clause 30).

[This last provision is brought about by the repeal of the latter part of section 61 of the principal Act.]

Inspectors.

- (r.) To give greater powers to Inspectors in regard to sanitary matters (Clauses 4, 5 (a.), 7, 41, and 42); to give full right of entry (Clause 34); to insist on periodical visits (Clause 35); to give power of inspection over bakehouses (Clause 21); to

make the Inspectors responsible for the enforcement of certain existing Acts, for the enforcement of which at present no inspectorate exists (Clause 53); to make woman eligible for inspectors (Clause 32); to provide against divulgence of information acquired (Clause 51).

Fencing of Machinery.

- (s.) To provide for the better fencing of certain dangerous machinery (Clauses 8 and 9).

Power of Appointment of Special Commissioners.

- (t.) To give power to the Home Secretary to appoint one or more Boards of Commissioners for the purpose of carrying out the Act in certain districts presenting special difficulties (Clause 54).

Power to Local Sanitary Authority.

- (u.) To empower the Home Secretary to grant authority to the county or borough council to institute a system of local registration of factories, workshops, and domestic workshops (Clause 55).

Power to Home Secretary to insist on special Regulations in regard to certain Industries.

- (v.) Clause 20.

A
B I L L

TO

Extend the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878.

A.D. 1891.

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

5 1. This Act may be cited as the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891, and shall be read and construed as one with the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878 (herein-after referred to as "the principal Act"), and the Factory and Workshop Act, 1883.

Short title
and con-
struction.

10 2. This Act shall come into operation on the *first day of September one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.*

Commence-
ment of Act.

15 3.—(a.) In construing section three of the principal Act, a factory, workshop, or domestic workshop shall be deemed to be injuriously overcrowded within the meaning of the Act when the number of persons employed in any room is such that the average amount of space for each person is, during the ordinary working hours, less than three hundred and fifty cubic feet, or, when overtime is being worked, under sections fifty-three, fifty-six, and fifty-seven of the principal Act, four hundred cubic feet; provided that in this calculation it shall be assumed that every three gas burners in any such room, whether actually in use or not, shall be deemed to be equivalent to an additional person.

Sanitary
condition
of factory
workshop
and domestic
workshop.

20 (b.) A factory or workshop, in which women or girls as well as men are employed, shall not be deemed to be in a proper sanitary condition unless there be provided in connexion with the factory or workshop two sets of waterclosets wholly separate or apart from each other.

30 4. Where it appears to an inspector under this or any other Act relating to the employment of labour, that any act, neglect, or default, by any person whatsoever, in or in connexion with any place in which any person is employed for hire, is punishable or remediable under the laws relating to the public health, it shall

Enforcement
of law by
inspector.

A.D. 1891. be the duty of the inspector himself, without reference to any local authority, to take such action as he may deem fit for the purpose of enforcing the law, and every such inspector shall possess all rights or powers of instituting legal proceedings for this purpose which are or may be possessed by any sanitary authority, sanitary 5 officer, or medical officer of health, or by any of the persons specified in section one hundred and five of the Public Health Act :

Provided that nothing in this section shall relieve any sanitary authority or officer of such authority from any duty in connexion with the law relating to public health. 10

Duty of
sanitary
authority.

5.—(a.) It shall be the duty of the sanitary authority to make the inquiry specified under section four of the principal Act within fourteen days after receipt of notice from the factory inspector that any factory, workshop, or domestic workshop is in an insanitary condition, and the factory inspector shall make a 15 report to the Local Government Board in all cases in which the sanitary authority fails to comply with the provisions of this section.

(b.) For the purposes of section four of the principal Act, and of this section, the words “ factory, workshop, or domestic workshop ” 20 shall include any dwelling-house, garden, area, or yard in connexion with or adjacent to the said premises, of which the occupier of the said premises has the sole or joint user.

Responsi-
bility of
owner in
regard to
sanitary
condition of
premises.

6. The person responsible as owner, under the Acts relating to the public health, for the sanitary condition of any premises used 25 as a factory or workshop, shall be also responsible, concurrently with the occupier, for compliance with such of the requirements of the principal and this Act as relate to the sanitary condition of the said premises ; and it shall be within the discretion of the factory inspector to proceed against either owner or occupier for the 30 purpose of enforcing the said requirements.

Closing of
unsanitary
factory,
workshop,
and domestic
workshop.

7. When it shall appear to a Secretary of State, upon the report of any inspector, that any factory, workshop, or domestic work- shop, is in such a condition as seriously to impair the health of the persons employed therein, and that the owner or occupier thereof 35 within the space of one month after notice thereof has been given to him, has failed to remedy the defects, the Secretary of State shall have power, by order issued in the manner prescribed by section sixty-five of the principal Act, and also served upon the said owner or occupier, to require the premises to be forthwith closed, and to 40 remain closed until they have been brought into conformity with the principal Act and the Acts amending the same.

8. In section five of subsection three of the principal Act, the requirement as to mill-gearing shall apply to all shafts, straps, wheels, drums, and pulleys, and to all other machinery dangerous to any person employed or liable to come in contact with the same.

A.D. 1891.

Fencing of
certain
machinery.

9. For the words "children or young persons" in section seven of the principal Act, shall be substituted the words "any person," and for the words "child or young person" shall be substituted the word "person."

Fencing of
dangerous vats
or structures of
which notice is
given by an
inspector.

10. For section twelve subsection one of the principal Act there shall be substituted the following:—

Period of
employment
of children.

"(1.) Children shall not be employed except on the system of "employment in morning and afternoon sets."

Subsection six of section twelve of the principal Act is hereby repealed.

In subsection seven of section twelve of the principal Act the words "on either system" are hereby repealed.

11.—(a.) In section thirteen, for the words "in a non-textile factory and of young persons in a workshop," shall be substituted "in a non-textile factory or in a workshop"

Employment of
women and
young persons
in non-textile
factories.

(b.) In subsection four of the said section the words "four and a half" shall be substituted for the word "five."

Meal times.

12. For section fourteen subsection one of the principal Act there shall be substituted the following:—

Period of
employment
of children.

"(1.) Children shall not be employed except on the system of "employment in morning and evening sets."

Subsection five of the said section is hereby repealed.

In subsection six of the said section the words "on either system" are hereby repealed.

13. Section fifteen of the principal Act is hereby repealed.

Period of em-
ployment, &c.
of women in
workshop.

14. For section sixteen of the principal Act down to the end of subsection three, shall be substituted the following:—

Period of
employment
in domestic
workshop.

"A young person or woman shall not be employed in a domestic workshop for longer than twelve hours in each twenty-four hours."

15.—(a.) For the first paragraph of section nineteen of the principal Act shall be substituted the following:—

Notice fixing
period of
employment,
hours of
meals, &c.

"The occupier of a factory or workshop may from time to time fix within the limits of this Act the period of employment and (subject to the provisions of this Act) the times allowed for meals."

A.D. 1891.

“ It shall be the duty of the occupier of any factory or workshop
“ (other than a domestic workshop) to specify in a notice affixed in
“ a prominent position in the factory or workshop, the period of
“ employment thus fixed, and the times allowed for meals.

“ A copy of every such notice, and of every alteration thereof, shall 5
“ be served on an inspector within seven days of its publication.

“ A factory or workshop in which no such notice is affixed as
“ herein specified shall be deemed not to be kept in conformity
“ with the Act.”

(b.) All words after “affixed in the factory or workshop” in the 10
second paragraph of the principal Act are hereby repealed.

Period of
employment
of children.

16. In section nineteen of the principal Act the words “and
“ whether the children are employed on the system of morning and
“ evening sets or of alternate days” in the first paragraph, and all
words after “affixed in the factory or workshop” in the second 15
paragraph, are hereby repealed.

Prohibition
of employ-
ment of
children
under 12.

17. For section twenty of the principal Act, shall be substituted
the following “no child under *twelve* years of age shall be employed
“ for hire, in any capacity or for any period in any trade or
“ occupation whatsoever, except as provided in section three of the 20
“ Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act, 1889, which shall apply
“ to children under *twelve* years of age; and, except as therein
“ provided, any parent causing or permitting his or her child under
“ *twelve* years of age to be employed for hire, and any person
“ employing such child for hire shall be guilty of a mis- 25
“ demeanour.”

Attendance
at school of
children em-
ployed in a
factory,
workshop,
and domestic
workshop.

18.—(a.) In section twenty-three of the principal Act the words
in subsection (1) “when employed in a morning or afternoon set”
and the whole of subsection (2), are hereby repealed.

(b.) Section twenty-three of the principal Act, as amended, shall 30
apply also to domestic workshops.

Prohibition
of the full
time employ-
ment of a
child of 14
not having
obtained an
educational
certificate.

19.—(a.) Section twenty-six of the principal Act is hereby
repealed.

(b.) No child under *fourteen* years of age shall be employed for
hire in any trade or occupation, other than under the half-time 35
system, unless it has passed the fifth standard as prescribed under
schedule one of the Education Act, 1870, or any Acts amending the
same.

Regulation
of specially
dangerous
industries.

20. Whenever it shall appear to the Secretary of State that any
trade or industry is specially dangerous to the persons employed 40

therein, whether by reason of accidents from machinery or otherwise, or by reason of the insanitary conditions under which it is necessarily carried on, he shall have power to prescribe, by order issued in the manner provided by section sixty-five of the principal Act, special regulations for the trade or industry in question, with a view to the prevention of accidents, or of injurious effects from materials or processes of manufacture.

A.D. 1891.

21. Notwithstanding anything contained in the seventeenth section of the Factory and Workshop Act 1883, an inspector shall be required and empowered to inspect all bakehouses in which persons are employed for hire, and shall, concurrently with the officers of the sanitary authority, possess, for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of any of the laws relating to public health, the same rights and powers as they at any time possess.

Inspection
of bake-
houses.

22. Where it shall appear to a Secretary of State that, by reason of special circumstances, it is expedient to prohibit the employment of children or young persons in any particular processes or departments of work carried on in domestic workshops, he may, by order issued in accordance with section sixty-five of the principal Act, prohibit such employment.

Prohibition
of certain
processes for
children and
young per-
sons in
domestic
workshops.

23. Section thirty-one of the principal Act shall apply to domestic workshops.

Notice of acci-
dents causing
death or injury.

24. In a factory or workshop (other than a domestic workshop) in which it is customary, owing to the nature of the manufacturing processes carried on therein, to maintain a temperature higher than is normal, adequate means of ventilation shall be provided by some permanent structural alteration or mechanical means, so that it shall not be necessary, in order to secure ventilation adequate to preserve the health of the persons employed, to open windows or other apertures which are usually kept closed; and a factory or workshop to which this section applies shall be deemed to be not kept in conformity with the principal Act unless adequate means of ventilation as aforesaid are provided.

Ventilation.

25. Section fifty of principal Act shall apply to domestic workshops.

Employment of
young persons
and women by
Jewish occu-
piers of facto-
ries, workshops,
and domestic
workshops.

26.—(a.) For subsection (2) of section fifty-three of the principal Act shall be substituted the following :—

Overtime
employment.

- A.D. 1891. — “(2.) Any such young person or woman shall not be so employed on the whole for more than five days in any one week, nor for more than *fifteen days* in any one month, nor for more than *thirty days* in any twelve months.
“ Section thirteen subsection (a) of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1883, shall be construed accordingly.” 5
“(b.) At end of section the following words are to be added :—
“ An annual return shall be presented to Parliament by a Secretary of State of the number and nature of the cases in which he has authorised this exception by order.” 10
- Overtime employment. 27. Section fifty-five of the principal Act shall read as if the following words were added at the end of the section, viz.: “ A report of such overtime, specifying the exact nature, cause, and duration thereof, shall on each occasion be made by the occupier to an inspector within three days of its occurrence.” 15
- Overtime employment. 28. For subsection two of section fifty-six of the principal Act shall be substituted the following :—
“(2.) Any such women shall not be so employed on the whole for more than five days in any one week, nor for more than *fifteen days* in any one month, nor for more than *sixty days* in any twelve months. 20
“ Section thirteen subsection (b) of Factory and Workshop Act, 1883, shall be construed accordingly.”
At end of section the following words are to be added : “ An annual return shall be presented to Parliament by a Secretary of State of the number and nature of the cases in which he has authorised this exception by order.” 25
- Register of overtime employment. 29. The occupier of every factory or workshop shall, in addition to giving the notice required under section sixty-six of the principal Act, as amended, keep a register of all overtime worked, and such register shall be affixed in a prominent position in the principal workroom of the factory or workshop in question, and a copy thereof shall be transmitted to a factory inspector within seven days after the *thirty-first* day of *March*, *thirtieth* day of *June*, *thirtieth* day of *September*, and *thirty-first* day of *December* in each year. 35
- Exception of domestic workshop from certain provisions of the Act. 30. For subsection five and clauses (a.) and (b.) and following paragraphs of section sixty-one of the principal Act are to be substituted the following :—
“ Shall not apply—
“(a.) In the case of domestic workshops.” 40

31.—(a.) In section sixty-six of the principal Act the following words in the first paragraph, “except in the case of a factory or workshop to which the provisions of this Act with respect to the affixing of notices does not apply,” are hereby repealed.

A.D. 1891.

Provisions as to occupier availing himself of special exceptions, &c.

5 In the fourth paragraph of the said section all the words after “exception” are hereby repealed.

(b.) The notice required by this section to be sent to the inspector shall be posted within twenty-four hours of the end of the period during which the overtime was worked.

10 32. It is hereby declared that women are eligible to be appointed inspectors, clerks, and servants, for the execution of this or any other Act relating to the employment of labour, upon the same terms and subject to the same disqualifications as men.

Eligibility of women as inspectors.

15 33. The provisions of section sixty-eight of the principal Act shall apply to domestic workshops in the same manner as to workshops.

Powers of inspectors.

34. Section sixty-nine of the principal Act is hereby repealed.

Restriction on entry of inspector into dwellings.

20 35. It shall be the duty of the inspector to visit every factory, workshop, and domestic workshop within his district not less than once in each year, at irregular intervals and without notice.

Periodical inspection of premises.

36. For section seventy-five of the principal Act shall be substituted the following :—

Registration of factories and work-shops.

25 “Every person shall, previous to or within fourteen days after beginning to occupy any premises which he intends to occupy as a factory or workshop (other than a domestic workshop), serve on an inspector a written notice containing the name if any, and exact address of the said premises, the address to which he desires communications relating to the Factory Acts to be sent, the nature and amount of the moving power therein, and the firm name under which the business will be carried on ; and in default of sending such written notice the occupier shall be liable to a fine not less than *one* or more than *ten pounds*.

30 “Upon receipt of such notice, the inspector shall, at the earliest possible opportunity, inspect the said premises, in order to satisfy himself that they are in conformity with the law, and shall, if so satisfied, register the same and issue to the occupier, free of cost, a certificate of registration in a form to be prescribed by a Secretary of State. Such certificate of registration shall be numbered and dated, and shall contain an abstract of the law relating to factories and workshops, the name and address of

40

A.D. 1891. " the inspector, and a record of the maximum number of persons
 " who can be employed on the premises, or the several workrooms
 " thereof, without overcrowding.
 " An inspector shall at all times have access to the certificate
 " of registration, and shall have power to make any necessary 5
 " alterations in the same.
 " No factory or workshop may be carried on, except provisionally,
 " as aforesaid with due notice given, without a certificate of regis-
 " tration under a penalty of not less than *two* or more than *twenty*
 " *pounds*. 10
 " When the occupier of any factory or workshop registered as
 " aforesaid shall discontinue his occupation of the same, he shall
 " give immediate notice of such discontinuance to the inspector."

Registration
 by owner
 of domestic
 workshop.

37. Any person letting for hire premises for the purpose of
 being used as a domestic workshop, or having reasonable grounds 15
 for believing that they are so used or intended to be so used, shall
 serve notice in writing upon an inspector, specifying the name, if
 any, and exact address of such premises, the name and address
 of the occupier thereof, and the name and address of the person
 responsible as owner of the said premises in accordance with the 20
 Public Health Acts, and the inspector shall, on receipt of such
 notice, forthwith inspect the said premises, and register the same
 free of charge.

In the event of contravention of this section, the person aforesaid
 shall be liable to a fine not exceeding *five pounds*. 25

The provisions of this section shall only apply to such districts
 as may be from time to time specified by a Secretary of State by
 order issued in pursuance of section sixty-five of the principal Act.

Respon-
 sibility of
 owner in
 regard to
 sanitary
 condition of
 factory,
 workshop,
 and domestic
 workshop.

38. The person responsible as owner under the Public Health
 Acts shall be required to ensure that any premises let for hire by 30
 him for the purpose of being used as a factory, workshop, or
 domestic workshop, or which he might reasonably suppose to be
 hired for the purpose of being so used, are in a proper sanitary
 condition for the purpose; and he shall be deemed, any agreement
 to the contrary notwithstanding, to warrant the premises as so fit. 35

In the event of a contravention of this section, the owner of the
 said premises shall be liable to a fine not exceeding *five pounds*.

Register by
 occupier of
 persons to
 whom work
 is given out,

39. It shall be the duty of the occupier of any premises (whether
 a factory, workshop, domestic workshop, or otherwise) who, in
 connexion therewith, or for the purposes of the occupation carried on 40
 there, gives out any material or other article to be manufactured or

A.D. 1891.

worked upon by manual labour as defined by section ninety-three of the principal Act, at any other place than in the said premises in his occupation, to keep a register of the name and address of each person to whom such material or other article is given out, and the date of such delivery, and such register shall be open to inspection by any such person, or the secretary of any trade society, and any inspector and by any officer of the sanitary authority who shall have power to copy any part thereof.

In the event of a contravention of this section in regard to the registering, the occupier of the premises from which such work is given out shall be liable to a fine not exceeding *five pounds*.

In the event of work being given out to any person who is not on the register, the occupier of the premises from which the said work is given out shall be liable to a fine of not less than *ten shillings* or more than *three pounds*.

40. The occupier of any premises who habitually gives out material or other articles to be manufactured or worked upon by manual labour, as defined by section ninety-three of the principal Act, at any other place than the said premises, shall be held responsible for the observance of the sanitary provisions of the principal Act, and of any Acts amending the same, with regard to the domestic or other workshops in which such labour is performed, and shall, concurrently with the occupier thereof, be liable to any penalties incurred for any failure to keep the said domestic or other workshops in conformity with the Act.

In construing this section any person to whom the material or other article belongs, which is found upon any premises not kept in conformity with the Act, shall, concurrently with the occupier thereof, be deemed to be liable in the same manner as if he were the occupier thereof.

41. If an inspector finds any premises in which any manual work, within the meaning of this Act, is being done, to be in an insanitary condition, he shall, if he deems it necessary, thereupon give notice thereof to all persons whose materials or other articles he finds on the said premises, and to any other person known to be in the habit of giving out such materials or other articles to the occupier of the said premises, and if, after a period of three weeks, the premises have not been put into proper sanitary condition, no such person shall continue to give out work to the said occupier under penalty of a fine not exceeding *five pounds*.

42. If an inspector discovers on any premises, or portion of the premises, in which any manual work, within the meaning of this

A.D. 1891.

—
case of con-
tagious
disease.

Act, is being done, any person residing therein to be suffering from a contagious disease, he shall, if he deems it necessary, give notice thereof to all persons whose materials or other articles he finds on the said premises, or to any other person known to be in the habit of giving out such materials or other articles to the occupier of the 5 said premises, that no such person shall give out any further materials or other articles aforesaid to the occupier of the said premises until the persons residing therein are free from contagion.

Any person giving out materials or other articles as aforesaid to the occupier of a domestic or other workshop in contravention of 10 this section shall be liable to a fine not exceeding *twenty pounds*.

Affixing in
factory and
workshop of
prescribed
notices.

43.—(a.) At end of subsection (2) of section seventy-eight of the principal Act shall be added the following words:—

“With the intimation that any complaints made to him shall be
“treated as confidential.”

15

(b.) For the last paragraph of the section shall be substituted:—

“In the event of a contravention of the section in a factory, workshop, or domestic workshop, the occupier of the factory, workshop, or domestic workshop shall be liable to a fine of not less than *ten shillings* or more than *three pounds*.”

20

(c.) Section seventy-eight of the principal Act, as amended, shall apply to domestic workshops.

Fine for not
keeping
factory, work-
shop, or do-
mestic work-
shop in con-
formity with
the Act.

44. For the first paragraph of section eighty-one of the principal Act is to be substituted the following:—

“If a factory, workshop, or domestic workshop is not kept in 25 conformity with the Act the occupier thereof shall be liable to a fine of not less than *one* or more than *ten pounds*.”

Fine for
employing
children,
young per-
sons, or
women con-
trary to the
Act.

45. For the first paragraph of section eighty-three of principal Act shall be substituted the following:—

“Where a child, young person, or woman is employed in a 30 factory, workshop, or domestic workshop contrary to the provisions of this Act, the occupier of the factory, workshop, or domestic workshop shall be liable to a fine of not less than *ten shillings* or more than *five pounds* for each child, young person, or woman so employed.”

35

Evidence in
summary
proceedings.

46.—(a.) In section ninety-two all the words in the second paragraph after the words “of this enactment” are hereby repealed.

(b.) Section ninety-two of the principal Act, as amended, shall apply to workshops.

47. In section ninety-three of the principal Act the words “and
“ to which or over which premises, room, or place the employer
“ of the persons working therein has the right of access or control ”
are hereby repealed.

A.D. 1891.

Factories,
workshops,
and domestic
workshops to
which this Act
applies.

5 48. The following words shall be added to section ninety-three
of the principal Act :—

Domestic
workshop
to which
this Act
applies.

10 “The expression ‘domestic workshop’ in this Act means any
premises, room, or place, not being a factory or workshop
within the meaning of the Act, in which three or more persons,
whether nearly related the one to the other by blood or
marriage or not, exercise any manual labour for hire, by way
of trade, or for purposes of gain, in or incidental to the
following purposes or any of them ; that is to say :—

15 “(a.) In or incidental to the making of any article or of
part of any article ; or

“ (b.) In or incidental to the altering, repairing, ornament-
ing, or finishing of any article ; or

“ (c.) In or incidental to the adapting for sale of any article.

20 “A place is a domestic workshop whether the work be carried
on in a private house, or in a room or place appertaining to it,
which, though used as a dwelling, is also used for any manual
labour within the meaning of this Act, and in which neither
steam, water, nor other mechanical power is used in aid of the
manufacturing process carried on there.

25 “Provided always, that a place is not a domestic workshop where
the labour is exercised at irregular intervals, or does not
furnish the whole or the principal means of living of the
workers therein.”

49. In section ninety-three of the principal Act the following
30 words are hereby repealed, “shall not apply to such workshops,
“ other than bakehouses, as are conducted on the system of not
“ employing any child, young person, or woman therein, but save
“ as aforesaid.”

Factories,
workshops,
and domestic
workshops
to which the
Act applies.

35 50. All orders made by a Secretary of State in pursuance of, or
under the provisions of the principal Act, or of any Act amending
the same, shall be annually presented to Parliament.

Annual
return to
Parliament.

This provision shall apply to any exemption by the Secretary of
State of factories or workshops belonging to the Crown, and to all
other exceptions or exemptions.

A.D. 1891.

Divulgence
by inspector
of informa-
tion ac-
quired.

51. An inspector shall not divulge to any person, or shall make use of, otherwise than in the course of the execution of his duty as inspector, any information or knowledge gained by him on or in connexion with his duties as inspector.

Provided that nothing shall prevent the interchange of reports between factory inspectors and the inspectors or other officers of local sanitary authorities.

Application
of Act to
laundries.

52. The provisions relating to workshops in the principal Act, as amended, shall apply to any laundry in which persons are employed for hire, or in which washing is performed for payment for persons other than those resident in the premises on which it is situated.

Duties of
inspectors
in regard
to certain
Acts.

53. It shall be the duty of every inspector to procure the enforcement of the Truck Acts, 1831 and 1887, the Shop Hours Regulation Act, 1886, and the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act, 1889, so far as he may become aware of any breach of any of them in any premises inspected by him, and any rights or powers possessed by such inspectors under any Act shall be deemed to be possessed and to apply for the purposes of the execution and enforcement of all the aforesaid Acts.

Provision
for the
appointment
of a special
commission
to carry out
provisions of
the Act in
special
districts.

54. A Secretary of State shall have, in the case of any district in which the due execution of the principal Acts as amended, present, special difficulties, to transfer, by order issued as prescribed by section sixty-five of the principal Act, all powers and duties thereby in him vested, to one or more boards, each composed of not less than *three* or more than *five* special commissioners to be appointed by Her Majesty for a term not exceeding *five years*.

Any board of commissioners appointed in pursuance of this section shall exercise, for the purpose of carrying out the principal Act and the Acts amending the same, within the district specified in the order as aforesaid, all the powers conferred upon a Secretary of State by the said Acts, or by any future Act amending the same: Provided that no officer shall be appointed, nor any order made as prescribed by section sixty-five of the principal Act, by any such board of commissioners, except with the prior concurrence of a Secretary of State, to be signified in writing to the said board.

Any board of commissioners appointed in pursuance of this section shall have power to appoint such officers, *and to fix such remuneration for the same, as may from time to time be approved by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and a Secretary of State.*

Any commissioners appointed in pursuance of this section shall be paid such remuneration as may be specified in Her Majesty's Commission appointing them. A.D. 1891.

55. A Secretary of State shall be empowered, in the case of any district in which the registration of factories, workshops, or domestic workshops presents special difficulties, to authorise, by order issued as prescribed by section sixty-five of the principal Act, either the council for the county or the council for the municipal borough in which the district is situated, as he may deem advisable, to establish and maintain a local register of all premises within the district to which the principal Act and the Acts amending the same apply. Any council so authorised shall have power to appoint its own officers, and, subject to the approval of a Secretary of State, to make, and from time to time to amend byelaws for the purpose of establishing and maintaining the register as aforesaid.

Provision for the registration of factory workshop, and domestic workshop by the local authority under special circumstances.

Any provisions of the principal Act or of the Acts amending the same relating to registration or giving notice of establishing or discontinuing the occupation of premises to which the said Acts apply, shall apply to registration by any council authorised in pursuance of this section, and the officers of such council shall have, with regard to such provisions, the same powers as if they had been appointed in pursuance of the said Acts.

Factory and Workshop
Act (1878) Amendment
(No. 2.)

A

B I L L

To extend the Factory and Workshop
Act, 1878.

(Prepared and brought in by
Mr. Sydney Buxton, Mr. James Stuart,
Mr. Lawson, and Mr. Montagu.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
26 November 1890.*

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JOHN MENZIES & Co., 12, Hanover Street, Edinburgh,
and 21, Drury Street, Glasgow; or
HODGERS, FRIGGS, & Co., 104, Grafton Street, Dublin.

[Price 2½d.]

[Bill 61.]

A

B I L L

TO

Reduce the Fees payable in respect of Certificates of Birth of Young Persons employed in Factories. A.D. 1891.

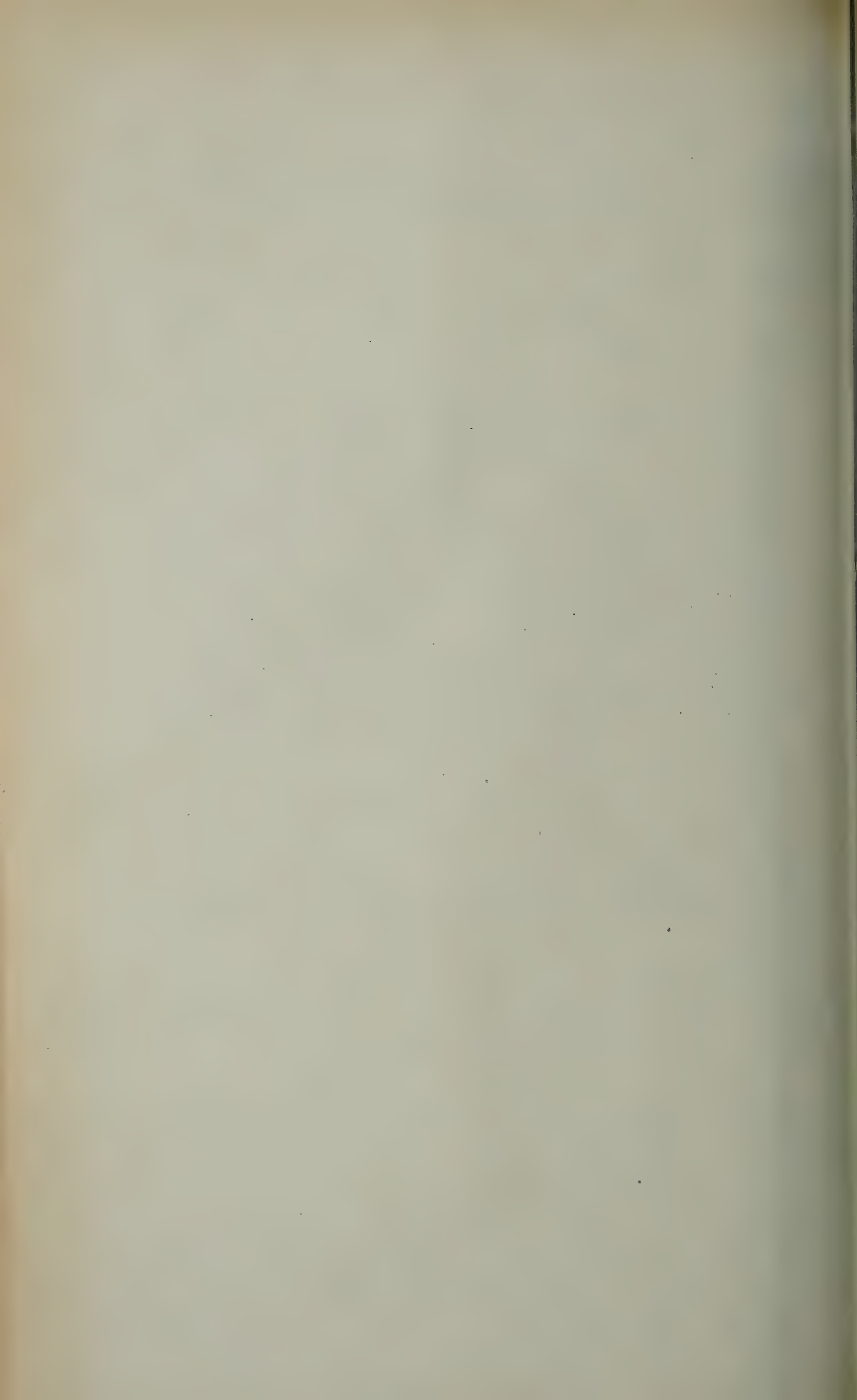
BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

- 5 1. From and after the *passing of this Act*, where the age of any child or young person is required to be ascertained or proved for the purposes of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, or for any purpose connected with the employment in labour of such child or young person, any person shall, on payment of a fee of
- 10 *sixpence*, obtain a certified copy under the hand of the registrar or superintendent registrar of the entry in the register, under the Births and Deaths Registration Acts, 1836 to 1874, of the birth of any such child or young person.
2. In this Act the expression "child" means a person under
- 15 the age of *fourteen years*.
- The expression "young person" means a person of the age of fourteen years and under the age of *sixteen years*.
3. This Act may be cited as the Factories Certificates of Birth Act, 1891.

Reduction of registrars and superintendent registrars fees.

Definitions.

Short title.



Factories Certificates of Births (Fees).

A

B I L L

To reduce the Fees payable in respect of Certificates of Birth of young Persons employed in Factories.

(Prepared and brought in by
Mr. David Randall, Mr. Butt, Mr. James
Maclean, Mr. W. Abraham (Rhondda),
Mr. Kenyon, and Mr. Samuel Evans.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
4 February 1891.*

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JOHN MENZIES & CO., 12, Hanover Street, Edinburgh,
and 21, Princes Street, Glasgow; or
HODGES, FROST, & CO., 104, Grafton Street, Dublin.

[Price $\frac{1}{2}d.$]

[Bill 188.]

A

B I L L

FOR

The further Prevention of Fraud by False Marking.

A.D. 1890.

WHEREAS it is essential to make further provision for the prevention of fraud by false marking :

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and
 5 Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

1. This Act may be cited as the Merchandise Marks Amendment Act, 1891, and shall be read and construed with the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887, as one Act. Short title and construction.

10 2. All imported goods, except such goods as may be specially exempted from time to time from the provisions of this Act by the published regulations of the Commissioners of Customs, on the ground that they are incapable of being marked as in this Act provided, which do not bear in a legible and conspicuous form a
 15 definite indication of the country in which such goods were made or produced, are hereby prohibited to be imported into the United Kingdom, as if they were specified in section forty-two of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876. Importation of blank goods.

20 3. From and after the *passing of this Act* no goods imported into the United Kingdom which do not bear a definite indication of the country in which such goods were made or produced, or from which they were so imported, shall be exposed or offered for sale in any part of the United Kingdom unless by means either of express notice, or by a board, card, label, ticket, invoice, or other document,
 25 the purchaser be made aware that such goods have been imported, and are not of home production. Sale of unmarked foreign goods.

4. This Act shall come into force on the *first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.* Commencement of Act.

[Bill 142.]

False Marking Prevention.

A

B I L L

For the further Prevention of Fraud by
False Marking.

(Prepared and brought in by
Mr. Howard Vincent, Mr. Gray, Mr. Brookfield,
Mr. Norris, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Farguharson,
Mr. Byron Reed, Mr. Dixon-Hartland,
Mr. Baumann, Colonel Bridgeman,
Mr. H. Knatchbull-Hugessen, Sir John Colomb,
and Mr. Maclure.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
2 December 1890.

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and 32, Abingdon Street, Westminster, S.W.; or
JOHN MENZIES, & Co., 12, Hanover Street, Edinburgh,
and 51, Drury Street, Glasgow; or
HODGKINS, FRIGGS, & Co., 104, Grafton Street, Dublin.

[Price ½d.]

[Bill 142.]

False Marking Prevention (No. 2) Bill.

MEMORANDUM.

Sub-section 3 of section 3 of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887, was intended to frustrate the use of "blind" or bogus names upon worthless goods, as a means of concealing the identity of their manufacture and of fraudulently enhancing their value by a "false trade description," for it was shown that false marking and "blind" names almost invariably go together.

The sub-section declares that "the expression false name or initials means, as applied to any goods, any name or initials of a person which—

- " (a) are not a trade mark or part of a trade mark, and
- " (b) are identical with or a colourable imitation of a name or initials of a person carrying on business in connexion with goods of the same description, not having authorised the use of such name or initials, and
- " (c) are either those of a fictitious person or of some person not *bonâ fide* carrying on business in connexion with such goods."

Expert evidence was adduced before the Select Committee of last session to show that the terms of the sub-section necessitate the concurrent presence of all three conditions to obtain a conviction, and this being impracticable the intention of the sub-section is wholly defeated. (*See* evidence of Master Cutler of Sheffield, No. 334, Session 1890, p. 57, 1895, 2896, and 897, and of the Deputy Law Clerk to the Cutler's Company, p. 263, question 5011, *et seq.*)

It is now proposed to repeal the superfluous sub-clause requiring that the false name or initials must be "identical with or a colourable imitation of the name or initials of a person carrying on business in connexion with goods of the same description."

The remaining sub-sections (a) and (c), thus freed from a governing sub-section, will secure the object in view, namely the identification of falsely marked goods although marked with a blind or fictitious name.

A

B I L L

TO

Check the False Marking of Worthless Goods by the
use of Blind or Fictitious Names.

A.D. 1891.

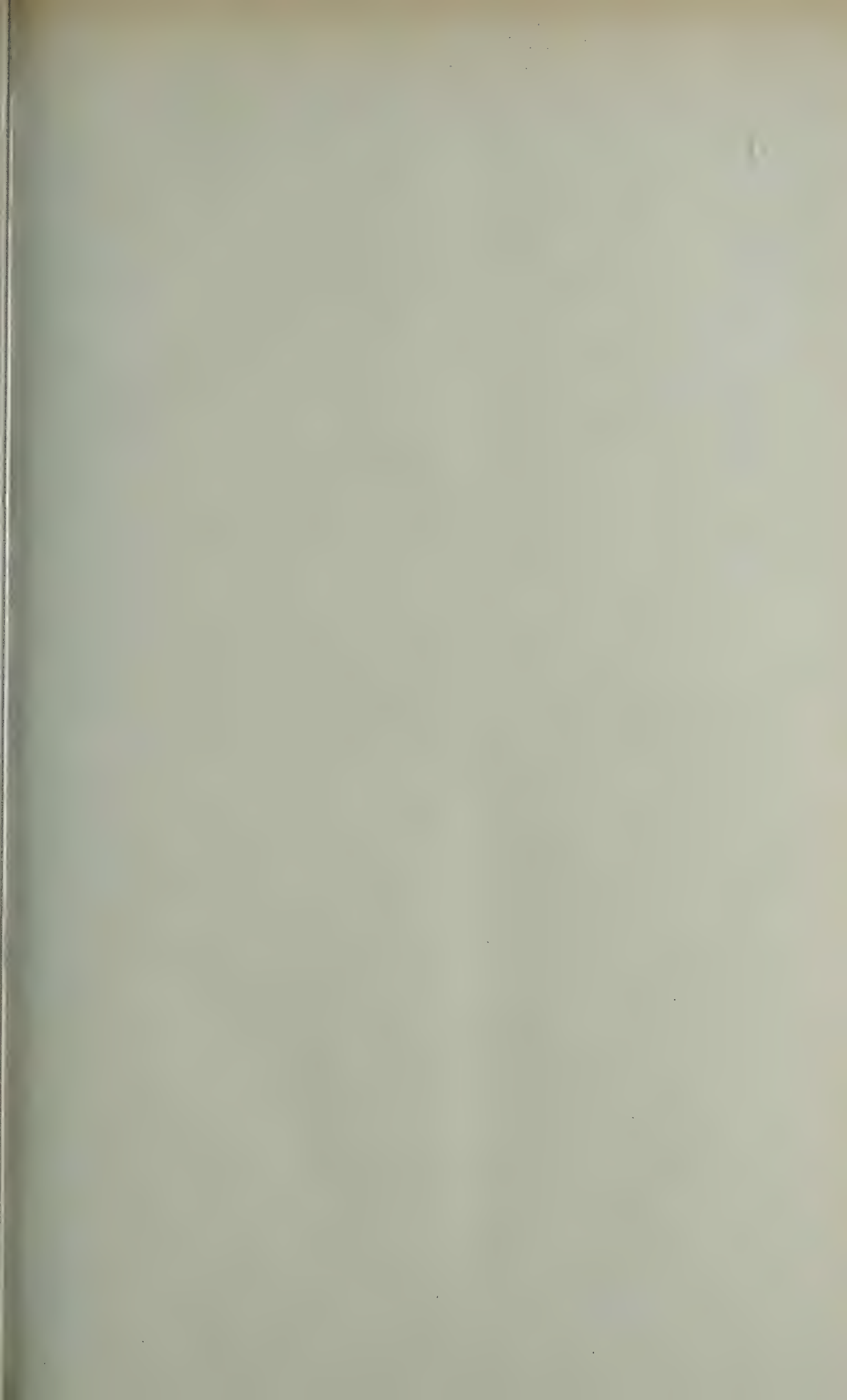
BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

- 5 1. Sub-section (*b*) of sub-section (3) of section three of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887, is hereby repealed.

Amendment
of s. 3. of
Merchandise
Marks Act,
1887.

2. This Act may be cited as the Merchandise Marks Amendment (No. 2) Act, 1891, and shall be read and construed with the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887, as one Act.

Short title
and con-
struction.



False Marking Pre- vention (No. 2).

A

B I L L

To check the False Marking of Worth-
less Goods by the use of Blind or
Fictitious Names.

(*Prepared and brought in by*
Mr. Howard Vincent, Mr. Frank Hardcastle,
Mr. Jasper More, and Mr. Blane).

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
4 February 1891.

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and 21, Drury Street, Glasgow; or
HODGERS, FERGUS & Co., 104, Grafton Street, Dublin.

[*Price 1d.*]

[Bill 187.]

A
B I L L

TO

Provide for the housing of Farm Servants on Farms in A.D. 1891.
Scotland.

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

5 1. This Act may be cited as the Farm Servants Housing (Scotland) Act, 1891. Short title.

2. In this Act the word "farm" shall mean any land used for agricultural or grazing purposes of not less than one hundred acres. Definitions.

10 3. Every building on a farm used or intended to be used as a dwelling for farm servants after the *passing of this Act* shall be provided with sufficient and suitable accommodation in the way of cubic contents, fireplaces, sanitary arrangements, and fixtures, having regard to the number of persons inhabiting such building, and also where persons of both sexes inhabit or are intended to inhabit such
15 building with proper separate accommodation for persons of each sex ; and it shall be lawful for the council of the county from time to time to make byelaws in respect to the matters mentioned in this section, and to provide for the observance of such byelaws, and to enforce the same. Provision as to accommodation in dwellings for farm servants.

20 Where it appears to the council of the county on the report of their surveyor that the provisions of this section are not complied with in the case of any building, the council of the county may, if they think fit, by written notice require the landlord to make such alterations and additions therein as may be required to give such
25 sufficient, suitable, and proper accommodation as aforesaid. Written notice by county council.

4. Any person who neglects or refuses to comply with any such notice shall be liable for each default to a penalty not exceeding *five pounds*, and to a daily penalty not exceeding *twenty shillings*. Penalty for non-compliance.

[Bill 96.]

A.D 1891.

Procedure
on appeal.

5. Any person aggrieved by an order of the council of the county may appeal against the same to the sheriff, and no work shall be done nor proceedings taken under any order until after the appeal is determined or ceases to be prosecuted, and the same procedure shall apply as on an appeal from the sheriff substitute to the 5 sheriff.

Provided that—

- (a.) Notice of appeal may be given within one month after notice of the order of the council of the county has been served on such person. 10
- (b.) The court shall at the request of either party state the facts specially for the determination of a superior court, in which case the proceedings may be removed into that court.

Farm Servants' Housing (Scotland).

A

B I L L

To provide for the housing of Farm
Servants on Farms in Scotland.

(Prepared and brought in by
*Mr. Keay, Mr. Angus Sutherland, Dr. Clark,
and Mr. Calnevell.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
26 November 1890.*

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JOHN MENZIES & Co., 12, Hanover Street, Edinburgh, and
88 and 90, West Nile Street, Glasgow; or
HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., 104, Grafton Street, Dublin.

[*Price 3d.*]

[Bill 96.]

A

B I L L

TO

Amend the Law relating to the Payment of the Wages of A.D. 1891.
Farm Servants in Scotland.

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

5 **1.** This Act shall extend to Scotland only.

Extent of
Act.

2. Except as in section three otherwise provided, all contracts hereafter to be made during the operation of this Act for the hiring of any farm servant who has attained twenty-one years of age, and the rights of the parties to such contracts, shall be subject to the
10 provisions following :—

General
provisions as
to contracts
of hiring.

(1.) The wages of the farm servant under any such contract shall be made payable and shall be actually paid in money.

(2.) In no proceedings commenced by any farm servant against his employer for the recovery of money due to such farm
15 servant for wages under any such contract shall the defender be allowed to plead compensation, or claim any reduction of the pursuer's demand by reason or in respect of anything not being money had or received by the pursuer as or on account of his wages or in reward for his labour.

20 Provided that nothing in this section or in section four contained shall prevent any such farm servant from enforcing any agreement against his employer, whether such agreement complies with the provisions of this Act or not.

3. Notwithstanding anything in section two contained it shall
25 be lawful for any employer, as the wages or reward or part of the wages or reward of a farm servant under any such contract as in the said section is mentioned, to supply or contract to supply any special commodities, or to let or grant any particular premises,

Special
contracts
for payment
in kind.

[Bill 176.]

A.D. 1891. — advantages, or privileges, provided that the following provisions are complied with:—

(1.) The contract of hiring shall be in writing and signed by the parties thereto.

(2.) The value of such commodities and the rent or value of 5 such premises, advantages, or privileges shall be agreed upon at the time of entering into the contract of hiring, and therein expressed in terms of money.

An agreement under this section may be in the form in the schedule to this Act contained, or any other similar form. 10

Exclusion
of conditions
as to
expenditure
of wages.

4. No employer shall, directly or indirectly, impose as a condition, express or implied, in or for the employment of any farm servant who has attained twenty-one years of age any terms as to the place at which, or the manner in which, or the person with whom the whole or any part of the wages payable to the farm 15 servant is to be expended; and no employer shall dismiss any farm servant from his employment for or on account of the place at which, or the manner in which, or the person with whom any wages paid by the employer to such farm servant are expended or fail to be expended. 20

Employer
to be at
liberty to
supply
commodities
outside
contract of
hiring.

5. Nothing herein contained shall be construed as preventing any employer from supplying or contracting to supply any commodities, or from granting or letting any premises, advantages, or privileges to any farm servant otherwise than by way of wages or reward under a contract of hiring. 25

Offences
against
Act.

6. If any employer or his agent contravenes or fails to comply with any of the provisions of this Act, such employer or agent shall be guilty of an offence, and such offence shall be in all respects punishable, and the offender prosecuted, and any penalty recovered in the same manner and subject to the same provisions 30 as in the case of an offence within the meaning of the Act of the session of the first and second years of the reign of King William the Fourth, chapter thirty-seven, intituled "An Act to prohibit the " payment in certain trades of wages in goods, or otherwise than " in the current coin of the realm," as amended by the Truck 35 Amendment Act, 1887.

Power to
county
council to
suspend
operations.

7. The county council of any county shall have power to suspend from time to time the operation of sections two and three of this Act in such county, or in any part thereof, and at any time to rescind any such suspension. 40

8. Nothing in the Acts in section six mentioned shall apply to or include any contract for the hiring of any farm servant when the services under such contract are to be performed in Scotland.

A.D. 1891.

Exclusion
of Truck
Act.

9. For the purposes of this Act the expression "money" shall be deemed to include the current coin of the realm and bank notes, and drafts or orders for the payment of money to the bearer on demand, drawn upon any person or persons carrying on the business of a banker, when the farm servant shall freely consent to receive such drafts or orders.

Definition
of money.

10 10. This Act may be cited as the Farm Servants (Scotland) Act, 1891.

Short title.

SCHEDULE.

AGREEMENT of HIRING between *A.*, Farmer at *X.*, and *B.*, Ploughman, presently residing at *Y.*

15 The said *B.* agrees to serve the said *A.* as ploughman at the farm of *X.*, and the said *A.* agrees to employ the said *B.* as such, from to , and thereafter if this agreement be prolonged.

The wages of the said *B.* shall be at the rate of £ (in words) [yearly], and shall consist of—

20					£
	Money payable [monthly]	-	-	-	
	House and garden at the yearly value of	-	-	-	
	Milk (pints per day, valued at per pint)				
	Oatmeal (stones per month, valued at per				
25	stone)	-	-	-	

Total, as above - £

Signed by the parties at on the day of 18 .

Farm Servants (Wages) Scotland.

A

B I L L

To amend the Law relating to the
Payment of the Wages of Farm
Servants in Scotland.

(Prepared and brought in by
*Mr. Haldane, Mr. Marjoribanks, and
Mr. Munro Ferguson.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
29 January 1891.*

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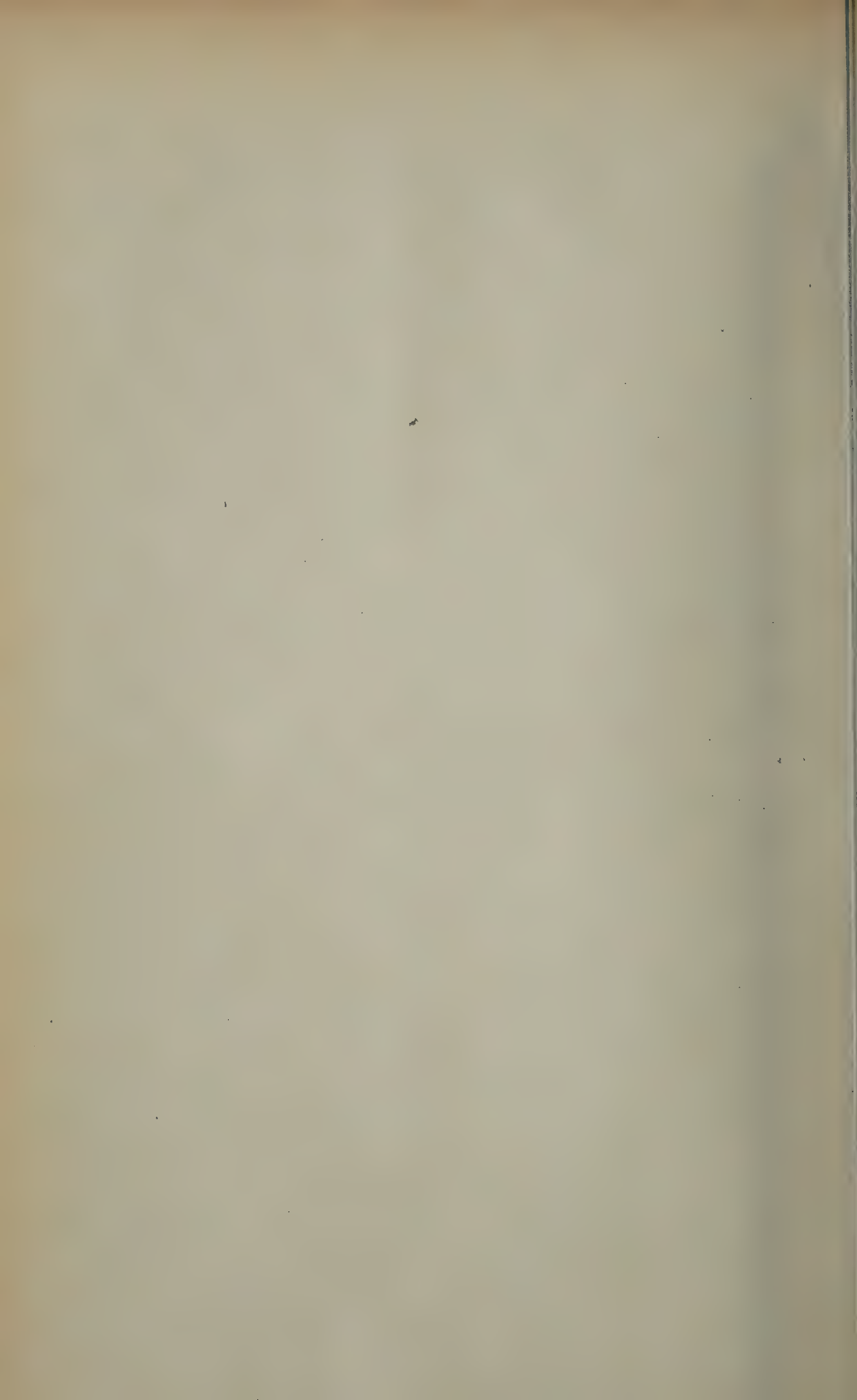
[Bill 176.]

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Bill.

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES.

Clause.

1. Penalty for adulteration of fertiliser or feeding stuff.
 2. Delivery of invoice on sale of fertiliser or feeding stuff.
 3. Provision where seller has bought with warranty.
 4. Right of person convicted against vendor to him.
 5. Power to appoint analysts.
 6. Power for purchaser to have fertiliser or feeding stuff analysed.
 7. Commencement of Act.
 8. Short title.
-



A
B I L L

TO

Amend the Law with respect to the Sale of Agricultural
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs. A.D. 1891.

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

5 **1.**—(1.) If any person sells, to the prejudice of the purchaser, any article used for fertilising the soil or as food for cattle which is not of the nature, substance, or quality of the article demanded by the purchaser, then, unless he proves that he had no intent to defraud, he shall, without prejudice to any civil liability, be liable on
10 summary conviction for the first offence to a fine not exceeding *twenty pounds*, and for any subsequent offence to a fine not exceeding *fifty pounds*.

Penalty for adulteration of fertiliser or feeding stuff.
[See 38 & 39 Vict. c. 63. s. 6.]

(2.) Where a person proves that he sold an article to be used for a particular purpose, and that it was used for another purpose,
15 he shall not, by reason of such use, be liable under this section.

(3.) In any proceeding for an offence under this section it shall be no defence to allege that the purchaser, having bought only for analysis, was not prejudiced by the sale.

[See 42 & 43 Vict. c. 30. s. 2.]

20 **2.**—(1.) Every person who sells any article used for fertilising the soil or as food for cattle, and not being a product of the soil in its natural state, shall give to the purchaser an invoice or other written statement specifying the nature and quality of the article sold, and in the case of a compound article its material ingredients and the percentage or approximate percentage of each
25 material ingredient.

Delivery of invoice on sale of fertiliser or feeding stuff.

[Bill 433.]

A

A.D. 1891.

(2.) If any such person fails without reasonable excuse to give such a statement, or if the statement given by him is to his knowledge false in any material particulars he shall, without prejudice to any civil liability, be liable on summary conviction for the first offence to a fine not exceeding *twenty pounds*, and for any subsequent offence to a fine not exceeding *fifty pounds*.

Provision where seller has bought with warranty.

[See 38 & 39 Vict. c. 63. s. 25.]

3. If any person who is prosecuted under this Act for selling an article which is not of the nature, substance, or quality of the article demanded by the purchaser proves—

(a.) that he purchased the article as being of the same nature, substance, or quality as that demanded of him by the prosecutor and with a written warranty to that effect; and

(b.) that he had no reason to believe at the time when he sold the article that it was of any other nature, substance, or quality; and

(c.) that he sold the article in the same state as when he purchased it,

he shall not be liable to be convicted, but shall, unless he has given notice to the prosecutor of his intention to rely on the above defence, be liable to pay the costs incurred by the prosecutor.

Right of person convicted against vendor to him.
[See 38 & 39 Vict. c. 63. s. 28.]

4. If any person who has been convicted under this Act in respect of the sale of any article used for fertilising the soil or as food for cattle, proves that the article which was the subject of the conviction was sold to him as and for an article of the same nature, substance, or quality as that which was demanded of him, and that he purchased it not knowing it to be otherwise, and afterwards sold it in the same state in which he purchased it, he may recover by action from the person from whom he bought the article, either alone or in addition to any other damages, the amount of any fine imposed on him under this Act, and any costs paid or incurred by him of or incidental to the prosecution or conviction; but the defendant in the action may prove that the conviction was wrongful, or that the amount of costs awarded or claimed was unreasonable.

Power to appoint analysts.

5.—(1.) The Board of Agriculture may appoint a chief analyst, who shall have such remuneration out of moneys provided by Parliament as the Treasury may assign.

(2.) The councils of any counties and county boroughs may concur in appointing for the purposes of this Act a district analyst for a district comprising their counties and boroughs. The remuneration of any such district analyst shall be provided by the respective councils in such proportions as they may agree, and shall be paid, in the case of a county, as general expenses, and in

the case of a county borough, out of the borough fund or borough rate. A.D. 1891.

6.—(1.) Any purchaser of any article used for fertilising the soil or as food for cattle shall, on payment to a district analyst appointed in pursuance of this Act of a sum not exceeding *ten shillings and sixpence*, be entitled, within ten days after delivery of the article to the purchaser, to have the article analysed by the analyst, and to receive from him a certificate of the result of his analysis.

Power for purchaser to have fertiliser or feeding stuff analysed.

[See 38 & 39 Vict. c. 63. ss. 12-15, 21.]

(2.) Where a person desires to have an article analysed in pursuance of this section, he shall, in the presence of the seller or his nominee, unless the seller waives his right to be present, take three samples thereof, and shall cause each sample to be marked, sealed, and fastened up in such manner as its nature will permit, and shall deliver or send by post one sample to the district analyst, and shall give another sample to the seller, and shall retain the third sample for future comparison.

(3.) The certificate of the district analyst shall be in such form and contain such particulars as the Board of Agriculture direct, and every district analyst shall report to the Board as they direct the result of any analysis made by him in pursuance of this Act.

(4.) If the seller objects to the certificate of the district analyst, one of the samples selected, or another sample selected in like manner, may, at the request of the seller, be submitted to the chief analyst.

(5.) At the hearing of any civil or criminal proceeding with respect to any article analysed in pursuance of this section, the production of a certificate of the district analyst, or if a sample has been submitted to the chief analyst, then of the chief analyst, shall be sufficient evidence of the facts therein stated, unless the defendant or person charged requires that the analyst be called as a witness.

(6.) The costs of and incidental to the obtaining of any analysis in pursuance of this section shall be borne by the seller or the purchaser in accordance with the results of the analysis, and shall be recoverable as a simple contract debt.

7. This Act shall come into operation on the *first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two*.

Commencement of Act.

8. This Act may be cited as the *Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1891*.

Short title.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs.

A

B I L L

To amend the Law with respect to the
Sale of Agricultural Fertilisers and
Feeding Stuffs.

(*Prepared and brought in by*
Mr. Chaplin and Mr. Secretary Stanhope.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
27 July 1891.

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[*Price 1d.*]

[Bill 438.]

A

B I L L

TO

Exempt members of Fire Brigades from Service on'
Juries.

A.D. 1891.

WHEREAS fire brigades [may at any time be deprived of the services of the officers and other members by reason of their liability to serve on juries :

And whereas it has been shown that great risk and inconvenience
5 to the public have occurred while members of such brigades have been serving on juries :

And whereas with a view to the better protection of life and property from fire, it is expedient to make such provisions for exempting members of fire brigades from serving on juries as this Act
10 contains :

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

15 **1.** This Act may be cited as the Fire Brigades (Service on Juries) Act, 1891. Short title.

2. Every efficient member of a fire brigade obtaining a certificate of efficiency from the local authority in manner hereafter appearing shall be exempt from serving on any jury or inquest whatsoever,
20 and for all purposes shall be treated as if he had been included in the schedule of the Juries Act, 1870. Exemption¹
from service
on juries of
efficient
members of
fire brigades.

3. On or before the *first day of July* in every year the chief officer of every fire brigade, except the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, the members of which desire to claim exemption as aforesaid, shall
25 deliver or send by post to the clerk of the local authority a list of all efficient members of his brigade, with their addresses, with an application to such local authority to certify that in their opinion
[Bill 284.] Chief officer
to deliver
list of mem-
bers to local
authorities.

A.D. 1891. such brigade is an efficient one, and if after making such inquiry or inspection as they shall deem expedient the said local authority shall so certify, the said clerk shall return such list and certificate to the said chief officer, and for so doing he shall be entitled to a fee from such chief officer of *two shillings and sixpence*, and on or 5 before the *first day of August* in any year the said chief officer shall deliver such list and certificate to the overseers of the poor or assistant overseer of the parish or township in which the said members reside, and in case all the said members do not reside in one such parish or place, then true copies of such list or certificate 10 shall be delivered to the overseers or assistant overseer of each parish or place in which such members shall reside.

Deposit of
rules and
restriction
of members.

4. No member of a fire brigade shall be entitled to exemption under this Act unless a copy of the rules of the brigade shall have been deposited with the local authority, and such rules shall pre- 15 scribe the maximum number of the members of the brigade and the number of drills to be attended for efficiency, and the members of the brigade shall not exceed for the purposes of this Act the total number which, in the opinion of the local authority, shall be requisite for the efficient working of the engines and appliances of 20 the brigade.

Definition.

5. An "efficient member" shall mean a member who has during the year ending *thirty-first December*, previous to his name being entered on the list for exemption, attended the number of drills by the rules of his brigade necessary for efficiency, and who shall 25 also at the time of such list being made out be an acting member of the brigade.

In this Act the term "local authority" means, in England and Wales, the urban or rural sanitary authority acting under the Public Health Act, 1875, in the district in which the head-quarters 30 of the fire brigade are situate.

And in Ireland, the municipal council, town commissioners, or township commissioners, whether under any public and general or local Act of Parliament.

In the application of this Act to Scotland the following modifica- 35 tions shall have effect:—

- (1.) The reference to the schedule of the Juries Act, 1870, shall mean a reference to the second section of the Act passed in the tenth year of the reign of George the Fourth, chapter twenty-two;
- (2.) The expression "clerk of the local authority" means the 40

town clerk or clerk to the police commissioners, as the case may be ; A.D. 1891.

5

- (3.) The expression "overseers or assistant overseers of the parish or township" means the sheriff clerk of the county or counties ;
and
- (4.) The expression "local authority" means the magistrates and town council, or where there are no magistrates and town council, the police commissioners.

Fire Brigades (Exemption from Jury Service).

A

B I L L

To exempt members of Fire Brigades
from Service on Juries.

(*Prepared and brought in by*
Viscount Curzon, Sir E. Birkbeck,
Mr. Dixon-Hartland, Mr. Serton,
Mr. Gully, Mr. Baird, and
Sir Albert Rollit.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
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[Bill 284.]

A

B I L L

TO

Confirm a Provisional Order made by one of Her Majesty's
Principal Secretaries of State in pursuance of section
twenty-two of the Police Act, 1890, relating to the
Superannuation of the Members of the Fire Brigade of
the City of Manchester.

A.D. 1891.

WHEREAS the Right Honourable Henry Matthews, one of
Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, has made the
Provisional Order set out in the schedule to this Act in pursuance
of section twenty-two of the Police Act, 1890 :

53 & 54 Vict.
c. 45.

5 And whereas it is requisite that the said Order should be
confirmed by Parliament :

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty,
by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and
Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and
10 by the authority of the same, as follows :

1. The Order set out in the schedule to this Act is hereby
confirmed. Order in
schedule
confirmed.
2. This Act may be cited as the Fire Brigade Superannuation
(Manchester) Provisional Order Confirmation Act, 1891. Short title.

A.D. 1891.

SCHEDULE.

*Provisional Order made in pursuance of Section Twenty-two of the Police
Act, 1890.*

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the City of Manchester, and to
all others whom it may concern. 5

WHEREAS it is provided by section twenty-two of the Police Act, 1890,
that—

(3.) Where a local Act provides for the payment to members of a special
force in any police area of the same pension, superannuation, or other
allowances or gratuities as are by that local Act provided for the police 10
force of the area, the authority controlling the special force may apply
to the Secretary of State, and thereupon the Secretary of State may
frame and submit to Parliament for confirmation a Provisional Order
providing—

(i.) For the adjustment of any financial relations existing at the 15
commencement of the Police Act, 1890, between the police force and
the special force as regards the payment of pensions, allowances, and
gratuities to members of those forces respectively; and

(ii.) For applying with or without modification all or any of the
provisions of the Police Act, 1890, to the special force: 20

And in the same section the expression “special force” is defined to mean a
fire brigade, fire police, or other like force:

And whereas the city of Manchester is a county borough under the govern-
ment, for municipal and other purposes, of the mayor, aldermen, and citizens
acting by the council, and has a separate court of quarter sessions, and a 25
separate police force:

And whereas the watch committee of the council are the police authority for
the borough for the purposes of the Police Act, 1890:

And whereas provision was made under sections fifty-eight to seventy-five,
both inclusive, of the Manchester New Streets Act, 1853, for the regulation of 30
the then existing Police Relief and Superannuation Fund in the city of Manchester,
and for the payment of allowances, pensions, and gratuities to members of the
Manchester police force:

And whereas by virtue of section thirty-three of the Manchester Corporation
Waterworks and Improvement Act, 1872, as amended by section forty-five of 35
the Manchester Corporation Waterworks and Improvement Act, 1875, the
provisions contained in the said sections fifty-eight to seventy-five, both
inclusive, of the Manchester New Streets Act, 1853, were extended and applied
to the fire police and members of the fire brigade for the city (herein-after called
the fire brigade), but the monthly or weekly sum to be deducted from the pay 40

16 & 17 Vict.
ch. xci.

35 & 36 Vict.
ch. xxxi.
38 & 39 Vict.
ch. clxi.
16 & 17 Vict.
ch. xci.

[54 VICT.] *Fire Brigade Superannuation (Manchester)*
Provisional Order.

3

of members of the fire brigade was to be at the rate of three pounds per centum per annum on the weekly pay, instead of at the rate specified by the Manchester New Streets Act, 1853, for the police force:

A.D. 1891.
16 & 17 Vict.
ch. xci.

And whereas in pursuance of the recited enactments the contributions of 5 members of the fire brigade have been paid to the Police Relief and Superannuation Fund, and allowances, pensions, and gratuities have been paid to them out of that fund:

And whereas on the first day of April one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, being the date of the commencement of the Police Act, 1890, 10 the estimated market value of the several investments of the Police Relief and Superannuation Fund, together with the moneys standing to the credit of the same, amounted to the sum of twenty-seven thousand six hundred and thirty-two pounds, and of that sum, having regard to the number and contributions of the members of the fire brigade, the sum of two thousand 15 nine hundred and sixty pounds may justly be taken to be the share of the fire brigade in the said fund:

And whereas the fire brigade is under the control of the watch committee of the council, and that committee have applied to me, the Right Honourable Henry Matthews, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, to make 20 a Provisional Order effecting such financial adjustment in respect of the police relief and superannuation fund, and such application of the Police Act, 1890, to the fire brigade as herein-after appears:

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the powers given to me by section twenty-two of the Police Act, 1890, and by any other enactments in that behalf, 53 & 54 Vict, c. 45.
25 I do hereby order that from and after the date of the Act of Parliament confirming this Order the following provisions shall take effect:—

Art. I.—(1.) The investments of the police relief and superannuation fund, and the moneys standing to the credit of such fund on the first day of April one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, shall, as from that date, be divided 30 into two shares, which are hereafter referred to respectively as the fire brigade share and the police share.

Financial
adjustment.

(2.) The fire brigade share shall consist of such of the investments of the Police Relief and Superannuation Fund as the watch committee shall select, being of not less market value on the first day of April one thousand eight 35 hundred and ninety-one than two thousand five hundred pounds, and of such balance of the moneys standing on that day to the credit of the said fund as shall make up the total value of two thousand nine hundred and sixty pounds.

(3.) The police share shall consist of the remainder of the investments of the said fund and of the remainder of the moneys standing to its credit.

40 Art. II. The police share shall, for the purposes of the Police Act, 1890, be deemed to have been the existing pension fund of the Manchester city police force on the first day of April one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

Police pension
fund.

Art. III.—(1.) The fire brigade share shall be carried to and form a separate 45 fund, to be called the fire brigade pension fund.

Fire brigade
pension fund.

(2.) The fire brigade pension fund shall be held by the same persons and be dealt with in the same manner as the police pension fund, and shall

A.D. 1891. — accordingly be transferred by the persons holding the same in the same manner as if it was an existing pension fund within the meaning of section thirty of the Police Act, 1890.

(3.) The monthly or weekly sums deducted from the pay of members of the fire brigade shall, as from the first day of April one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, be credited to the said fund. 5

(4.) All pensions, allowances, and gratuities granted to members of the fire brigade under the above-recited Acts shall, as from the first day of April one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, be paid from the said fund.

Application of provisions of Police Act, 1890, to fire brigade.

Art. IV. The following provisions of the Police Act, 1890, namely, those 10 contained in—

Sections one to fifteen both inclusive ;

Section sixteen, except paragraphs (b), (c), (h) and (k) ;

Section eighteen ;

Sub-section one of section nineteen ;

Section twenty ;

Sub-sections five to nine both inclusive of section thirty ;

shall apply to the fire brigade, with the following modifications :—

(1.) A member of the fire brigade shall be substituted for a constable ;

(2.) Service in the fire brigade shall be substituted for service in the 20 police ;

(3.) The fire brigade shall be substituted for the police force ;

(4.) The chief officer for the time being of the fire brigade shall be substituted for the chief officer of the police ;

(5.) The fire brigade pension fund shall be substituted for the pension 25 fund ;

(6.) The provisions of section fourteen shall apply to a person who has served both in a police force and in the fire brigade ;

(7.) The fund and rate out of which the expenses of the fire brigade are paid shall be substituted for the police fund and the rate levied for 30 the police fund ;

(8.) The first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two shall be substituted in section three for the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one as the date before which a copy of the pension scale shall be sent to the Secretary of 35 State ;

(9.) The pension scale for the fire brigade adopted under this Order and the enactments thereby applied shall come into operation on the first day of April one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two ;

(10.) The deductions from the pay of a member of the fire brigade made 40 under section fifteen shall be at the rate of three per centum per annum on his pay ;

(11.) The first day of April one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two shall be substituted wherever " the commencement of this Act " or " the date of the commencement of this Act " is mentioned in any 45 provision of the Police Act, 1890, hereby applied.

[54 VICT.] *Fire Brigade Superannuation (Manchester)*
Provisional Order.

5

Art. V. The following enactments are hereby repealed from the first day of April one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, namely :

A.D. 1891.
Repeal.

Sections fifty-seven to seventy-five of the Manchester New Streets Act, 1853 :

5 Sections thirty-three of the Manchester Corporation Waterworks and Improvement Act, 1872 :

Section forty-five of the Manchester Corporation Waterworks and Improvement Act, 1875 :

Provided that—

10 (1.) This repeal shall not affect the right of the council or watch committee to grant any pension or superannuation or other allowance or gratuity to any existing member of the fire brigade to whom this Order or the enactments applied thereby do not apply, or to the widow and child of any member of the fire brigade or either of them, and shall not affect the
15 right of any such member of the fire brigade, widow, or child to claim such pension or superannuation or other allowance or gratuity, and any such pension, superannuation, allowance, or gratuity may be claimed and granted accordingly, and the claim shall be allowed as if this Order had not been made, but the pension, superannuation allowance, or gratuity
20 shall be paid out of the fire brigade pension fund.

(2.) This repeal shall not prevent any member of the fire brigade from reckoning any service which he is entitled under any enactment hereby repealed to reckon towards pension or superannuation.

25 Art. VI. This Order may be cited as the Fire Brigade Superannuation (Manchester) Order, 1891. Short title.

Given under my hand this fifth day of May one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

HENRY MATTHEWS,
One of Her Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Fire Brigade Super- annuation (Manchester) Provisional Order.

A

B I L L

To confirm a Provisional Order made
by one of Her Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State in pursuance of
section twenty-two of the Police Act,
1890, relating to the Superannuation
of the Members of the Fire Brigade
of the City of Manchester.

(*Prepared and brought in by*
Mr. Stuart-Wortley
and Mr. Secretary Matthews.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
12 May 1891.

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[Bill 333.]

A

B I L L

TO

Provide for the holding of Fire Inquests.

A.D. 1891.

WHEREAS the origin of many fires taking place within England and Wales is undiscovered :

And whereas it is desirable that better provision should be made for inquiry respecting the same :

5 And whereas it is expedient to extend the jurisdiction of coroners with respect to the causes of fires :

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, 10 and by the authority of the same, as follows (that is to say) :—

1. This Act shall be cited as the Fire Inquests (England and Wales) Act, 1891. Short title.

2. In case of loss or injury by fire within any county, borough, or franchise, or in any place where a coroner has jurisdiction in 15 England and Wales, the existing jurisdiction of any coroner for any county, borough, franchise, or place in England and Wales, on view of a dead body, shall, from and after the *passing of this Act*, be deemed to extend and shall extend to all cases of loss or injury by fire within the jurisdiction of any such coroner as aforesaid, 20 and it shall be the duty of the coroner having such jurisdiction in any such county, borough, or franchise, or place as aforesaid to consider any report which may be made to him (as herein-after provided) by either—

The Commissioner of Police for the Metropolis ;
 25 The Chief Officer of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade ;
 The chief constable or chief of police for any county, borough, franchise, or place as aforesaid ;
 Any duly appointed police officer or chief officer of any fire brigade in the district where such loss or injury by fire may
 30 have occurred ;

[Bill 264.]

Inquest to
be held by
coroners.

A.D. 1891. Any fire insurance officer interested in the premises or property damaged or injured by fire ;
 And a coroner's inquest shall be held respecting the same if either—

The Lord Chief Justice ; or 5

One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State so order ;
 or

If the coroner having jurisdiction where such fire occurs be of opinion that proper cause for such an inquiry exists.

Persons to give information of fire to coroner.

3. In any case where loss or injury by fire has been brought to the knowledge of—

The Chief Commissioner of Police for the Metropolis ;

The chief constable or chief of police for any county, borough, franchise, or place as aforesaid ;

Any duly appointed police officer or constable or any officer of a fire brigade in the district where such loss or injury by fire has occurred ; 15

it shall be the duty of the said persons forthwith to report the same to the coroner having jurisdiction where such loss or injury by fire has occurred. 20

Coroner to exercise same jurisdiction as when holding an inquest upon view of a dead body.

4. For the purpose of holding such inquest the coroner and his deputy shall respectively have and lawfully exercise the same jurisdictions, authorities, functions, powers, duties, and obligations for compelling the attendance of jurymen, witnesses, and others, of administering oaths, taking recognizances, taking evidence, making payments, and allowing expenses, and of doing all and any judicial, magisterial, formal, or necessary acts, in all respects as they now have with regard to inquests upon view of a dead body. 25

All proceedings to assimilate as nearly as possible to proceedings at an inquest, upon view of a dead body.

5. Such inquest shall be held in the same manner with regard to the number and constitution of the jury, the qualifications of the jurymen, the mode of examining witnesses and taking their depositions, and in all other respects as nearly as may be as if it were an inquest held by the said coroner or his deputy upon view of a dead body. 30 35

Jury may find verdict of arson.

6. Upon such inquest the coroner or his deputy shall inquire into the cause and circumstances of such fire and all matters connected therewith, and the means for preventing the same, as to the said coroner or his deputy holding such inquest shall seem fit, and also whether there is ground for believing that such fire was caused by the wilful and unlawful act of any person or persons, whether known or unknown, under such circumstances as to render such 40

person or persons guilty of arson, and if such person or persons be known, and the evidence shall warrant it, the jury may find a verdict of arson against such person or persons in order that he or they may be placed on his or their trial for such offence, and
 5 such verdict and inquisition shall have the force and effect of an indictment.

A.D. 1891.

Provided that if any person with regard to whom such verdict shall have been found shall not have been present at the inquest, he shall be taken before a magistrate having jurisdiction in the place
 10 where such loss or injury by fire has occurred as an accused person to answer such charge.

7. The coroner or his deputy holding such inquest shall take down in writing and sign the depositions of the witnesses.

Coroner to take and sign depositions.

8. For every inquest held by a coroner in pursuance of this Act, the coroner shall be entitled to receive a fee of *three guineas*, together with a sum for travelling expenses at the rate of *ninepence* per mile, each way, that he may be compelled to travel from and to his place of abode in order to hold such inquest.

Fee to coroner for holding inquest.

9. The local authority for the district, who are responsible for the expenses of inquests on view of a dead body, may, if they deem fit, from time to time make a schedule of fees, allowances, and disbursements, which may be paid by the coroner holding any inquest under this Act, subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Local authority may make schedule of fees payable on holding inquest.

10. All fees, mileage, and allowances due to the coroner, and all fees, allowances, and disbursements made by the coroner under this Act, shall be paid in the same manner, and out of the same fund, and by the same authority as are now paid for and on the holding of an inquest upon view of a dead body.

Mode of payment of salary and disbursements.

11. Within seven days after the termination of any such inquest held under this Act, the coroner or his deputy, whoever shall have held the inquest, shall report to the Home Secretary the result of such inquest, and shall send a copy of the depositions and any remarks thereon as may be deemed necessary.

Coroners to furnish report of proceedings to Home Secretary.

35 The coroner shall be paid for such reports and copy of depositions at the rate of *fourpence* per folio of seventy-two words.

Payment for such reports.

Copies of such reports and depositions shall be supplied by the coroner to any person interested in the subject matter of such inquiry at the before-mentioned rate.

40 12. For the purposes of such inquest the coroner or his deputy and the jury, and such person or persons as the jury may require for

Power to enter and view premises.

Fire Inquests.

A

B I L L

To provide for the holding of Fire Inquests.

(Prepared and brought in by
Mr. Broolhfield, Mr. Noble, Mr. Gainsford Bruce,
and Mr. Octavius Morgan.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
7 April 1891.

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[Price ½d.]

[Bill 264.]

A.D. 1891. — their assistance, may enter and view any premises or place where the fire has happened, or where it may be suspected to have originated, and have all reasonable access through other premises within the jurisdiction of such coroner for that purpose.

Exemption
of city of
London from
Act.

13. This Act shall not extend to the city of London.

Fisheries Bill. [H.L.]

MEMORANDUM.

Part I. of this Bill is intended to provide for the carrying out of the Scheduled Declaration which has been agreed upon between Her Majesty and the King of the Belgians.

The object of the Declaration is to remove difficulties which have arisen between British and Belgian fishermen, and it has been agreed that any complaint made by a fisherman of either country shall first be examined by a commission, who shall determine whether the complaint is well founded, and shall provide certificates of the ownership of the boats or fishing gear injured, and of the money value of the damage sustained. These certificates are to be received in evidence in the courts of the other country.

The Belgian Government undertake to assimilate their practice to that of the British Government by placing the recovery of compensation in Belgian courts in the hands of the Official Prosecutor.

It is provided that where one fisherman fouls the fishing gear of another fisherman he shall take all necessary measures to minimise the resulting injuries.

Clause 2 gives the Commissioners power to summon witnesses and to examine them on oath, and provides for their taking the recognizances of witnesses to appear in Belgian courts.

Clause 3 facilitates the proof of reports and certificates under Article 3 of the Declaration.

Clause 4 gives Article 4 of the Declaration the same force as similar articles in the North Sea Convention of 1882.

Clause 5 enables an infringement of the enactment against fishing within the exclusive fishery limits to be enforced by forfeiture as well as by fine.

Clause 6 applies the procedure of the Sea Fisheries Acts to the Bill.

Part II. contains amendments of the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888, which have been found desirable in the course of carrying out that Act.

Clause 7 is intended to give the Local Fisheries Committees the power of closing mussel and other bait beds for limited periods by byelaw, as is now done by the more complicated and expensive machinery of a Regulating Order.

Clause 8 confers jurisdiction on courts in respect of offences committed at sea, outside a county, and otherwise than in a ship or boat, the latter case being already provided for by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, s. 521.

Clause 9 extends the powers of committees to Acts relating to sea fisheries, other than the Act under which they were created.

Clause 10 enables county councils, if they think fit, to provide funds for the protection of sea fish in estuaries under the jurisdiction of Salmon Conservators. At present there are no funds applicable to the purpose.

PART III.

Clause 12 is intended to meet the difficulty which has for some years prevented the fishery authorities on the river Stour, in Suffolk and Essex, from making regulations for the purpose of carrying out the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Acts. Under the present state of the law it has been found impossible to reconcile the provisions of the Norfolk and Suffolk Fisheries Act, 1877, which are in force on the Suffolk side of that river, with the general Acts in force on the Essex side.

PART IV.

Clause 13 restores the power of the public, including any person aggrieved, to take legal proceedings under the Acts relating to sea and river fisheries, which has been affected by recent decisions in the cases of *R. v. Cubitt*, 22 Q. B. D., 622, and *Hamlin v. Anderson*, 25 Q. B. D., 221.

Fisheries Bill. [H.L.]

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES.

PART I.

BELGIAN DECLARATION AND SEA FISHERIES ACT, 1882.

Clause.

1. Confirmation of Declaration.
 2. Powers of Commission appointed under Declaration.
 3. Evidence of report or certificate under Article 3 of Declaration.
 4. Punishment for violation of Article 4 of Declaration.
 5. Forfeiture for offence against 46 & 47 Vict. c. 22. s. 7.
 6. Construction, title, and commencement of this Part of Act.
-

PART II.

SEA FISHERIES REGULATION ACT, 1888.

7. Extension of powers of local fisheries committee for making byelaws.
 8. Jurisdiction as to offences.
 9. Powers of local fisheries committee.
 10. Power for county or borough council to pay or contribute to expenses of salmon conservators under 51 & 52 Vict. c. 54.
 11. Construction and short title of Part of Act.
-

PART III.

SALMON AND FRESHWATER FISHERIES.

12. Power to constitute Stour fishery district.
-

PART IV.

GENERAL.

Clause.

13. Explanation as to power of taking legal proceedings for enforcing Fisheries Acts.

14. Short title.

SCHEDULE.

A

B I L L

INTITULED

An Act to carry into effect an International Declaration A.D. 1891.
 respecting the North Sea Fisheries, and to amend the Law
 relating to Sea Fisheries and Salmon and Freshwater
 Fisheries.

[NOTE.—*The words enclosed in brackets and underlined are
 proposed to be inserted in Committee.*]

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and
 with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and
 Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and
 by the authority of the same, as follows :

5

PART I.

BELGIAN DECLARATION AND SEA FISHERIES ACT, 1883.

1. The Declaration set out in the Schedule to this Act (herein- Confirmation
 after referred to as the Scheduled Declaration) is hereby confirmed, of Declara-
 and the articles thereof shall be of the same force as if they were tion.
 10 enacted in the body of this Act.

2.—(1.) Any commission appointed by the Board of Trade in Powers of
 pursuance of Article One of the Scheduled Declaration shall, for the Commission
 purpose of its duties, have the same powers as an inspector appointed appointed
 by the Board of Trade in pursuance of section fourteen of the under Decla-
 15 Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and sections fifteen and sixteen of ration.
 that Act shall apply as if the commission were such an inspector. 17 & 18 Vict.
 c. 104.

(2.) Any such commission may take security, in such form as
 the Board of Trade may by rule prescribe, for the attendance of a
 witness before a court of justice in Belgium, and any sum which
 20 may become due in pursuance of such a security may be recovered
 in like manner as a sum due in pursuance of a security given
 under the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879. 42 & 43 Vict.
 c. 49.

3. A document purporting to be certified by a Secretary or Evidence of
 Assistant Secretary of the Board of Trade to be a report made or report or
 [Bill 406.] certificate

A

A.D. 1891.
under
Article 3 of
Declaration.

Punishment
for violation
of Article 4
of Declara-
tion.
[See 46 &
47 Vict. c. 22.
s. 4.]

certificate given in pursuance of Article Three of the Scheduled Declaration shall be deemed to be such a report or certificate and to have been duly forwarded.

4. If, either within or without the exclusive fishery limits of the British Islands, any person belonging to a British sea fishing boat acts in contravention of Article Four of the Scheduled Declaration, he shall be liable to the like penalty as for a contravention of Articles thirteen to twenty-two of the First Schedule to the Sea Fisheries Act, 1883.

Provided that if the Scheduled Declaration ceases to be binding on Her Majesty, this section shall cease to apply in the case of injuries to the gear or boat of a fisherman being a subject of the foreign State party to the Declaration, but shall nevertheless continue to apply as between British subjects.

Forfeiture
for offence
against
46 & 47 Vict.
c. 22. s. 7.

5. In the event of any contravention of section seven of the Sea Fisheries Act, 1883, on the part of any foreign sea fishing boat, or of any person belonging thereto, any fish or fishing gear found in the boat or shown to have been taken or used by any person belonging to the boat within the exclusive fishery limits of the British Islands shall, on conviction for the offence, be liable to be forfeited.

Construc-
tion, title,
and com-
mencement
of this Part
of Act.
46 & 47 Vict.
c. 22.
48 & 49 Vict.
c. 70.

6.—(1.) This Part of this Act shall be construed as one with the Sea Fisheries Act, 1883, and, so far as relates to Scotland and the parts of the sea adjoining Scotland, also as one with the Sea Fisheries (Scotland) Amendment Act, 1885.

(2.) In particular, the powers of making Orders in Council conferred by sections three and twenty-three of the Sea Fisheries Act, 1883, may be exercised for the purposes of this Part of this Act, and section twenty-three of the said Act shall, for the purpose of any such Order, apply as if the Schedule to this Act were the First Schedule to that Act, and the Declaration referred to in this Act were the Convention referred to in that Act.

(3.) The Sea Fisheries Act, 1883, the Sea Fisheries (Scotland) Amendment Act, 1885, and this Part of this Act may be cited collectively as the Sea Fisheries Acts, 1883 to 1891.

(4.) This Part of this Act shall come into force on such day as may be fixed in that behalf by a notice published in the London Gazette.

PART II.

SEA FISHERIES REGULATION ACT, 1888.

Extension of
powers of
local fisheries
committee

7. The powers of a local fisheries committee to make byelaws in pursuance of section two of the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888,

shall extend to making byelaws, to be observed within their district, for restricting or prohibiting, either entirely or subject to any exceptions and regulations, the fishing for or taking of all or any specified kinds of sea fish during any period specified in any such byelaw.

8. Where any offence under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888, or under any byelaw made in pursuance thereof, is committed on the sea coast or at sea beyond the ordinary jurisdiction of a court of summary jurisdiction and not on or from a ship or boat, it shall be deemed to have been committed within the body of any county abutting on that sea coast or adjoining that sea, and may be tried and punished accordingly.

9. A local fisheries committee appointed in pursuance of the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888, may, within their district, enforce the provisions of the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877, and of any other Act relating to sea fisheries.

10. [Any county or borough council may, if they think fit, pay or contribute to any expenses incurred by a board of salmon conservators in exercise of their powers under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888.]

11. This Part of this Act shall be construed as one with the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888, and that Act and this Part of this Act may be cited collectively as the Sea Fisheries Regulation Acts, 1888 and 1891.

A.D. 1891.

for making byelaws.
[See 40 & 41 Vict. c. 42. s. 5.
51 & 52 Vict. c. 54. s. 2.]
Jurisdiction as to offences.
[See 24 & 25 Vict. c. 109. s. 37.]

Powers of local fisheries committee.

Power for county or borough council to pay or contribute to expenses of salmon conservators under 51 & 52 Vict. c. 54.

Construction and short title of Part of Act.
51 & 52 Vict. c. 54.

25

PART III.

SALMON AND FRESHWATER FISHERIES.

12.—(1.) The Board of Trade may, if they think fit, issue a certificate forming a fishery district for the river Stour (dividing the counties of Suffolk and Essex), its estuary, and its tributaries, and such waters and coasts as may be declared in the certificate to belong thereto, and may thereby fix the number of conservators to be appointed as a board, and the number of the members of the board of conservators to be appointed by each county in the district, and may make such other arrangements as may seem to the Board necessary or proper in connexion with the formation of the district.

(2.) On the issue of a certificate under this section the provisions of the Norfolk and Suffolk Fisheries Act, 1877, and of section eight of the Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1884, shall cease to apply within

Power to constitute Stour fishery district.

40 & 41 Vict. c. 98.
47 Vict. c. 11.

A.D. 1891.

the district formed by the certificate, and the provisions of the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Acts, 1861 to 1886, shall apply therein as if no part of the district were included in the county of Suffolk, and the district so formed shall for all purposes be deemed to be a district formed under the provisions of the said Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Acts other than the Norfolk and Suffolk Fisheries Act, 1877. 5

(3.) On the issue of the certificate the certificates of the formation of the Stour (Essex), and Stour (Suffolk) fishery districts, dated the nineteenth day of March one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, shall cease to have effect, so, however, that nothing in this section shall affect the validity of anything done or suffered under the certificates, and that all proceedings under the certificates and pending at the date of the issue of the new certificate may be carried on and completed as if the old certificates were in force. 10 15

(4.) Any byelaws made under the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Acts, 1861 to 1886, or any of them, and in force within the districts or either of them at the date of the new certificate, shall, notwithstanding any limitation of time for the continuance of such byelaw, continue to be in force until repealed by the board of conservators of the new district, and the board may, if it thinks fit, repeal any such byelaws in manner provided for the repeal of byelaws made under the Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1884. 20

47 & 48 Vict.
c. 11.

(5.) The persons who are at the date of the issue of the new certificate the members of the board of conservators of the Stour (Essex) fishery district shall be the first appointed members representing the county of Essex on the board of the new district, and shall come into office on the issue of the certificate. 25

PART IV.

GENERAL.

30

Explanation
as to power
of taking
legal pro-
ceedings for
enforcing
Fisheries
Acts.

13. The powers conferred by the Sea Fisheries Act, 1883, or this Act, or any other Act relating to sea fisheries, or by any Act relating to salmon and freshwater fisheries, upon any authorities or officers to enforce any such Act shall not be construed as limiting or taking away the power of any other person to take legal proceedings for the enforcement of any such Act or of any byelaw made thereunder. 35

Short title.

14. This Act may be cited as the Fisheries Act, 1891.

SCHEDULE.

A.D. 1891.

DECLARATION RESPECTING THE NORTH SEA
FISHERIES.

5 The Government of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of
Great Britain and Ireland and the Government of His Majesty the King of
the Belgians, being desirous of simplifying the procedure for the settlement of
differences between British and Belgian fishermen in the North Sea outside
territorial waters, and of reducing as much as possible the injuries they may
sustain from the fouling of their fishing gear, have agreed upon the following
10 provisions :—

ARTICLE I.

Whenever a complaint involving a claim for damages shall be preferred by a
fisherman of one of the two countries against a fisherman of the other country,
15 it shall be referred for preliminary inquiry—in Belgium, to a Commission
composed of, at least, two officers appointed by the Minister of Railways,
Posts, and Telegraphs; in the United Kingdom, to a Commission also com-
posed of, at least, two officers appointed by the Board of Trade; these officers
shall hold their inquiry at the place where the allegations of the complainants
can most easily be verified.

20

ARTICLE II.

No complaint shall be transmitted either to the British or to the Belgian
Government, as the case may be, unless :—

1. The Commission has recognized it as well founded ;
2. Such fishermen as are specified by the Commission engage themselves to
25 appear in person in case they should be summoned to give evidence.

ARTICLE III.

The complaints must be accompanied by—

1. A Report from the Commission of Inquiry ;
2. A certificate from this Commission, verifying the ownership of the lost or
30 injured fishing gear ;
3. A certificate of an expert nominated (as the case may be), in the United
Kingdom by the Board of Trade, in Belgium by the Minister of Railways,
Posts, and Telegraphs, and giving an estimate of the damages in money value.

These certificates must be forwarded through the proper diplomatic channel,
35 and shall be received as evidence unless the contrary is proved.

A.D. 1891.

ARTICLE IV.

When a fisherman fouls or otherwise interferes with the fishing gear of another fisherman he shall take all necessary measures for reducing to a minimum the injuries which may result to the gear or to the boat of the other fisherman.

5

ARTICLE V.

In the Kingdom of Belgium the Tribunal which has cognizance of an infraction of the North Sea Fisheries Convention of the 6th May 1882, or of Article 4 of the present Declaration, shall be empowered to award damages for injury to person or property at the request of the injured party and at the suit of the Official Prosecutor.

10

The execution of awards of damages shall be effected, on the application of the Official Prosecutor, by the competent Administration, which will advance the costs and recover them from the condemned parties according to the usual process of law in such cases.

15

In the United Kingdom the Court before which proceedings are taken for the above-mentioned infractions shall be empowered, at the suit of the Official Prosecutor on the request of the injured party, to award damages for injury to person or property, and the Official Prosecutor shall, at his own cost, recover the sum so awarded, or so much thereof as is possible, from the parties liable.

20

The amount of damages recovered, as stipulated above, shall be remitted free of cost to the injured party through the proper diplomatic channel.

ARTICLE VI.

The High Contracting Parties engage to take, or to propose to their respective Legislatures, the necessary measures for insuring the execution of the present Declaration, and especially for punishing, either by fine or imprisonment, or both, persons who may contravene Article IV.

25

ARTICLE VII.

The present Declaration shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Brussels as soon as possible.

30

ARTICLE VIII.

The present Declaration shall come into force at a date to be agreed upon subsequently by the High Contracting Parties.

It shall remain in force for three years from that date, and in the event of neither of the High Contracting Parties having notified twelve months before the expiry of the said period of three years their intention of terminating it, it shall continue to remain in force for a year, and so on from year to year.

35

In witness whereof the undersigned Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Brussels of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the undersigned Minister for Foreign Affairs of His Majesty the King of the Belgians, have drawn up the present Declaration in duplicate, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

40

Done at Brussels, the 2nd May 1891.

(L.S.) VIVIAN.

(L.S.) Le Prince DE CHIMAY.

45

Fisheries. [H.L.]

A

B I L L

INTITULED

An Act to carry into effect an International Declaration respecting the North Sea Fisheries, and to amend the Law relating to Sea Fisheries and Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries.

(*Brought from the Lords 6 July 1891.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
7 July 1891.*

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88 and 90, West Nile Street, Glasgow; or
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[*Price 1½d.*]

[Bill 406.]

A

B I L L

FOR

The establishment of District Fishery Committees in Scotland, for the introduction of a Representative Element into the Fishery Board for Scotland, and for the regulation and development of Scottish Mussel and Bait Beds. A.D. 1891.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision for the establishment of district fishery committees in Scotland, for the introduction of a representative element into the Fishery Board for Scotland, and for the regulation and development of Scottish mussel and bait beds.

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

10 **1.** This Act may be cited as the Fisheries Regulation (Scotland) Act, 1891, and shall be read along with the Sea Fisheries Acts, in so far as they are not inconsistent herewith. Short title.

2. This Act shall apply only to Scotland, and to the parts of the sea adjoining Scotland, and within the exclusive fishery limits of the British Islands. Application of Act.

3. In this Act "Sea Fisheries Acts" shall mean the Sea Fisheries Act, 1868, the Sea Fisheries Act, 1875, the Sea Fisheries Act, 1883, and the Sea Fisheries (Scotland) Amendment Act, 1885. Definition.
31 & 32 Vict.
c. 45.
38 Vict. c. 15.
46 & 47 Vict.
c. 22.
48 & 49 Vict.
c. 70.

20 **4.** The Fishery Board for Scotland established by the Fishery Board (Scotland) Act, 1882, shall be reconstituted in manner following (that is to say) :—(1.) The Board shall consist of the following members: viz., (a) five members (in this Act referred to as appointed members), of whom one shall be the sheriff of a county in Scotland, and another shall be a person of skill in the branches of science concerned with the habits and food of fishes, to be appointed by Her Majesty from time to time at any time after the passing of this Act on the recommendation of the Secretary for Constitution of Fishery Board.

[Bill 22.]

A

A.D. 1891. Scotland, and to hold office for *five years*, unless they shall sooner die or resign office; (b) six members (in this Act referred to as representative members), to be nominated as herein-after provided, and to hold office for *one year*, unless they shall sooner die or resign office.

Provided that nothing in this Act shall affect the provisions of section 4, sub-section (2), of the Fishery Board (Scotland) Act, 1882.

(2.) The first meeting of the reconstituted Board shall take place on such day as shall be determined by the Secretary for Scotland.

Establish-
ment of
fishery
districts.

5. The Secretary for Scotland shall proceed as soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, by order, to apportion and divide the counties of Scotland into six fishery districts, comprising the parts of the sea adjoining Scotland and within the exclusive fishery limits of the British Islands, and in making such apportionment and division he shall have regard as far as practicable to the length of sea-board, to the extent and amount of the fishing population, and to the fishery interests and requirements of the population.

The proposed order before being made shall be published in such manner as to make it known to all persons interested, and the Secretary for Scotland shall consider all objections and representations respecting such order, and shall thereafter make the order and cause it to be forthwith published in the "Edinburgh Gazette."

The Secretary for Scotland may from time to time by subsequent order vary any order made under this section, and unite one or more districts or parts of districts into a separate district, or dissolve any district that may have been formed.

Establish-
ment of
fishery
district
committees.

6.—(1.) In each fishery district there shall be a fishery district committee, who shall be a committee composed of such number of members of the county councils of the counties and of the town councils of the burghs (other than those entitled under the provisions of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, to be represented on a county council) comprised within the district, as may be fixed by the order creating the district, with the addition of an equal number of persons (in this Act referred to as fishery members) representing the "fishing interests" of their district. The fishery members shall be elected by the county councils and town councils in such manner and proportions as may be fixed in the said order, and shall hold office for *three years* unless they shall sooner die or resign office, and any vacancy which may occur

amongst them during that period shall be filled up by the county council or town council who elected the fishery member vacating office.

A.D. 1891.

(2.) A fishery district committee shall, subject to the provisions of the order creating the fishery district, be deemed to be a joint committee of the county councils and town councils represented upon it, and the provisions of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, relative to joint committees, shall apply accordingly.

(3.) The order creating a fishery district shall make provision in regard to the time and place of meeting of the fishery district committee, the appointment of its clerk, and the liability for and mode of defraying the costs incurred by it under this Act.

7. Every fishery district committee shall have the charge and supervision of the sea fishing interests and requirements of the district, and shall collect statistics relating to the sea fisheries within the district, and make an annual report to the Fishery Board, and may adopt all or any of the byelaws made by the Fishery Board in terms of this Act.

Duties of district committees.

8. Every fishery district committee shall nominate each year one of their number, who shall be a member of the Fishery Board for that year, and who shall have all the powers and perform all the duties pertaining to such membership.

Representation of district committees on Fishery Board.

Mussel Fisheries.

9. The Fishery Board shall, within six months after the passing of this Act, and after due notice and advertisement of their intention so to do, draw up a list or schedule of mussel fisheries or beds or scalps as presently existing within the area defined by this Act, and shall specify therein the situation and limits thereof and the names of the owners or reputed owners respectively.

Fishery Board to draw up a list of mussel beds.

The list or schedule shall be published and circulated in such manner as the Fishery Board shall think fit, and a copy shall be sent to each of the owners or reputed owners specified therein. The principal list or schedule shall be kept and retained in the office of the Fishery Board, and shall be revised and added to as the Fishery Board shall see fit.

10. Any person having or claiming to have a right or title to mussel fisheries or mussel beds or scalps in the sea adjoining Scotland and within the exclusive fishery limits of the British Islands, shall within a period of two years from the passing of this Act, lodge with the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Title to mussel beds to be intimated to Commissioners of Woods and Forests.

A.D. 1891. Forests, and Land Revenues, a copy of or an extract from any charter, conveyance, lease, deed, or other document which instructs or is founded upon as instructing his right or title to the same along with a chart or charts of the mussel fisheries or beds or scalps so claimed, and all mussel fisheries or beds or scalps which at 5 the expiry of a period of *two years* shall not be so claimed shall be held to vest in and belong to the Crown and shall be treated accordingly.

In the event of the right or title of any person to such mussel fisheries or beds or scalps not being instructed to the satisfaction 10 of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, the person making such claim shall, in the event of his insisting in it, bring an action of declarator of his right in the Court of Session, and if he shall fail to bring such action within a period of twelve months from the date of the intimation of the Commis- 15 sioners declining to admit the claim, the mussel fisheries or beds or scalps in question shall be held to vest in and belong to the Crown, and shall be treated accordingly.

Byelaws for
regulation,
&c. of
mussel beds.

11.—(1.) Immediately after the *passing of this Act* the Fishery Board shall make byelaws for the establishment or improvement, 20 and for the maintenance and regulation of mussel fisheries or beds or scalps and for the cultivation of mussels generally for all or any of the following purposes, viz.:—

- (a.) For restricting or prohibiting either entirely or subject to such regulations as the Fishery Board may think fit, the removal 25 or taking of mussels from the mussel fisheries or beds or scalps within the area covered by this Act.
- (b.) For prohibiting the sale, removal, or taking of mussels for the purposes of manure from any part of the sea adjoining Scotland and within the exclusive fishery limits of the British 30 Islands.
- (c.) For prohibiting the removal or taking of mussels below a certain specified size from any part of the sea adjoining Scotland and within the exclusive fishery limits of the British Islands. 35
- (d.) For letting on lease to the Fishery Board or to the fishery district committees, either for *one year* or for a period of years, any mussel fishery or bed or scalp in any part of the sea adjoining Scotland, whether such mussel fishery or bed or scalp belong to the Crown or to a private individual, subject 40 to such payment of rent and other stipulations and to such

restrictions and exceptions as the Fishery Board shall direct; A.D. 1891.

and for sub-letting by the Fishery Board or the fishery district committee either in whole or in part of any mussel fishery or bed or scalp, or right to remove or take mussels, so held

5 in lease by the Fishery Board or by the district committee.

(e.) For repealing or amending any byelaw made in pursuance of this Act.

(2.) A byelaw made in pursuance of sub-section (1) of this section may provide for its application either to the whole or to

10 any specified part or parts of the district for which it is made, and either during the whole or any specified part or parts of the year.

(3.) The Fishery Board may, by their byelaws, impose as penalties for the breach of any byelaw fines not exceeding for any offence the sum of *twenty pounds*, and in the case of a continuing offence

15 the additional sum of *ten pounds* for every day during which the offence continues, and in any case forfeiture of any fishing instrument used or sea fish taken in contravention of, or found in the possession of a person contravening, any byelaw.

(4.) The byelaws provided for in the preceding part of this

20 section may be adopted in whole or in part by the fishery district committees, and shall have effect and be enforced in the several districts only in so far as they may be so adopted, but no fishery district committee shall have power to alter or vary any byelaw made by the Fishery Board or to put in force any byelaw other

25 than those so made.

12. The Fishery Board or a fishery district committee, or their sub-lessees or tenants shall, subject to the rights of the Crown and its grantees, have within the limits of each fishery district the exclusive right of depositing, propagating, dredging, and taking

30 mussels, and in the exercise of that right may within the limits of the district make and maintain mussel fisheries and beds or scalps and collect and remove the same from place to place, and deposit the same as and where they think fit, and do all other things which they think proper for obtaining, storing, and disposing of the

35 produce of their fishery: Provided always, that when the Fishery Board or the district committee or their sub-lessees or tenants hold any mussel scalp or bed on lease, they shall in no case exceed the powers conferred upon them in their respective leases.

Right to deposit, dredge, or take mussels.

13. The Fishery Board or a fishery district committee, or their sub-lessees or tenants may, subject to the rights of the Crown and its grantees, impose tolls or royalties upon persons dredging and taking

40 mussels within the limits of the fishery district, and shall have

Right of Fishery Board, &c. to impose tolls and royalties.

A.D. 1891. — power to carry into effect and enforce the restrictions and regulations which they are by this Act entitled to impose. All such restrictions, regulations, tolls, and royalties shall be imposed on and apply to all persons equally, and shall be for the benefit of the fishery only. 5

Any person who dredges or takes mussels in contravention of any such restriction or regulation, or without paying any such toll or royalty, shall be liable on summary conviction to pay a penalty not exceeding *twenty pounds*, and to forfeit all mussels so taken, or a sum equal to the value thereof if they have been sold, which 10 forfeiture may be enforced in the same manner as a penalty.

The Court may direct such forfeiture to be delivered or paid to the Fishery Board, or to the fishery district committee, or to their sub-lessees or tenants, to be applied by them for the improvement and cultivation of the fishery district. 15

Protection
of fisheries
district.

14. It shall not be lawful for any person other than the Crown or its grantees, and the Fishery Board or the fishery district committee, or their sub-lessees or tenants, their agents, servants, and workmen, within the limits of the district constituted by the order, knowingly to do any of the following things:— 20

To use on or near a mussel fishery or bed or scalp, unless with the sanction of the Fishery Board or the fishery district committee, any implement of fishing, except a line and hook, or a net adapted solely for catching floating fish, and so used as not to disturb or injure in any manner any mussel bed or 25 scalp :

To dredge for any ballast or other substance upon or near a mussel bed or scalp except under a lawful authority for improving the navigation :

To deposit any ballast, rubbish, or other substance on or near to 30 a mussel bed or scalp :

To place any implement, apparatus, or thing prejudicial, or likely to be prejudicial, to any mussel bed or scalp, except for a lawful purpose of navigation or anchorage : 35

And if any person does any act in contravention of this section, 35 he shall be liable on summary conviction to pay a penalty not exceeding *twenty pounds*, and every such person shall also be liable to make full compensation to the Fishery Board, or to the fishery district committee, or to their sub-lessees or tenants, and to the owner respectively, for all damage sustained by them or him by 40 reason of his unlawful act.

15. All orders made under the Fisheries Act, 1868, before the commencement of this Act, but not confirmed, and all proceedings taken before the commencement of this Act with a view to obtain any such orders shall have effect and be proceeded with as if they had been respectively made and taken under this Act.

A.D. 1891.

Application of Act to orders under 31 & 32 Vict. c. 45.

16. All penalties, offences, and proceedings under this Act, or under any order made thereunder, may be prosecuted summarily under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts, and if any person feels aggrieved by any conviction under this Act, or by any determination or adjudication of the Court with respect to any compensation under this Act, he may appeal in the manner provided in these Acts.

Mode of recovering penalties.

17. The Fishery Board shall give every assistance in carrying out the provisions of this Act, and where necessary shall employ their officers to facilitate its execution.

Assistance from Fishery Board.

18. The personal and travelling expenses of the members of the Fishery Board, on scales to be approved by the Treasury, shall be defrayed from moneys to be provided by Parliament.

Expenses.

45 & 46 Vict. c. 78. s. 8.

19. For the purposes of this Act—
 20 The expression "county council" shall mean a county council established under the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889.
 The expression "fishing interests" includes all persons interested in fisheries, either as owners of fisheries or interests therein, fishermen, fishing boat owners, smack owners, fish curers, fish
 25 merchants, or otherwise.

Definitions.

Fisheries Regulation (Scotland).

A

B I L L

For the establishment of District Fishery Committees in Scotland, for the introduction of a Representative Element into the Fishery Board for Scotland, and for the regulation and development of Scottish Mussel and Bait Beds.

(Prepared and brought in by
*Mr. Marjoribanks, Mr. Duff, Mr. Shivers Will,
Mr. Finlay, Col. Malcolm, and
Mr. Angus Sutherland.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
26 November 1890.*

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[Price 1d.]

[Bill 22.]

A

B I L L

INTITULED

An Act to alter the constitution of the Fishery Board for Scotland, and to amend the Law in regard to Mussel Fisheries in Scotland. A.D. 1891.

NOTE.—*The words enclosed in brackets and underlined are proposed to be inserted in Committee.*

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

5 *Preliminary.*

1. This Act may be cited as the Fishery Board (Scotland) Act, 1891, and this Act and the Fishery Board (Scotland) Act, 1882, shall be construed together as one Act, and may together be cited as the Fishery Board (Scotland) Acts, 1882 and 1891. Short title and construction of Act.

10 2. This Act, except in so far as otherwise expressly provided, shall extend to Scotland only and to the parts of the sea adjoining Scotland and within the exclusive fishery limits of the British Islands. Extent of Act.

3. In this Act—

15 The expression "fishing interests" includes all persons interested in fisheries, either as owners of fisheries or interests therein, fishermen, fishing-boat owners, smack owners, fish curers, fish merchants, or otherwise. Definitions.

The expression "sea" includes the coast or shore up to high-water mark.

20 The expression "burgh" means any royal or parliamentary burgh.

The expression "existing" means existing at the passing of this Act.

[Bill 259.]

A

A.D. 1891.
Cesser of
present
members
of Fishery
Board.

4.—(1.) On the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two (herein-after referred to as the commencement of this Act) the present members of the Fishery Board for Scotland shall cease to hold office and be discharged of their duties. 5

(2.) On the commencement of this Act the present secretary of the Fishery Board shall cease to hold office, [but shall be entitled to such retiring allowance as the Treasury may determine:] Provided that nothing in this Act shall affect the provisions of section four, sub-section (3), of the Fishery Board (Scotland) Act, 1882. 10
45 & 46 Vict.
c. 78.

Re-constitution of Fishery Board.

Re-consti-
tution of
Fishery
Board.

5. The Fishery Board for Scotland established under the Fishery Board (Scotland) Act, 1882, shall be re-constituted in manner following, (that is to say) :

(1.) The Board shall consist of the following nine members, 15
viz. :—

(a.) Five members (in this Act referred to as appointed members), of whom one shall be the sheriff of a county in Scotland, and another shall be a person of skill in the branches of science concerned with the habits and food of 20 fishes, to be appointed by Her Majesty from time to time at any time after the passing of this Act on the recommendation of the Secretary for Scotland, and to hold office for five years unless they shall sooner die or resign office.

(b.) Four members (in this Act referred to as representative 25 members) to be elected as herein-after provided and to hold office for one year unless they shall sooner die or resign office.

Provided that nothing in this Act shall affect the provisions of section four, sub-section (2), of the Fishery Board (Scotland) 30 Act, 1882.

(2.) The first meeting of the re-constituted Board shall take place on such day as shall be determined by the Secretary for Scotland.

Provisions as
to election
of repre-
sentative
members
of Fishery
Board.

6. With respect to the election of the representative members the following provisions shall have effect (that is to say) :— 35

(1.) One representative member shall be elected by each of the local sea fishery committees herein-after mentioned.

- (2.) The election of the representative members shall take place at such time or times and in such manner as may be determined by general or special orders made by the Secretary for Scotland, and published in the "Edinburgh Gazette." A.D. 1891.

5

Constitution of Local Sea Fishery Committees.

7. With respect to the constitution of local sea fishery committees the following provisions shall have effect (that is to say):—

Constitution
of local sea
fishery com-
mittees.

51 & 52 Vict.
c. 54. s. 1.

10

- (1.) The Secretary for Scotland shall as soon as may be after the passing of this Act apportion and divide the counties of Scotland into four sea fishery districts, and in making such apportionment and division he shall have regard, as far as practicable, to the length of sea-board, to the extent of the fishing population, and to the average value of the fisheries along such sea-board. Each district shall include the parts of the sea adjoining the same so far as within the exclusive fishery limits of the British Islands.

15

Before making any order creating a sea-fishery district the Secretary for Scotland shall cause the draft of such order to be locally published in such manner as he shall direct, and shall consider any objections which may be made to such order or any of the provisions thereof, and shall thereafter make the order and cause it to be forthwith published in the "Edinburgh Gazette."

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The Secretary for Scotland may from time to time by subsequent order vary any order made under this section, but subject always to the provisions of this Act.

30

35

40

- (2.) In each sea fishery district there shall be a local sea fishery committee, which shall be composed of such number of members (selected from time to time by the councils respectively for such period or periods as may be fixed in the order creating the district) of the county councils of the counties and town councils of the burghs comprised within the district as shall be fixed in the said order, with the addition in each case of such number of persons (in this Act referred to as fishery members) representing the fishing interests of the district as may be fixed in said order. The fishery members shall be elected by the said county councils and town councils in such manner and proportions as may be fixed in the said order, and shall hold office for three years unless they shall sooner die or resign office, and any vacancy which may occur amongst them during that period shall be filled up by the

51 & 52 Vict..
c. 54. s. 1.

A.D. 1891.

county council or town council who elected the fishery member vacating office.

52 & 53 Vict.
c. 50.

- (3.) A local sea fishery committee shall, subject to the provisions of the order creating the sea fishery district, be deemed to be a joint committee of the county councils and town councils 5 represented upon it, and the provisions of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, relative to joint committees shall apply accordingly.
- (4.) The order creating a sea-fishery district shall make provision in regard to the time and place of meeting of the local 10 sea fishery committee, the appointment of its clerk, and the liability for and mode of defraying the costs incurred by it under this Act.

Additional Powers and Duties of Fishery Board.

Powers, &c.
as to mussel
fisheries.

8. The Fishery Board may make byelaws for the regulation of 15 mussel scalps or beds, and generally for all or any of the following purposes; viz.:—

- (1.)—(a.) For regulating the periods of the year for the removal or taking of mussels from the scalps or beds:
- (b.) For prohibiting the sale, removal, or taking of mussels for 20 the purposes of manure:
- (c.) For prohibiting the sale, removal, or taking of mussels below a certain specified size:
- (d.) For prohibiting the use of any implement of fishing, except a line and hook, or a net adapted solely for catching 25 floating fish and so used as not to disturb or injure in any manner any mussel scalps or beds:
- (e.) For prohibiting any person from dredging for any ballast or other substance except under a lawful authority for improving the navigation: 30
- (f.) For prohibiting any person from depositing any ballast or other substance upon or near any mussel scalp or bed:
- (g.) For prohibiting any person from placing any implement, apparatus, or thing prejudicial, or likely to be prejudicial, to any mussel scalp or bed, except for a lawful purpose of 35 navigation or anchorage:
- (h.) For repealing or amending any byelaw made in pursuance of this Act.
- (2.) A byelaw made in pursuance of this section may provide for its application either to the whole or any specified part or 40 parts of the district for which it is made, and either during the whole or any specified part or parts of the year.

(3.) The provisions in regard to the confirmation, publication, proof, and enforcement of byelaws made by the Fishery Board under section four of the Sea Fisheries (Scotland) Amendment Act, 1885, shall apply to byelaws made under this section of this Act.

A.D. 1891.
—
48 & 49 Vict.
c. 70.

Powers and Duties of Local Sea Fishery Committees.

9.—(1.) Every local sea fishery committee shall take cognizance of the sea-fishing interests and requirements of the district, and may from time to time make representations thereanent to the Fishery Board, and for that purpose may require any fishery officer to collect and furnish to them statistics relating to the sea fisheries within the district.

Duties of
local sea
fisheries
committee.

(2.) A local sea fishery committee may petition the Fishery Board to put in force their powers of making byelaws under this Act or any other Act, and may submit the draft of any byelaw which they desire should be made, and if they shall do so the Fishery Board shall take such draft into consideration if they determine to exercise their powers as aforesaid.

Miscellaneous.

10. [The personal and travelling expenses of the members of the Fishery Board, on scales to be approved by the Treasury, shall be defrayed from moneys to be provided by Parliament.]

Expenses.

11. From and after the commencement of this Act there shall be repealed the following parts of the Fishery Board (Scotland) Act, 1882 (that is to say):—section three and section four, sub-sections (1) and (5).

Repeal.
45 & 46 Vict.
c. 78.

12. The powers of the Fishery Board and of their officers with respect to the branding or marking of barrels or half barrels under any Act, and of branding or marking any measure specified in any Act, shall extend to the administrative county of Northumberland and to the sea adjoining the same and within the exclusive fishery limits of the British Islands, and the provisions of any Act in regard to the exercise of those powers and the enforcement of any penalties thereunder shall apply accordingly.

Extension of
certain
powers of
Fishery
Board, &c.
to county of
Northumber-
land.

Fishery Board (Scotland). [H.L.]

A

B I L L

INTITLED

An Act to alter the constitution of the
Fishery Board for Scotland, and to
amend the Law in regard to Mussel
Fisheries in Scotland.

(*Brought from the Lords 23 March 1891*)

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[*Price 1d.*]

[Bill 259.]

Foreign Marriages Bill.

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES.

Clause.

1. Short title and construction.
 2. Period of residence for marriage.
 3. Registration of marriages solemnised under local law.
 4. Explanation and extension of 53 & 54 Vict. c. 47. s. 9 as respects the making of regulations by Queen in Council.
 5. Explanation of 12 & 13 Vict. c. 68. s. 19 as to the grant of authority to solemnise marriages.
 6. Avoidance of objections to marriages on account of want of authority of officer.
 7. Power to refuse solemnisation of marriage where marriage inconsistent with international law.
 8. Abolition of marriage by license.
 9. Explanation as to dispensing with residence and notice under 53 & 54 Vict. c. 47. s. 9.
 10. Meaning of ambassador and consular officer.
 11. Confirmation of marriages on board Her Majesty's ships.
-

A

B I L L

TO

Amend and explain the Foreign Marriage Acts.

A.D. 1891.

WHEREAS the Consular Marriage Act, 1849, and the Acts 12 & 13 Vict.
 amending the same were by the Marriage Act, 1890, extended c. 68.
 to marriages in British Embassies and on board Her Majesty's
 ships and other places, and by the Marriage Act, 1890, power was 53 & 54 Vict.
 5 given to Her Majesty the Queen in Council to make regulations for c. 47.
 adapting the said Acts to those marriages and for other purposes
 therein mentioned, and it is expedient to remove various doubts
 which have arisen respecting the application of the said Acts, and
 respecting the powers which may be exercised by the said regula-
 10 tions, in this Act referred to as the "marriage regulations," and
 to make further provision for the said extension.

And whereas it is expedient further to amend the said Acts :

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty,
 by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and
 15 Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled,
 and by the authority of the same, as follows :

1. This Act may be cited as the Foreign Marriage Act, 1891.

This Act shall be construed as one with the Consular Marriage
 Act, 1849, the Consular Marriage Act, 1868, and the Marriage Act,
 20 1890, and this Act and those Acts may be cited together as the
 Foreign Marriage Acts, 1849 to 1891, and are in this Act referred
 to as the Foreign Marriage Acts.

Short title
 and con-
 struction.
 12 & 13 Vict.
 c. 68.
 31 & 32 Vict.
 c. 61.
 53 & 54 Vict.
 c. 47.

2. The period of residence required for a marriage under the
 Foreign Marriage Acts shall be three weeks, and accordingly in
 25 section two of the Consular Marriage Act, 1849, one week, and in
 section six of the same Act three weeks, shall be substituted for one
 calendar month.

Period of
 residence for
 marriage.

[Bill 408.]

A 2

A.D. 1891.

Registration
of marriages
solemnised
under local
law.

3.—(1.) Subject to the marriage regulations, a British consular officer, on being satisfied by personal attendance that a marriage between parties being British subjects, or of whom one is a British subject, has been duly solemnized in a foreign country in accordance with the local law of the country, and on payment of the fee required by law, may register the marriage in accordance with the marriage regulations as having been so solemnized, and thereupon the Foreign Marriage Acts shall apply as if the marriage had been registered in pursuance of those Acts, except that nothing in this section shall affect the validity of the marriage so solemnized.

(2.) Section six of the Marriage Act, 1890, is hereby repealed.

Explanation
and extension
of
53 & 54 Vict.
c. 47, s. 9 as
respects the
making of
regulations
by Queen in
Council.

4.—(1.) The marriage regulations may—

(a.) authorise the officer by or before whom the regulations determine that marriages in the house of a British ambassador or minister, or on board one of Her Majesty's vessels, may be solemnised or registered, to act without any such written authority as is mentioned in the Consular Marriage Act, 1849; and so authorise him whether he is described in the regulations or is named in pursuance thereof;

(b.) authorise the appointment of a person to act under the Foreign Marriage Acts in the place of any such high commissioner or resident as is mentioned in the Marriage Act, 1890;

(c.) prescribe the forms to be used in substitution for or in addition to those in the schedules to the Consular Marriage Act, 1849; and

(d.) make such provision as may seem necessary or proper for carrying into effect the Foreign Marriage Acts, or any marriage regulations.

(2.) The regulations providing for the matters in this section mentioned are included in this Act in the expression "marriage regulations," and the marriage regulations may be made either generally or with reference to any particular case or class of cases.

(3.) Section nine of the Marriage Act, 1890, shall have effect as if in paragraph (d) thereof for the words "by whom," were substituted the words "by or before whom."

Explanation
of 12 & 13
Vict. c. 68,
s. 19 as to
the grant of
authority to
solemnise
marriages.

5.—(1.) The written authority to solemnise and register marriages given by a Secretary of State in pursuance of section nineteen of the Consular Marriage Act, 1849, and any enactment amending that section, may be addressed to a marriage officer as herein-after defined by the name of his office, without designating the name

of any particular person holding the office, and that authority may be executed by the person who for the time being holds or acts in the office described in the authority, and that person shall be a duly authorised consul within the meaning of the Foreign Marriage Acts, and the expression "consul" in those Acts shall, except where such meaning is inconsistent with the context, mean a marriage officer so authorised.

A.D. 1891.

(2.) For the purposes of this Act a marriage officer means any British ambassador, minister, or chargé d'affaires, any British consular officer, and any other officer who, in pursuance of the Foreign Marriage Acts or the marriage regulations, can be authorised to solemnise and register marriages under the said Acts.

(3.) A Secretary of State may, by writing under his hand, vary or revoke any authority previously issued, under section nineteen of the Consular Marriage Act, 1849, as amended by this section.

6.—(1.) Where a marriage purports to have been solemnised and registered in pursuance of the Foreign Marriage Acts or any of them in the house of a British ambassador or minister, or in a British consulate, or on board any of Her Majesty's vessels, it shall not be necessary in support of the marriage to give any proof of the authority of the marriage officer within the meaning of this Act by or before whom the marriage was solemnised and registered, nor shall any evidence to prove his want of authority, whether by reason of his not being a duly authorised officer or of any prohibitions or restrictions under the marriage regulations or otherwise, be given in any legal proceedings touching the validity of the marriage.

Avoidance of objections to marriages on account of want of authority of officer.

(2.) A certificate of a Secretary of State that any house, office, chapel, or other place is or is part of the house of a British ambassador or minister, or a British consulate, shall be conclusive.

7. A marriage officer shall not be required to solemnize a marriage, or to allow a marriage to be solemnized in his presence, if in his opinion the solemnization thereof would be inconsistent with international law or the comity of nations.

Power to refuse solemnization of marriage where marriage inconsistent with international law.

Provided that if any such officer refuses to solemnize or to allow to be solemnized in his presence the marriage of any person requiring the marriage to be solemnized, the person so requiring shall have a right of appeal to the Secretary of State, who shall thereupon either confirm the refusal or direct the solemnization of the marriage.

[See 12 & 13 Vict. c. 68. s. 7.]

A.D. 1891.
Abolition of
marriage by
license.

8. Whereas section seven of the Marriage Act, 1890, abolished the distinction between the preliminaries required for marriages by license and marriages without license under the Consular Marriage Act, 1849, and it is accordingly expedient that marriages by license under that Act be formally abolished; therefore—

5

A license for marriage shall not be granted under the Foreign Marriage Acts after the commencement of this Act.

Explanation
as to dis-
pensing with
residence and
notice under
53 & 54 Vict.
c. 47. s. 9.

9. Any marriage regulations which dispense for any reason, whether residence out of the district or otherwise, with the requirements of the Foreign Marriage Acts as to residence and notice, may require as a condition or consequence of such dispensation, the production of such notice, certificate, or document, and the taking of such oath, and may authorise the publication or grant of such notice, certificate, or document, and the charge of such fees, as may be prescribed by the marriage regulations; and sections fifteen and sixteen of the Consular Marriage Act, 1849, shall apply as if such notice, certificate, or document were a notice, and such oath were an oath within those sections.

10

Meaning of
ambassador
and consular
officer.

10. In any Act relating to the solemnization of marriages abroad, expressions referring to a British minister shall be construed to include, and to have always included, a British chargé d'affaires, and in this Act the expression "minister" shall be construed in like manner; and the expression "British consular officer" shall include a pro-consul and an acting consular agent.

20

Confirmation
of marriages
on board Her
Majesty's
ships.

11. All marriages solemnised on board one of Her Majesty's vessels on or before the *last day of July one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one*, shall be deemed to be as valid as they would have been if the Marriage Act, 1890, had not passed.

25

Foreign Marriages.

A

B I L L

To amend and explain the Foreign
Marriage Acts.

(*Prepared and brought in by*
Sir James Fergusson and Mr. Jackson.)

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83 and 85, West Nile Street, Glasgow; or
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[Bill 408.]

Forged Transfers Bill.

MEMORANDUM.

Public attention has been lately attracted to the law as to forged transfers by the "Barton" case (24 Q.B. Div. (C A) 77). Hitherto investors (including trustees) have supposed that, when once they had obtained a transfer to themselves of stocks in which their funds were invested, and a certificate of such transfer having been duly registered, they were in perfect security. In the case referred to, it was, however, decided that a transferor whose name had been forged to a transfer might as against the original transferee under the forged transfer, after a long period (say, for instance, ten years), come forward and claim to have his name replaced upon the register in respect of the stock purporting to have been transferred by the forged transfer. The effect was that the investor found himself without either the stocks or the money paid for them. In the case mentioned the company referred to have, it is said, claimed back all the dividends paid upon the stock while it was standing in the investor's name under the forged transfer. Clause 7 of the present Bill prevents such a course in future by a company subject to the proposed legislation.

It already is the law that where the original transferee under the forged transfer has sold the stock to a third person (who may be called a sub-purchaser), the company are liable as towards such third purchaser.

The present Bill simply seeks to place all bonâ fide purchasers in their relation to future companies or such existing companies as voluntarily adopt it (clause 3) in a very similar (though not the same) position as that in which sub-purchasers already are. While imposing this increased burthen on the company, however, additional precautions are allowed (clauses 4 and 6) to be imposed by the company (every company being empowered to make its own reasonable byelaws on the subject) upon the attestations of transfers of stock, a privilege which companies may use without unduly hampering the free transaction of business; and the company are armed with the fullest powers of inquiring into the transaction before registering a transfer. And by clause 5 of the

Bill a company which is subject to the Bill may relieve itself from any risk involved by the issue of duplicate share certificates.

The *principle* upon which the Bill proceeds and proposes to place this responsibility on companies is as follows: The law has already imposed upon every company the responsibility of keeping a register of its shareholders. But the courts have decided that, though bound to keep a register, a company is not liable for any loss by a forgery which a more careful keeping of the register might have brought to light; accordingly, the scheme of the present proposed legislation substantially is to make a company subject to it responsible for errors getting into that register which the law has already imposed upon it the duty of keeping.

The Bill carries out the principle above indicated by providing that, after registering a transfer which turns out to be forged, a company shall "make compensation" to the person erroneously registered (clause 7). This device, it will be seen, avoids legalising the forgery by in any way adopting, or giving effect to, the *transfer* which it purports to make, since it does nothing more than give effect to the registration, which is the act of the company itself; while it also avoids making the certificate "indefeasible"—a course which might give rise to many legal questions—as, for example, with regard to the exact liability of the forger himself in criminal proceedings, or as to the rights of the person whose name had been forged. Speaking generally, the desired object is effected by clauses 7 and 8 of the Bill.

The idea of forming a reserve fund to meet certain specified contingencies (embodied in clause 9 of this Bill) is not new. Many companies already have such a fund as a provision against accidents. Neither is the principle of insurance new. The Government Land Transfer Bill of last year affords a precedent of analogous provisions.

Out of compassion, many companies have been in the habit of paying compensation to the victims of forged transfers, but it appears that, as the law now stands, such payments are altogether *ultra vires*, and could be upset by any shareholder.

Under the present law, too, the legal responsibilities of a banker or broker who delivers a forged transfer are not perhaps clear. Clause 10 of the present Bill would practically make their positions legally assured.

Forged Transfers Bill.

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES.

Clauses.

1. Short title and commencement of Act.
 2. Interpretation of Act.
 3. Companies to which Act shall apply.
 4. Companies subject to Act may make byelaws as to execution of transfers: right of any person to copy of byelaws.
 5. Company subject to Act, where stock certificate lost, not compellable to issue duplicate, and may make byelaw as to transfers of the stock represented thereby.
 6. Power for company subject to Act, both before registering transfer or giving compensation, to make inquiry, or to call (at its own expense) for statutory declaration.
 7. Company subject to Act to make compensation to purchaser of stock under forged transfer: dividends, &c. not to be claimed back by such a company.
 8. Mode of compensation.
 9. Fund against losses by forgery allowed to be formed by company subject to Act.
 10. Saving, except as against innocent purchasers and brokers, of rights of action, &c. of a company subject to Act.
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A

B I L L

FOR

Preserving Purchasers of Stock from Losses by Forged
Transfers.

A.D. 1891.

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

5 1. This Act may be cited as the "Forged Transfers Act, 1891," and shall come into operation on the *first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two*. Short title and commencement of Act.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, "company" shall mean any corporation, company, or public body, municipal, commercial, or otherwise, incorporated by royal charter, Act of Parliament, under the Companies Acts, or otherwise, and also any industrial, provident, friendly, benefit, building, or loan society any of whose stocks are transferable by a transfer or instrument in writing. Interpretation of Act.

15 "Resolution" shall mean a resolution passed at a general meeting of shareholders after notice on the summons or circular calling such meeting that it is proposed to consider thereat such resolution, or passed by the directors of a company at a meeting held after such notice as aforesaid after an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company summoned as aforesaid shall have delegated the subject to them. Any resolution as in this section before mentioned may be retrospective, and in any case shall name a date as from which it shall come into operation, but shall be binding upon the company only during such a period as such resolution shall purport to affect.

Any resolution adopted under this section may be altered, varied, or repealed by any subsequent extraordinary general meeting of shareholders summoned as aforesaid, but no such alteration, variation, or repeal shall affect any entry on the register of shareholders made or any certificate issued while such previous resolution was in force.

[Bill 161.]

A 2

A.D. 1891.

“Stock” shall include debenture, rent-charge, guaranteed, preference, and ordinary stocks, and shall also include shares, terminable debentures, mortgage bonds, debenture bonds, and other securities of a company.

Companies to which Act shall apply.

3. This Act shall apply to every company incorporated after the coming into operation thereof, and also to every company which shall by resolution determine that it shall apply to such company. 5

Companies subject to Act may make byelaw as to execution of transfers: right of any person to copy of byelaws.

4. A company which is subject to this Act shall for the purposes of this Act have power to make any reasonable byelaws as to the execution of transfers of their stock and as to the attestation thereof: Provided always, that any person applying in writing to the secretary of a company for the same, shall on payment of a reasonable sum to be fixed thereby be entitled to have a copy of such byelaws. 10

Company, where stock certificate lost, not compellable to issue duplicate, and may make byelaws as to transfers of stock represented thereby.

5. A company which is subject to this Act may by the byelaws made under the last preceding section provide that in the case of a certificate of a transfer having been lost the company shall not be bound to issue a duplicate certificate, but may require that on any transfer of the stock referred to in the lost certificate being made the transferor or transferors shall sign the transfer in such a manner that the company shall be furnished with such evidence of his or their identity as the directors of such company may (by such byelaws or otherwise) reasonably require. 15 20

Power for company, both before registering a transfer and giving compensation, to (at its own expense) call for statutory declaration.

6. Both before registering a transfer, and before giving such compensation as herein-after is provided for, a company which is subject to this Act may make all reasonable inquiries respecting such transfer and the persons, circumstances, and dealings connected therewith; and in particular may require any alleged transferor or transferors, and any or either of the alleged attesting witnesses to such transfer, to answer in writing any reasonable inquiries, and to state in writing what documents relating to the matters aforesaid are or have been in his or their possession or power; and may further require such person or persons to produce and permit the company to take copies of or extracts from all documents appearing by any such answer or statement as is before mentioned, or otherwise to be in his or their possession or power; and if such company shall appear to have reasonable ground, under the special circumstances of the particular matter, for so doing, at the expense of the company to verify his or their answers or statements by statutory declaration or by other satisfactory evidence, and to prove the due execution of the transfer by any alleged party thereto 30 35 40

in a similar way. The powers given by this section shall be deemed cumulative. A.D. 1891.

7. A company subject to this Act shall (whether there is such a fund as herein-after mentioned in section nine hereof sufficient for that purpose or not), when the name of the registered holder of any stock shall be removed by it from the register in consequence of its being discovered that the transfer of such stock to such person or to some one through whom he claims has been forged, make compensation to the person whose name is so removed as in section eight hereof described, unless it shall appear that such person or some one through whom he claims otherwise than by purchase for value knew that the transfer was forged. And a person whose name is so removed from the register shall not be liable to pay back or restore to such a company any dividends, bonus, or allotment of stock to which he may have become entitled while this Act applied to such company and his name was on its register in respect of the stock represented by the forged transfer.

Company subject to Act to make compensation to purchaser of stock under forged transfer : dividends, &c. not to be claimed back by such company.

8. Compensation under this Act shall be either, (1) if the person entitled to such compensation so elects, and the same is reasonably obtainable, an amount of stock of the same company equal in value to and of the same or a different description as that represented by the forged transfer, and such stock shall be purchased by the Company for the purpose of giving such compensation ; or (2) where such stock is not reasonably obtainable, a payment in cash representing the current market value of the stock the transfer of which was forged on the day on which the forgery thereof was discovered ; or (3) if such person as aforesaid so elects, and the Company is willing to make the same, an allotment to him of fully paid stock under section nine hereof.

Mode of compensation.

9. A company subject to this Act may, if it thinks fit, provide either by insurance, reservation of capital, accumulation of income, or otherwise, and in the manner which shall be determined by resolution, a fund sufficient to meet such claims for compensation under this Act as may be reasonably anticipated. Where a company makes provision for the payment of claims for compensation arising under this Act by reservation of capital, every entry on such a company's register showing any person to be the owner of any stock, made in good faith, shall, as regards any other stock in the same company of equal value, whether of the same or a different description to that named in the entry on the register, be deemed a sufficient compliance with the requirements of section twenty-five of the Companies Act, 1867, and the company shall have power

Fund against losses by forgery allowed to be formed by company subject to Act.

A.D. 1891. — accordingly to, from time to time, in satisfaction of any claim or claims for compensation under this Act, issue, as fully paid up, the whole or any portion of the stock so reserved as aforesaid.

Saving,
except as
against
innocent
purchasers
and brokers,
of rights of
action, &c.
of a com-
pany subject
to Act.

10. A company subject to this Act, after giving compensation as herein provided for, shall, save as against any one who is an 5 innocent purchaser for value of the stock, or any part thereof, of which the transfer was forged, be entitled to all rights of action and other legal remedies in respect of the forgery of the transfer which the person who by virtue of this Act is entitled to compensation could (if he had not received such compensation) have enforced 10 against any person other than a broker employed in the usual course of business. Such company may enforce such rights of action and other legal remedies in their own name, but (whether they do so in one or more actions) shall be entitled to recover the value of the compensation paid by them once only. 15

Forged Transfers.

A

BILL

For preserving Purchasers of Stock
from Losses by Forged Transfers.

(Prepared and brought in by
*Mr. Pitt-Rivers, Mr. Kimber, Mr. MacLure,
Mr. Coleridge, Mr. Caldwell, Dr. Commings,
Mr. Neville, and Mr. Bryn Roberts.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
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[Price 1½d.]

[Bill 161.]

Forged Transfers (No. 2) Bill.

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES.

Clause.

1. Power to make compensation for losses from forged transfer.
2. Meaning of "company" and "local authority."
3. Application to industrial and other societies.
4. Application to harbour and conservancy authorities.
5. Application to colonial stock.
6. Short title.

A

B I L L

FOR

Preserving Purchasers of Stock from Losses by Forged Transfers. A.D. 1891.

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

5 1.—(1.) Where a company or local authority issue or have issued shares, stock, or securities transferable by an instrument in writing or by an entry in any books or register kept by or on behalf of the company or authority, they shall have power to make compensation by a cash payment out of their funds for any loss arising from a
10 transfer of any such shares, stock, or securities, in pursuance of a forged transfer or of a transfer under a forged power of attorney.

Power to make compensation for losses from forged transfer.

(2.) Any company or authority may, if they think fit, provide, either by insurance, reservation of capital, accumulation of income, or in any other manner which they may resolve upon, a fund to
15 meet claims for such compensation.

(3.) For the purpose of providing such compensation any company may borrow on the security of their property, and any local authority may borrow with the like consent and on the like security as in the case of the securities in respect of which com-
20 pensation is to be provided, but any money so borrowed by a local authority shall be repaid within a term not longer than *five years*.

(4.) Any such company or authority may impose such reasonable restrictions on the transfer of their shares, stock, or securities, or with respect to powers of attorney for the transfer thereof, as
25 they may consider requisite for guarding against losses arising from forgery.

(5.) Where a company or authority compensate a person under this Act for any loss arising from forgery, the company or authority

[Bill 323.]

A

A.D. 1891.

shall, without prejudice to any other rights or remedies, have the same rights and remedies against the person liable for the loss as the person compensated would have had.

Meaning of
"company"
and "local
authority."

2. For the purposes of this Act—

The expression "company" shall mean any company incorporated by or in pursuance of any Act of Parliament, or by royal charter.

The expression "local authority" shall mean the council of any county or municipal borough, and any authority having power to levy or require the levy of a rate the proceeds of which are applicable to public local purposes.

Application
to industrial
and other
societies.

3. This Act shall apply to any industrial, provident, friendly benefit, building, or loan society incorporated by or in pursuance of any Act of Parliament as if the society were a company.

Application
to harbour
and conservancy
authorities.

4.—(1.) This Act shall apply to any harbour authority or conservancy authority as if the authority were a company.

(2.) For the purposes of this Act the expression "harbour authority" includes all persons, or bodies of persons, corporate or unincorporate, being proprietors of, or entrusted with the duty or invested with the power of constructing, improving, managing, regulating, maintaining, or lighting any harbour otherwise than for profit, and not being a joint stock company.

(3.) For the purpose of this Act the expression "conservancy authority" includes all persons or bodies of persons, corporate or unincorporate, entrusted with the duty or invested with the power of conserving, maintaining, or improving the navigation of any tidal water otherwise than for profit, and not being a joint stock company.

Application
to colonial
stock.
40 & 41 Vict.
c. 59.

5. In the case of any colonial stock to which the Colonial Stock Act, 1877, applies, the Government of the colony of which the stock forms the whole or part of the public debt may, if they think fit, by declaration under their seal or under the signature of a person authorised by them in that behalf, and in either case deposited with the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, adopt this Act, and thereupon this Act shall apply to the colonial stock as if the registrar of the Government were a company and the stock were issued by him.

Short title.

6. This Act may be cited as the Forged Transfers Act, 1891.

Forged Transfers (No. 2).

A

B I L L

For preserving Purchasers of Stock
from Losses by Forged Transfers.

*(Prepared and brought in by
Mr. Pitt-Levis, Mr. Kimber, Mr. Maclure,
Mr. Coleridge, Mr. Caldwell, Dr. Communs,
Mr. Neville, and Mr. Bryn Roberts.)*

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
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[Price 1d.]

[Bill 323.]

Franchises (Ireland) Bill.

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES.

Clause.

1. Short title of Act.
2. Interpretation.
3. Repeal of existing franchise law.
4. Qualification for municipal franchise.
5. Exclusions from franchise.
6. Saving rights under existing burgess rolls.
7. Provision as to premises acquired by descent, &c.
8. Rate payable by instalments.
9. No burgess to be enrolled who is not qualified under this Act.
10. Name of occupier to be entered in rate book.
11. Owner or immediate lessor to supply list of occupiers.
12. Occupier, though not primarily liable, may pay taxes.
13. Occupier to receive notice of nonpayment of taxes.
14. Town clerk to publish notice requiring payment of taxes.
15. Error or omission in rating not to affect qualification.
16. List of burgesses to be made out and revised with regard to this Act.
17. Qualification for franchise in municipal towns and townships.
18. Words which import the masculine gender to include females.
19. Extent of Act.

SCHEDULE.

A

B I L L

TO

Amend the Law relating to Franchises in Ireland.

A.D. 1891.

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

5 **1.** This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Municipal Franchise Amendment (Ireland) Act, 1891. Short title of Act.

10 **2.** In this Act the word "borough" shall mean any borough named in the Schedule (A.) to the Act of the third and fourth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter one hundred and eight (herein-after referred to as "the said Act"), or any town or borough to which, pursuant to the fourteenth section of the said Act, a charter of incorporation has been or shall be granted ; and the word "mayor" as to the city of Dublin shall mean "Lord Mayor." The said Act and the Acts amending it are herein-after
15 referred to as "the said Acts."

20 **3.** From and after the *passing of this Act*, so much of each and all of the said Acts as relates to the qualifications necessary to entitle any person to be, and to be enrolled as, a burgess in any borough shall be and the same is hereby repealed. In lieu of the qualification prescribed by the said Acts, the qualification in this Act herein-after prescribed shall be deemed to be substituted. Repeal of existing franchise law.

25 **4.—(1.)** Every person who is qualified as follows ; that is to say, Qualification for municipal franchise.
 (a.) Who is of full age ; and
 (b.) Who on the *thirty-first day of August* in any year is, and during the whole of the preceding twelve calendar months has been, an occupier of any house, warehouse, counting-house, shop, or other building within any borough ; and

[Bill 27.]

A 2

A.D. 1891.

- (c.) Who shall also during the period of six calendar months next preceding said day have resided within such borough, or within seven statute miles of the same; and
- (d.) Who shall have been rated in respect of such premises so occupied by him in all rates made under the Acts for the relief of the destitute poor in Ireland during said twelve calendar months; and
- (e.) Who on or before said *thirty-first day of August* shall have paid or discharged all rates (if any) made prior to the preceding *first day of January* (including borough rates) which shall have become payable by him in respect of such premises during his occupation thereof,

shall be entitled to be enrolled in that year in the burgess roll for such borough according to the provisions of the said Acts, and when so enrolled shall be, and shall be entitled to vote as, a burgess of such borough and member of the body corporate of the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of such borough. 15

(2.) The said premises so to be occupied need not be the same premises or in the same parish or union, but may be different premises occupied in immediate succession by such person in the same parish or union, or in different parishes or unions. 20

(3.) A person occupying any such premises as aforesaid jointly with any other person or persons shall be deemed an occupier of such premises within the meaning of this section.

(4.) In and for the purposes of this Act, the terms house, warehouse, counting-house, shop, or other building, include any part of a house, whether separately rated or not, where that part is separately occupied for the purposes of residence, or of any trade, business, or profession; and any such part may for the purpose of describing the qualification be described as dwelling, office, chambers, studio, or by any like term applicable to the case. Where an occupier is entitled to the sole and exclusive use of any part of a house, that part shall not be deemed to be occupied otherwise than separately by reason only that the occupier is entitled to the joint use of some other part. 25 30

(5.) A person shall not be disqualified from being enrolled or voting as a burgess as aforesaid in respect of the occupation of any house by reason only that during a part of said twelve calendar months, not exceeding four months in the whole, he has, by letting or otherwise, permitted such house to be occupied as a furnished dwelling-house by some other person, and during such occupation by another person has not resided in or within seven miles of the borough. 35 40

(6.) The said distance of seven statute miles shall be computed A.D. 1891.
by the nearest public road or way, by land or water.

5 5. No person being an alien shall under the provisions of this Act be enrolled as a burgess in any year; and no person shall be so enrolled in any year who within twelve calendar months next before the said *thirty-first day of August* shall have received relief, other than medical relief, under the Acts for the relief of the destitute poor in Ireland. Exclusions from franchise.

10 6. Nothing in this Act contained shall affect any existing burgess roll, and every such roll shall continue in full force and effect in all respects as if this Act had not been passed. Saving rights under existing burgess rolls.

15 7. In case any such house, warehouse, counting-house, shop, or other building, as aforesaid, in any borough, shall come to any person by descent, marriage, marriage-settlement, devise, bequest, or promotion to any benefice or office, such person shall be entitled to reckon the occupancy, and rating in respect of the occupancy thereof, by the person from or by whom any such premises as aforesaid shall have so come to him as his own occupancy and rating, and shall be entitled to be enrolled and be a burgess in respect of such successive occupancy and rating, provided he shall be otherwise qualified as herein provided. Rating in the name of the predecessor shall, until a new rate is made after the date of the succession, be equivalent to rating in the name of the successor, and the successor shall not be required to prove his own residence, occupancy, or rating before the succession. Provision as to premises acquired by descent, &c.

8. Where any rate is payable in instalments, payment of any instalment shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed a payment of such rate in respect of the period to which the instalment applies. Rate payable by instalments.

30 9. From and after the *passing of this Act*, no person shall be enrolled in the burgess roll of any borough for the purpose of enjoying the rights for the first time conferred by the said Acts or this Act in respect of any title other than by residence, occupancy, rating and payment of taxes within such borough according to the meaning and provisions of this Act. No burgess to be enrolled who is not qualified under this Act.

40 10. Where in the case of any such premises as aforesaid the immediate lessor or owner of same is primarily liable to pay the poor rates payable out of such premises, the name of the occupier shall, notwithstanding, be inserted in the rate book and the guardians of the poor, or the collector-general of rates, as the case Name of occupier to be entered in rate book.

A.D. 1891. may be, or any other person or persons making out any such poor rate, shall enter in the occupiers column of the rate book the name of the occupier of any such premises, who shall thereupon, so far as regards qualification for any franchise conferred by this or any other Act, be deemed to be rated in respect of same. If any clerk of 5 union, collector-general, or other person, negligently or wilfully, and without reasonable cause, omits the name of the occupier of any such premises from the rate book, or negligently or wilfully, mis-states any name therein, such person shall for every such omission or mis-statement be liable to a penalty not exceeding *two pounds*, 10 to be recovered by civil bill before the county court judge or recorder within whose jurisdiction such person resides, at suit of the occupier of the premises in relation to which such omission or mis-statement shall have taken place: Provided that any occupier whose name shall be so omitted or mis-stated shall, notwithstanding 15 such omission or mis-statement, and that no claim to be rated has been made by him, be entitled to every qualification and franchise depending upon his occupation of, or upon his being rated in respect of, any such premises, in the same manner as if his name had not been so omitted or mis-stated. 20

Notwithstanding anything contained in the sixty-third section of the Act of the twelfth and thirteenth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter ninety-one, this section shall apply to any such premises as aforesaid, situate within the city of Dublin, whatever the nature of the tenancy under which the occupier holds such 25 premises.

Owner or
immediate
lessor to
supply list of
occupiers.

11. Every immediate lessor or owner who is primarily liable to pay the poor rates payable out of any such premises as aforesaid shall deliver to the poor rate collector, or collector-general, as the case may be, from time to time when required by him, a list in 30 writing, containing the names of the occupier or occupiers of such premises; and if any such immediate lessor or owner wilfully or negligently omits to deliver such list when required to do so, or wilfully or negligently omits therefrom or mis-states therein the name of any occupier, he shall for every such omission or mis-state- 35 ment be liable to a penalty not exceeding *two pounds*, to be recovered by civil bill before the county court judge or recorder within whose jurisdiction he resides, at suit of the occupier whose name has been so omitted or mis-stated.

Occupier,
though not
primarily
liable, may
pay taxes.

12. Where the immediate lessor or owner of any such premises 40 as aforesaid is primarily liable to pay the taxes payable out of same, and the payment of which is necessary by law to entitle the occupier

A.D. 1891.

of such premises to be enrolled in the burgess roll, and such immediate lessor or owner omits or neglects to pay any such taxes within four months after the making thereof, the occupier of said premises may, at any time after the expiration of such period of four months, pay so much of said taxes as may be necessary to qualify him to be enrolled in the burgess roll, and to be a burgess pursuant to the fourth section of this Act; and every such occupier so paying such taxes may deduct from the rent which he may then or next thereafter be liable to pay in respect of said premises the whole of any taxes so paid by him; and if rent to the amount of such taxes be not then or do not thereafter become due from such occupier, he shall be entitled to recover such proportion of the said taxes as he has thus been unable to deduct from his rent from the said immediate lessor or owner by civil bill. Nothing contained in this section shall prejudice or affect any right or liability of any such occupier as aforesaid under any Acts relating to the assessment, levying, or collection of any such taxes.

13.—(1.) Where any taxes due in respect of any such premises as aforesaid, previously to the *first day of January* in any year, and the payment of which is necessary by law to entitle the occupier of such premises to be enrolled in the burgess roll, remain unpaid on the *first day of May* following, the guardians of the poor in boroughs other than in Dublin, and in Dublin the collector-general of rates, shall, on or before the *twentieth of the same month of May*, unless such taxes have previously been paid, give or cause to be given a notice in the form (Number 1) set forth in the schedule to this Act, or to the like effect, to the occupier of such premises. The notice shall be deemed to be duly given if delivered to the occupier or left at his last or usual place of abode, or with some person on the premises in respect of which the taxes are payable, and in case no such person can be found, such notice shall be deemed to have been duly given if affixed upon some conspicuous part of the said premises. Any person who shall negligently or wilfully withhold any such notice shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding *two pounds*, to be recovered by civil bill before the county court judge or recorder within whose jurisdiction such person resides by the occupier of the premises in question.

Occupier to receive notice of nonpayment of taxes.

(2.) Where any such premises as aforesaid, situate within any borough within the meaning of this Act, are also situate within any city, town, or parliamentary borough entitled to return a member or members to serve in Parliament, and such premises are capable of conferring the parliamentary franchise for such city, town, or

A.D. 1891. borough the notice to the occupier of such premises herein-before in this section referred to shall be in the form (Number 2) set forth in the schedule to this Act, or to the like effect.

(3.) This section shall apply to any such premises as aforesaid, notwithstanding that the immediate lessor or owner thereof is primarily liable to pay the taxes herein-before in this section mentioned payable out of same.

Town clerk
to publish
notice re-
quiring pay-
ment of
taxes.

14.—(1.) The town clerk of every borough shall, on or before the *fifth day of June* in every year, publish a notice in printing or writing, according to the form (Number 3) in the schedule to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, stating that no person will be entitled to have his name inserted in any list of burgesses for such borough then next to be made in respect of the occupation of any such premises, as aforesaid, situate within such borough, unless on or before the *thirty-first day of August* then next ensuing all taxes which shall have become payable in respect of said premises previously to the preceding *first day of January*, and the payment of which is necessary by law to entitle him to be enrolled in the burgess roll, shall have been paid; and such notice shall accurately set forth what such taxes are.

(2.) Where the whole or part of the area of a borough within the meaning of this Act is co-extensive with or included in the area of any city, town, or parliamentary borough entitled to return a member or members to serve in Parliament, the notice herein-before in this section referred to shall be in the form (Number 4) set forth in the schedule to this Act, or to the like effect, and in the case of such borough shall be deemed to be in lieu of the notice referred to in the thirtieth section of the Act of the thirteenth and fourteenth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter sixty-nine.

(3.) A notice by this section required to be published shall be so published by being affixed and kept in some public and conspicuous situation, near the outside of the outer door of each and all the buildings herein-after mentioned, that is to say, every town-hall, every post office and telegraph office occupied by or on behalf of Her Majesty's Postmaster General, every church, chapel, and other place of public worship, and every public or municipal office, such building (in the case of the notice herein-before in this section first mentioned [form Number 3]) being within the municipal borough, or (in the case of the notice herein-before in this section secondly mentioned [form Number 4]) being within either the municipal borough or the parliamentary borough.

15. Where any person shall have been an occupier of any such premises as aforesaid during the period in the fourth section of the Act prescribed, and such person, being the person liable to be rated for such premises, shall have bonâ fide paid, on or before the *thirty-first day of August* in such year, all poor rates which became payable in respect of said premises previously to the preceding *first day of January*, such person shall, as and from the time when his occupation of such premises commenced, be deemed to be and to have been rated to the relief of the poor in respect of such premises within the meaning of the fourth section of this Act, and shall be entitled, if otherwise qualified, to be enrolled in the burgess roll, and, when so enrolled, to be a burgess of the said borough in respect of such premises in any year, any error, omission, misnomer, misdescription, or insufficient description in any rate of the person so occupying, or of the premises so occupied, notwithstanding.

A.D. 1891.

—
Error or omission in rating not to affect qualification.

16. Except as relates to the qualification of burgesses, or as otherwise expressly provided, this Act shall not in any manner affect the making out of the lists of burgesses for any borough now required by law to be made out preparatory to the revision of the burgess roll of such borough, or the enrolment of burgesses for such borough, or the revision of any such lists, or the preparation of the burgess roll, and all the provisions of any statute relating to such lists or roll, and the preparation and revision of same, or otherwise, to the enrolment of burgesses for any borough, shall, except as expressly modified by this Act, and except as regards the qualification of burgesses, continue in full force and effect as if this Act had not been passed, and shall apply with the necessary modifications to any person hereby authorised to be enrolled as and be a burgess, and to the extended borough franchise hereby conferred. Such of the provisions of the said Acts as relate to or affect the borough franchise in existence prior to the date of the *passing of this Act*, or the enrolment of burgesses on whom such franchise is conferred (including the provisions of the said Acts as regards claims to be rated in respect of any such premises as aforesaid) shall, with the necessary modifications, extend and apply to the franchise conferred by the fourth section of this Act, and shall be read and construed as if in terms made applicable to same. All persons making out or revising any such lists, or preparing any burgess roll, or doing any act in relation to the same, shall have and they are hereby required to have regard to the provisions of this Act as regards the qualification of burgesses and otherwise, as

Lists of burgesses to be made out and revised with regard to this Act.

A.D. 1891. if such qualification had been prescribed in the Acts under which such lists are made out.

Qualification
for franchise
in municipal
towns and
townships.

17.—(1.) Notwithstanding anything contained in any general or local Act, premises the occupation or joint occupation of which, as the case may be, under the provisions of any such Act, confers a right to vote at the election of a member or members of any local authority, need not be premises of any prescribed class, or of any prescribed annual value, but may be any rated premises within the municipal area.

(2.) The provisions of sections ten, eleven, twelve, and fifteen of this Act shall apply in the case of the premises mentioned in this section in the same manner as in the case of the premises in the said sections expressly referred to, and as if the qualification for voting at the elections in this section mentioned were in the said sections expressly referred to.

(3.) For the purposes of this section the term “local authority” shall mean commissioners appointed by virtue of an Act made in the ninth year of King George the Fourth, intituled “An Act to make provision for the lighting, cleansing, and watching of cities and towns corporate, and market towns in Ireland in certain cases,” and any municipal town or township commissioners appointed under any general or local Act.

Words
which
import the
masculine
gender to
include
females.

18. In this Act and the said Acts, and in the Acts in the seventeenth section of this Act referred to, wherever words occur which import the masculine gender, the same shall nevertheless be held to include females for all purposes connected with and having reference to the right to vote in the election of councillors, aldermen, auditors, and assessors.

Extent of
Act.

19. This Act shall not apply to England or Scotland.

SCHEDULE.

A.D. 1891.

FORM No. 1.

Notice to Occupier that Taxes are unpaid.

To *A.B.*,

5 Municipal borough of

Take notice that you will not be entitled to have your name inserted in the burgess lists for the municipal borough of _____, now about to be made out, in respect of the premises in your occupation in [street or place], unless on or before the thirty-first day of August next the taxes under-
10 mentioned, due from you in respect of said premises previously to the first day of January last, amounting to £ _____, are paid, and in case such payment is not made as aforesaid you will be incapable of being on the next burgess roll for the said municipal borough. [Here set forth accurately the
15 taxes required to be paid to entitle the occupier to be enrolled in the burgess roll.]

Dated the day of May 18 .

(Signed) *C.D. [Clerk, Collector of Poor Rates, or Collector General, or other person having authority to give the notice.]*

20

FORM No. 2.

*Notice that Taxes are unpaid to Occupier of Premises in
Parliamentary Borough.*

To *A.B.*,

25 Parliamentary Borough of
Municipal Borough of

Take notice that you will not be entitled to have your name inserted in the list of parliamentary voters for the parliamentary borough of _____, now about to be made out, in respect of the premises in your occupation in [street or
30 place], unless on or before the first day of July next all poor rates due in
[27.] C

C

A.D. 1891. respect of said premises up to the first day of January last, amounting to £ , are paid by you or by the owner of the premises, and in case such payment is not made as aforesaid you will be incapable of being on the next register of parliamentary voters for the said parliamentary borough.

And take further notice, that you will not be entitled to have your name 5 inserted in the burgess lists for the municipal borough of , now about to be made out, in respect of the premises in your occupation in [street or place], unless on or before the thirty-first day of August next the taxes under-mentioned, due from you in respect of said premises previously to the first day of January last, and which (including the sum mentioned above as 10 due for poor rate) amount to £ , are paid, and in case such payment is not made as aforesaid you will be incapable of being on the next burgess roll for the said municipal borough. [Here set forth accurately the taxes required to be paid to entitle the occupier to be enrolled in the burgess roll.]

Dated this day of May 18 .

15

(Signed) C.D. [Clerk or Collector, or Collector General, or other persons having authority to give the notice.]

FORM No. 3.

20

Notice to be published by the Town Clerk in a Municipal Borough only.

Municipal borough of to wit { I hereby give notice that no person will be entitled to have his name inserted in any list of burgesses of the municipal borough of , now about to be 25 made in respect of the occupation of any property situate within such borough, unless on or before the thirty-first day of August next all the taxes herein-after mentioned, which have become payable in respect of those premises previously to the first day of January last past, shall have been paid, and in case such payments are not made as aforesaid such persons will be incapable of 30 being upon the next burgess roll for this borough in respect of those premises.

Dated this day of 18 .

(Signed) A.B., Town Clerk of said Borough.

The taxes required to be paid to entitle the occupier of any premises to be 35 enrolled in the burgess roll are [poor rates, borough rate, or otherwise as the case may be].

FORM NO. 4.

A.D. 1891.

*Notice to be published by the Town Clerk in a Parliamentary
and Municipal Borough.*

- 5 Parliamentary borough { I hereby give notice that no person will be entitled
of { to have his name inserted in any list of parliamentary
to wit. { voters for the parliamentary borough of , now
about to be made, in respect of the occupation of premises rated under the
10 last rate for the relief of the destitute poor separately or together at a net
annual value of 10% or upwards, or in the case of joint occupiers 10% or
upwards for each of such joint occupiers, or as inhabitant occupier of a
dwelling-house, unless on or before the first day of July next all the poor
rates (if any) due in respect of such premises before the first day of January
last past shall have been paid; and in case such payments are not made as
aforesaid such persons will be incapable of being upon the next register of
15 parliamentary voters for this borough in respect of those premises.
- Municipal borough { And I hereby give further notice that no person will be
of { entitled to have his named inserted in any list of burgesses
to wit. { of the municipal borough of , now about to be
made, in respect of the occupation of any property situate within such borough,
20 unless on or before the thirty-first day of August next all the taxes herein
after mentioned, which have become payable in respect of those premises
previously to the first day of January last past, shall have been paid, and in
case such payments are not made as aforesaid such persons will be incapable
of being upon the next burgess roll for this borough in respect of those
25 premises.

Dated this day of 18 .

(Signed) A.B., Town Clerk of said borough.

- The taxes required to be paid to entitle the occupier of any premises to
be enrolled in the burgess roll are [poor rates, borough rate, or otherwise, as the
30 case may be].

Franchises (Ireland).

A

B I L L

To amend the Law relating to Franchises
in Ireland.

(Prepared and brought in by
*Mr. P. J. Power, Mr. Clancy, Mr. Richard
Power, Mr. Maurice Healy, Mr. Sexton, and
Sir Thomas Esmonde.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
26 November 1890.*

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[*Price 2d.*]

[Bill 27.]

A

B I L L

INTITULED

An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870, relating to Southborough Gas, Woking District Gas, Cirencester Water, Matlock Water, and Seaton and Beer Water. A.D. 1891.

WHEREAS under the authority of the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870, the Board of Trade have made the several Provisional Orders set out in the schedule to this Act annexed: 33 & 34 Vict.
c. 70.

And whereas a Provisional Order made by the Board of Trade under the authority of the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870, is not of any validity or force whatever until the confirmation thereof by Act of Parliament:

And whereas it is expedient that the several Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the authority of the said Act, as amended and set out in the schedule to this Act annexed, be confirmed by Act of Parliament:

And whereas by the Southborough Gas Order, 1891, hereby confirmed, powers are conferred on the Undertakers for the purposes of the said Order in relation to the maintenance and laying of mains and the execution of other works within a small portion of the district within which the Tunbridge Wells Gas Company were by the Tunbridge Wells Gas Act, 1864, empowered to construct gasworks and works connected therewith, and it has been agreed between the said Company and the said Undertakers that the powers so conferred by the said Order shall, subject to the provisions and restrictions therein contained, be exercised by the said Undertakers:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

[Bill 395.]

A

A.D. 1891. 1. This Act may be cited as the Gas and Water Orders
 Short title. Confirmation Act, 1891.

Confirmation of Orders in schedule. 2. The several Orders as amended and set out in the schedule to this Act shall be and the same are hereby confirmed; and all the provisions thereof, in manner and form as they are set out in the said schedule, shall, from and after the passing of this Act, have full validity and effect. 5

Special provision as to houses of labouring class. 3. The Undertakers mentioned in the said Orders shall not, under the powers of this Act or of the said Orders, without the consent of the Local Government Board, purchase or acquire in any city, 10 borough, or other urban sanitary district, or in any parish or part of a parish not being within an urban sanitary district, ten or more houses which after the passing of this Act have been, or on the fifteenth day of December last were, occupied either wholly or partially by persons belonging to the labouring class as tenants or 15 lodgers.

For the purposes of this section the expression "labouring class" includes mechanics, artisans, labourers, and others working for wages, hawkers, costermongers, persons not working for wages but working at some trade or handicraft without employing others 20 except members of their own family, and persons, other than domestic servants, whose income does not exceed an average of thirty shillings a week, and the families of any such persons who may be residing with them.

Provisions of 33 & 34 Vict. c. 70. modified as regards Southborough Gas Order. 4. Notwithstanding anything in the Gas and Water Works 25 Facilities Act, 1870, the Undertakers for the purposes of the Southborough Gas Order, 1891, hereby confirmed, shall have and may exercise within such parts of the district included within the limits of supply of the Tunbridge Wells Gas Company as are therein specified all the powers by the said Order conferred subject to the 30 provisions and restrictions therein contained.

SCHEDULE OF ORDERS.

A.D. 1891.

1. **SOUTHBOROUGH GAS.**—Order empowering the Southborough Gas Light and Coke Company, Limited, to maintain and continue gasworks, and to manufacture and supply gas within parts of the parishes of Tonbridge, Bidborough, and Speldhurst, all in the county of Kent.
 - 5 2. **WOKING DISTRICT GAS.**—Order empowering the Woking District Gas Company, Limited, to construct and maintain gasworks and to make and supply gas within the parishes of Woking, Horsell, Send and Ripley, Pyrford, and Byfleet, all in the county of Surrey.
 - 10 3. **CIRENCESTER WATER.**—Order empowering the Cirencester Waterworks Company, Limited, to maintain and continue waterworks and to supply water in the parishes of Cirencester, Stratton, and Coates, all in the county of Gloucester.
 4. **MATLOCK WATER.**—Order empowering the Matlock Waterworks Company (Limited) to raise additional capital.
 - 15 5. **SEATON AND BEER WATER.**—Order authorising the construction and maintenance of waterworks and the supply of water within the parish of Seaton and Beer, in the county of Devon.
-

A.D. 1891.

SOUTHBOROUGH GAS.

*South-
borough Gas.*

Order empowering the Southborough Gas Light and Coke Company, Limited, to maintain and continue Gasworks, and to manufacture and supply Gas within parts of the parishes of Tonbridge, Bidborough and Speldhurst, all in the county of Kent.

Short title.

1. This Order may be cited as "The Southborough Gas Order, 1891."

Commence-
ment of Order.

2. This Order shall come into force and have effect upon the day when the Act confirming this Order is passed, which date is in this Order referred to as "the commencement of this Order."

10

Incorporation
of Acts.

3. The provisions of the Lands Clauses Acts (except with respect to the purchase and taking of lands otherwise than by agreement, and with respect to the entry upon lands by the promoters of the undertaking), of the Gasworks Clauses Act, 1847 (except sections thirty to thirty-four, both inclusive), and of the Gasworks Clauses Act, 1871, are hereby incorporated with this Order (except where the same are expressly varied by this Order), and the said provisions of the said Gasworks Clauses Acts shall apply as well to the mains, pipes, and works of the Undertakers laid down or constructed before the commencement of this Order, and situate within the limits of supply as defined by this Order, as to any mains, pipes, or works which may be laid down or constructed under the authority of this Order. Provided that for the purpose of such incorporation section thirty-five of the said Gasworks Clauses Act, 1847, shall be read and construed as though the words from "in case the whole" down to "have been paid," all inclusive, had been omitted therefrom, and as though the expression "the prescribed rate" included the prescribed rates as defined by this Order, together with any sum which under the provisions of this Order might lawfully be carried to the insurance fund.

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Interpretation.

4. In this Order the expression "the prescribed rates" means the rates of dividend authorised by this Order on the capital of the Undertakers or such rates as reduced or increased in accordance with the provisions of this Order, and the several words, terms, and expressions to which by any Act in whole or in part incorporated with this Order, and by the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870, meanings are assigned have the same respective meanings, and in the construction of this Order or of any such Act for the purposes of this Order the expression "the undertaking" shall include the gasworks and works connected therewith by this Order authorised to be maintained and continued.

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35

Limits of
supply.

5. The limits within which the provisions of this Order shall be in force and have effect (in this Order referred to as "the limits of supply") shall be such parts of the parishes of Tonbridge, Bidborough, and Speldhurst in the county of Kent as lie within a line commencing at the junction of the road known as Speldhurst Road or Brightridge Lane, in the parish of Tonbridge, with the road leading from Tonbridge to Tunbridge Wells, and drawn thence along the east

40

A.D. 1891.

*South-
borough Gas.*

side of the last-mentioned road to its junction with Powder Mill Lane, thence along the northern and western sides of Powder Mill Lane to where it intersects the Tonbridge Wells branch of the South-Eastern Railway, thence in a northerly direction along the western side of the said railway to a point where the said
5 railway intersects the roadway leading to Forest Farm, thence in a north-westerly direction to a point in Vauxhall Lane where is the boundary of the local board district of Southborough, thence along the boundary of the said local board district to its most north-westerly point near to Mabledon Park Gardens, thence to a point two hundred and twenty yards or thereabouts south of the last-
10 mentioned point, thence in a westerly direction to Prince Style House, thence along the centre of the road leading from the Bidborough and Penshurst Road to Barden Furnace Mill, thence along the north-eastern bank of the stream on which the said mill is situate to Small Brook, thence along the northern side of Speldhurst Road or Brightridge Lane aforesaid, to the starting point above
15 described, excepting, nevertheless, from the said limits of supply, such part of the parish of Tonbridge as is within the limits of supply of the Tonbridge Gas Company, as defined by the Tonbridge Gas Act, 1872.

Undertakers.

6. The Southborough Gas Light and Coke Company, Limited, shall be the
20 Undertakers for the purposes of this Order, and are in this Order referred to as "the Undertakers."

Capital.

7. The share capital of the Undertakers, for the purposes of the under-
taking, shall not exceed eight thousand pounds, consisting of the sum of four
25 thousand pounds already raised by the Undertakers (in this Order referred to as "the original capital"), the further sum of one thousand pounds already raised or authorised to be raised by the Undertakers (in this Order referred to as "the additional capital"), and the further sum (in this Order referred to as "the new capital"), which may be issued subject to the provisions of this
30 Order, and is not to exceed three thousand pounds, including any premiums that may be obtained on the sale of any shares under the provisions of this Order, unless the Undertakers are hereafter authorised to raise for such purposes further additional share capital by Provisional Order under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870, or by Act of Parliament.

35 8. The Undertakers shall, when any shares forming part of the new capital are to be issued and before offering the same to the holder of any other share or stock of the Undertakers, offer the same for sale by public auction or tender in such manner, at such times, and subject to such conditions of sale as the Undertakers may from time to time by special resolution determine. Provided
40 that at any such sale no single lot shall comprise more than fifty pounds nominal value of shares, and that the reserve price put upon such shares shall not be less than the nominal amount thereof, and notice of the amount of such reserve price shall be sent by the Undertakers in a sealed letter to the Board of Trade, not less than twenty-four hours before the day of auction, or the last day
45 for the reception of tenders, as the case may be, and such letter may be opened after such day of auction or last day for the reception of tenders, and not

New shares to
be offered by
auction or
tender.

A.D. 1891.

*South-
borough Gas.*

Where proprietor tenders same amount as any other person proprietor to be declared the purchaser.

Purchase-money of shares sold by auction to be paid within three months.

As to notice to be given of sale, &c. of shares.

Shares not sold by auction or tender to be offered to shareholders.

Application of premium arising on issue of shares.

Limit of dividend on capital.

sooner, and provided that no priority of tender shall be allowed to any holder of shares or stock of the Undertakers.

9. When the amount bidden or tendered by the proprietor of any share or stock of the Undertakers for any such lot of shares so offered for sale by auction or tender under the provisions of this Order is equal to the highest amount bidden or tendered for the same lot by any person not being a proprietor, then and in every such case such proprietor shall be declared to be the purchaser of, and to be entitled to such lot 5

10 It shall be one of the conditions of any sale of shares under the provisions of this Order that the whole nominal amount of each share, together with any premium given by any purchaser at such sale in respect thereof, shall be paid to the Undertakers within three months after such sale. 10

11. The intention to sell any shares by auction or tender under the provisions of this Order, shall be communicated by the Undertakers in writing to the clerk of every local authority having jurisdiction within the limits of supply, and to the secretary of the committee of the London Stock Exchange, at least twenty-eight days before the day of auction, or the last day for the reception of tenders, as the case may be, and notice of such intention shall be duly advertised by the Undertakers once in each of two consecutive weeks in one or more newspapers circulating within the limits of supply. 15 20

12. When any shares have been offered for sale by auction or tender under the provisions of this Order and not sold, the same shall be offered at the reserve price put upon the same respectively for the purpose of sale by auction or tender to the holders of the ordinary shares or ordinary stock of the Undertakers in such manner as may be prescribed by a special resolution passed by the Undertakers: Provided that any share so offered and not accepted within the time prescribed by such resolution, shall again be offered for sale by public auction or tender in the manner and subject to the provisions of this Order with respect to the sale of shares forming part of the new capital. 25

13. Any sum of money which may arise from the issue of any shares under the provisions of this Order by way of premium, after deducting therefrom the expenses of and incident to such issue, shall not be considered as profits of the Undertakers, but shall be expended in extending or improving the works of the Undertakers, or in paying off money borrowed or owing on mortgage by the Undertakers, and shall not be considered as part of the capital of the Undertakers entitled to dividend. 30 35

14. Except as by this Order expressly provided, the Undertakers shall not in any year declare or make out of their profits any larger dividends on the original additional and new capital than the standard rates of dividend herein-after mentioned, namely, ten pounds in respect of every one hundred pounds actually paid up of such original capital, and seven pounds in respect of every one hundred pounds actually paid up of such additional capital and of so much of such new capital as may be issued as ordinary capital, or six pounds in respect of every one hundred pounds actually paid up of so much of such new capital as may be issued as preference capital. 40 45

A.D. 1891.

*South-
borough Gas.*

Dividends on
different
classes of
ordinary shares
to be paid pro-
portionately.

Limit of
borrowing
powers.

15. In case in any year or in any half year, if the Undertakers declare a dividend half-yearly, the net revenues of the Undertakers applicable to dividend are insufficient to pay the full amount of the prescribed rates on each class of ordinary shares or stock in the original additional and new capital of the

5 Undertakers, a proportionate reduction shall be made in the dividends payable on each class.

16. The amount of all moneys borrowed by the Undertakers and secured by mortgage of the undertaking shall not at any time exceed in the whole one-fourth of the amount of the capital of the Undertakers actually raised by the

10 issue of shares or stock, including any premiums that may be obtained on the sale of any shares under the provisions of this Order, and no higher rate of interest than five pounds per centum per annum shall be paid by the Undertakers without the consent of the Board of Trade in respect of any moneys borrowed by the Undertakers after the commencement of this Order, and secured as

15 aforesaid.

17. If the clear profits of the undertaking in any year amount to a larger sum than is sufficient to pay the prescribed rates, the excess beyond the sum necessary for that purpose may from time to time, to the extent of one per centum per annum upon the paid-up capital of the Undertakers, be invested in Government or other securities, and the dividends and interest arising from such securities

20 shall also be invested in the same or like securities in order that the same may accumulate at compound interest until the fund so formed amounts to a sum equal to one-twentieth part of the paid-up capital of the Undertakers, which fund shall form an insurance fund to meet any extraordinary claim, demand, or

25 charge which may at any time arise against or fall upon the Undertakers from accident, strike, or other circumstance which in the opinion of a justice due care and management could not have prevented, and if such fund be at any time reduced, it may thereafter be again made up to the said sum, and so from time to time as often as such reduction happens. Provided, that when and so often

30 as the said fund reaches the said limit of one-twentieth part of the paid-up capital, the interest thereon shall be carried to the credit of the fund available for dividend. Provided also, that resort may be had from time to time to the insurance fund to meet any such extraordinary claim, demand, or charge as aforesaid, although such fund may not at the time have reached, or may have

35 been reduced below, the full amount of one-twentieth part of the paid-up capital as aforesaid.

18. If the clear profits of the undertaking in any year amount to a larger sum than is sufficient to pay the prescribed rates, the excess or such portion of it as is not carried to the insurance fund shall be carried to the credit of the

40 divisible profits of the undertaking for the next following year.

19. Where in any year the prescribed rates on the ordinary shares or stock in the original, additional and new capital exceed the standard rates by reason of the price charged by the Undertakers for gas in such year being below the standard price, then out of the amount of the divisible profits of the Undertakers

45 applicable to the payment of such excess of dividend over the standard rates, the Undertakers may in such year set apart such sum as they think fit by way of a reserve fund, and all sums (if any) so set apart by the Undertakers, and

Application
of further
excess of
profits over
prescribed
rates.

Power to
create a reserve
fund and appli-
cation thereof.

A.D. 1891. any reserve or other fund of a similar character of the Undertakers existing at the commencement of this Order may be invested in Government or other securities, and the dividends and interest arising from such securities may also be invested in the same or like securities in order that the same may accumulate at compound interest, and the fund so formed shall be called "the reserve fund" and shall be applicable to the payment of dividend in any year in which the clear profits of the Undertakers are insufficient to enable the Undertakers in such year to pay the prescribed rates, and save as by this Order specially provided, no sum shall in any year be carried by the Undertakers to any reserve fund.

*South-
borough Gas.*

Purchase of Lands.

Purchase of
lands by
agreement.

20. The Undertakers may for the purposes of the undertaking from time to time purchase or take on lease (by agreement, but not otherwise) and hold, in addition to the lands described in the schedule to this Order annexed, any lands which they may require. Provided that they shall not at any time hold for such purposes more than three acres of land in the whole in addition to the lands described in the said schedule, and that they shall not create nor permit a nuisance on any such lands, and that no lands shall be used by the Undertakers for the purpose of manufacturing gas or residual products, or of storing gas, except the lands described in the said schedule.

Lands for Construction of Additional Gasworks.

Undertakers
may maintain
and continue
gasworks on
lands described
in schedule,
and may make
and sell gas,
&c.

21. The Undertakers may, on the lands shown on the map deposited for the purposes of this Order, and described in the schedule to this Order annexed, while they are possessed of the same, maintain and continue, and from time to time alter and enlarge, renew, or discontinue their existing gasworks and works connected therewith, and may construct, erect, make and maintain, and from time to time alter and enlarge retorts, gasholders, receivers, purifiers, meters, apparatus, and works for the manufacture and storing of gas, and of coke, and other residual products obtained in the manufacture of gas and matters producible therefrom, and they may, subject to the provisions of this Order, manufacture and store gas on such lands and supply and sell the same within the limits of supply, and may on the same lands manufacture and store coal-tar, coke, pitch, asphaltum, and ammoniacal liquor, oil, and all such other residual products as aforesaid, and may sell and dispose of the same at their works and elsewhere, and they may also construct and maintain, and from time to time alter, enlarge, renew, or discontinue houses, offices, buildings, and other works connected with the undertaking.

Power to main-
tain and lay
mains within
parts of Tun-
bridge Wells
Gas Company's
limits of
supply.

22. The Undertakers shall have within such parts of Brightridge Lane and Powder Mill Lane and the road leading from Tonbridge to Tunbridge Wells as are within the limits of supply of the Tunbridge Wells Gas Company as defined by the Tunbridge Wells Gas Act, 1864, and as lie between the centre of the said lanes and road and the boundary of the Undertakers' limits of supply as defined by this Order all the like powers and privileges and be subject to all the like duties and penalties in relation to the breaking up of such lanes and road and the laying down, extension, maintenance, continuance, alteration, enlargement, renewal, and discontinuance of any mains, service pipes, valves, siphons,

and other works connected with or incidental to the supply of gas in such lanes and road as they would have had or have been subject to if such parts of the said lanes and road had been included within the said limits of supply as defined by this Order, and had not been included within the said limits of supply of the

A.D. 1891.
*South-
borough Gas.*

5 Tunbridge Wells Gas Company. Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed as conferring any powers on the Undertakers in relation to the supply of gas, or as subjecting them to any liabilities or obligations in respect of such supply for any public lamps, within such parts of the said lanes and road as aforesaid.

10 23. The Undertakers may, at the works or elsewhere, manufacture, purchase, hire, supply, sell, or let on hire, gas meters, fittings, gas stoves, and cooking and other apparatus, and may also manufacture, purchase, hire, sell, let, deal in, and contract for doing work in connexion with fittings, tubes, meters, pipes, apparatus, stoves, ranges, and apparatus for heating for domestic and other purposes by
15 means of gas, and all articles and things in any way connected with gasworks or with the supply, use, or consumption of gas, and may take charges and remuneration in respect thereof.

Power to
make stoves
and gas
apparatus.

24. The Undertakers may, subject to the provisions of this Order (but only for the purposes of their undertaking within the limits of supply, and not so as
20 to acquire any exclusive right therein) contract for, take and use any leave, licence, or authority to work, use, exercise, and put in practice any invention under letters patent heretofore made or hereafter to be made, granting any right or privilege of working, using, or vending any invention in relation to the manufacture, supply, or distribution of gas, or the conversion, manufacture, or utilisation
25 of any product obtainable in or arising from such manufacture or production, or from the materials used therein.

Power to take
licences for
use of
patents.

25. The Undertakers may from time to time enter into and carry into effect and alter or rescind contracts and agreements with respect to the supply of gas in bulk beyond the limits of supply to any urban or rural sanitary authority or
30 any company authorised to supply gas at such price and upon such terms and conditions as may from time to time be agreed on. Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed as conferring any powers on the Undertakers in relation to the laying down or placing of any pipe, or the breaking up of any road or street, or the execution of any work beyond the limits of supply in any
35 district without the consent of the local and road authorities of such district.

Power to
contract for
sale of gas in
bulk.

Quality of Gas.

26. The quality of the gas supplied by the Undertakers shall, with respect to its illuminating power, be such as to produce a light equal in intensity to the light produced by fifteen sperm candles and shall in all respects be in accordance with
40 the provisions of the Gasworks Clauses Act, 1871.

Quality of
gas

Price of Gas.

27. The standard price to be charged by the Undertakers for gas supplied by them to private consumers by meter shall be four shillings and eightpence per thousand cubic feet. Provided that the Undertakers may increase or reduce the
45 price so charged by them for gas above or below the standard price, subject to a

Fixing price
of gas with
sliding scale
of dividend.

[395.]

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A.D. 1891.

—
*South-
 borough Gas.*

reduction or increase in the dividend payable by the Undertakers on the ordinary shares or stock in the original, additional, and new capital, as follows :

In respect of any year during which the price so charged by the Undertakers shall have been one penny or more above the standard price, the dividend so payable by the Undertakers shall in respect of each penny by which the price so charged has exceeded the standard price be reduced below the standard rates of dividend by five shillings on every hundred pounds of ordinary paid-up capital, and so in proportion for any fraction of one hundred pounds. 5

And in respect of any year during which the price so charged by the Undertakers shall have been one penny or more below the standard price, the dividend so payable by the Undertakers may in respect of each penny by which the standard price has exceeded the price so charged be increased above the standard rates of dividend by five shillings on every hundred pounds of ordinary paid-up capital, and so in proportion for any fraction of one hundred pounds. 10 15

Pressure of Gas.

Pressure of
 gas.

28. All gas supplied by the Undertakers to any consumer of gas shall be supplied at such pressure as to balance from midnight to sunset a column of water not less than six-tenths of an inch in height, and to balance from sunset to midnight a column of water not less than eight-tenths of an inch in height at the main as near as may be to the junction therewith of the service pipe supplying such consumer. 20

Testing Gas.

Testing gas.

29. The Undertakers shall, within six months after the commencement of this Order, cause to be provided at their works a testing place with apparatus therein, according to the provisions of the Gasworks Clauses Act, 1871, and the burner to be used for testing gas shall be a Sugg's London Argand, No. 1, with a six-inch by one and three-quarter inch glass chimney, and if at any time the gas flame tails over the top of the glass, a six-inch by two-inch chimney shall be used. Provided that any other description of burner may be used which may from time to time be approved for the purpose by the Board of Trade, and any gas examiner appointed under the Gasworks Clauses Act, 1871, for the purposes of this Order, may from time to time, subject to the terms of his appointment at such testing place or elsewhere, as and when he thinks fit test the pressure at which the gas is supplied, and for that purpose may open any street, road, passage, or place not being the immediate approach to any railway or canal bridge or railway station vested in or under the control of any local or road authority. 25 30 35

Provision as
 to purchase
 by Local
 Board of
 Southborough.

30. If, within six months from the commencement of this Order, the Southborough Local Board of Health give written notice to the Undertakers, under seal, of their desire to purchase the Undertaking of the Undertakers, the following provisions shall apply :— 40

(1.) The Undertakers shall sell to the local board, and the local board shall purchase and acquire from the Undertakers the undertaking of the Undertakers, including all the property and assets thereof, real and personal, of what kind or nature soever and wheresoever situated (including all the plant, machinery, pipes, apparatus, meters, fixtures, and fittings at the works, but except as herein-after provided), together with the business 45

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*South-
borough Gas.*

- 5 of the Undertakers, and the whole rights, powers, and privileges of the Undertakers, together with the benefit of all actions at the instance of the Undertakers and the benefit and liability of all contracts of sale and purchase of service or employment, and of insurance or otherwise, to which the Undertakers have right, or are subject, and also all books and vouchers and documents connected with the undertaking, from the date of twelve months before the commencement of this Order, subject, however, to such reasonable use thereof as may at any time be necessary for or be required by the Undertakers.
- 10 (2.) The purchase and sale shall be completed as from the first day of July or first day of January next after the expiration of six months from the giving of such notice or such earlier period as can be arranged.
- 15 (3.) The price to be paid by the local board to the Undertakers for the undertaking shall be determined by George Livesey and Corbet Woodall, acting as arbitrators respectively for the Undertakers and the local board, or, in case of their failing to agree, by an umpire to be chosen by them before entering upon their valuation. The local board and the Undertakers respectively shall abide by the decision of the said arbitrators or umpire, and shall leave to their discretion what, if any, evidence is to be taken.
- 20 (4.) The valuation shall be made upon the assumption that the Undertakers have no statutory powers, and that no allowance is made for compulsory sale.
- (5.) The Undertakers shall afford the arbitrators all reasonable aid in arriving at their valuation, including access to works and books.
- 25 (6.) Until the transfer the Undertakers shall, subject as herein-after mentioned, continue to carry on and manage their undertaking at their own discretion and for their own benefit as heretofore, and shall continue to keep and maintain the works in as good working order as they are now in, and shall keep proper accounts. The expenditure of the Undertakers upon maintenance and repairs shall not be less from the commencement of this
- 30 Order to the date of transfer than the average expenditure for like purposes during the past three years.
- (7.) Each party shall pay their own costs and charges incident to the promoting and opposing of this Order. The local board shall bear the costs of arbitration.
- 35 (8.) The Undertakers shall have the right to all the revenue and profits derived from or earned by the undertaking up to the date of transfer, and to all their coal, coke, residuals, stores, and stock-in-trade generally in hand at that date, and shall pay all their debts and liabilities on revenue account up to such date. The Undertakers shall not be entitled in so
- 40 carrying on the undertaking to enter into any contract extending for a longer period than six months beyond the date of transfer, except with the consent of the local board.
- (9.) The Undertakers shall not expend on new works, mains, meters, or plant any sum without the sanction in writing of the local board, and the local board shall on the transfer repay to the Undertakers any capital so expended in addition to the other payments provided for by this section.
- 45 (10.) Subject as herein-before provided the Undertakers shall not as from the commencement of this Order and up to the date of transfer realise or sell any of the property or assets of the undertaking held on capital

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*South-
borough Gas.*

Local Board
not to purchase
without further
Parliamentary
powers.

account without the sanction in writing of the local board being first obtained.

(11.) Every question or difference that may arise between the local board and the Undertakers relating to the construction of this section shall be determined by the arbitrators already named or their umpire. 5

31. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Order the local board shall not exercise the powers of purchase conferred by the last preceding section of this Order unless and until they shall have obtained Parliamentary powers authorising them to borrow and expend the moneys necessary for that purpose.

Miscellaneous.

10

No penalty in
case of un-
avoidable
cause.

32. No penalty shall be incurred by the Undertakers for insufficiency of pressure, defect of illuminating power, or for excess of impurity in the gas supplied by them in any case in which it is proved that such insufficiency, defect, or excess was produced by an unavoidable cause or accident.

No penalty
unless com-
plaint made
within six
weeks.

33. The Undertakers shall not be liable to any penalty for defect of illuminating power or excess of impurity in the gas supplied by them unless the complaint respecting such defect or excess shall have been made before two justices within six weeks next after the happening of the defect or excess complained of. 15

Undertakers
to pay interest
on deposit.

34. Where any money is deposited by any person by way of security with the Undertakers for the payment to them of any moneys which may become due to them by such person in respect of any supply of gas, or of the purchase or hire of any meter, the Undertakers shall pay interest at the rate of five pounds per centum per annum on every sum of ten shillings deposited by way of such security for every six months during which the same remains in their hands. 20

8 Vict. c. 16.
s. 140, incor-
porated.

35. Section one hundred and forty of the Companies Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, shall be and is hereby incorporated with this Order. Provided that for the purpose of such incorporation the expression "the Company" in the said section shall be construed to mean the Undertakers. 25

Costs of Order.

36. All the costs, charges, and expenses of, and incidental to the applying for, preparing, obtaining, and confirming this Order and otherwise in relation thereto shall be paid by the Undertakers. 30

SCHEDULE.

GAS LANDS.

A piece of land belonging to and occupied by the Undertakers, containing by admeasurement one thousand one hundred and forty-four square yards or there- 35
abouts, situate in the parish of Tonbridge, in the county of Kent, and bounded on the south by the Speldhurst Road, formerly known as Brightridge Lane; on the east and north by land belonging or reputed to belong to Philip Woolley, in the occupation of John Osborne Crittenden and Kenyon Benham respectively; 40
and on the west by land belonging or reputed to belong to the representatives of the late Edward Mason, and in the occupation of Kester Cripps Jarvis.

WOKING DISTRICT GAS.

A.D. 1891.

Order empowering the Woking District Gas Company Limited to construct and maintain Gasworks and to make and supply Gas within the parishes of Woking Horsell Send and Ripley Pyrford and Byfleet all in the county of Surrey.

Woking District Gas.

1. This Order may be cited as the Woking District Gas Order 1891. Short title.
2. This Order shall come into force and have effect upon the day when the Act confirming this Order is passed which date is in this Order referred to as "the commencement of this Order." Commencement of Order.
- 10 3. The provisions of the Lands Clauses Acts (except with respect to the purchase and taking of lands otherwise than by agreement and with respect to the entry upon lands by the promoters of the undertaking) of the Gasworks Clauses Act 1847 and of the Gasworks Clauses Act 1871 are hereby incorporated with this Order except where the same are expressly varied by this Order. Incorporation of Acts.
- 15 4. In this Order the expression "the prescribed rates" means the rates of dividend authorised by this Order on the capital of the Undertakers or such rates as reduced or increased in accordance with the provisions of this Order and the several words terms and expressions to which by any Act in whole or in part incorporated with this Order and by the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act 1870
- 20 meanings are assigned have the same respective meanings and in the construction of this Order or of any such Act for the purposes of this Order the expression "the undertaking" shall include the gasworks and works connected therewith by this Order authorised to be constructed and maintained. Interpretation.
- 25 5. The limits within which the provisions of this Order shall be in force and have effect (in this Order referred to as "the limits of supply") shall be the parishes of Woking Horsell Send and Ripley Pyrford and Byfleet all in the county of Surrey. Limits of Order.

Undertakers.

6. The Woking District Gas Company Limited shall be the Undertakers for the purposes of this Order and are in this Order referred to as "the Undertakers." Undertakers.

Capital.

7. The share capital of the Undertakers shall not for the purposes of the undertaking exceed sixteen thousand pounds unless the Undertakers are hereafter authorised to raise for such purposes additional share capital by Provisional Order under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act 1870 or by Act of Parliament. Capital.
- 35 8. Except as by this Order expressly provided the Undertakers shall not in any year declare or make out of their profits any larger dividends on the said capital than the standard rates of dividend herein-after mentioned namely ten pounds in respect of every one hundred pounds actually paid up of so much of such capital Limit of dividend on capital.

A.D. 1891. as may be issued as ordinary capital or six pounds in respect of every one hundred pounds actually paid up of so much of such capital as may be issued as preference capital.

Woking
District Gas.

Limit of
 borrowing
 powers.

9. The amount of all moneys borrowed by the Undertakers and secured by mortgage of the undertaking shall not at any time exceed in the whole one-fourth of the amount of the capital of the Undertakers actually raised by the issue of shares or stock and no higher rate of interest than five pounds per centum per annum shall be paid by the Undertakers without the consent of the Board of Trade in respect of any moneys borrowed by the Undertakers after the commencement of this Order and secured as aforesaid.

10

Lands.

Power to
 purchase
 lands by agree-
 ment.

10. The Undertakers may for the purposes of the undertaking from time to time purchase or take on lease (by agreement but not otherwise) and hold in addition to the lands shown on the map deposited for the purposes of this Order and described in the Schedule A to this Order annexed any lands which they may require. Provided that they shall not at any time hold for such purposes more than three acres of land in the whole including the lands described in the said schedule and that they shall not create or permit a nuisance on any such lands and that no lands shall be used by the Undertakers for the purpose of manufacturing gas or residual products or of storing gas except the lands described in the said schedule.

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Construction and Maintenance of Gasworks Manufacture and Sale of Gas Coke and Residual Products.

Undertakers
 may construct
 and maintain
 gasworks on
 lands described
 in schedule
 and may make
 and sell gas
 &c.

11. The Undertakers may on the lands shown on the map deposited for the purposes of this Order and described in the Schedule A to this Order annexed while they are possessed of the same construct and maintain and from time to time alter and enlarge renew and discontinue retorts gasholders receivers purifiers meters apparatus and works for the manufacture and storing of gas and of coke and of other residual products obtained in the manufacture of gas and matters producible therefrom and they may subject to the provisions of this Order make and store gas on such lands and supply and sell the same within the limits of supply and may on the same lands manufacture and store coke asphaltum pitch coal-tar ammoniacal liquor oil and all such other residual products as aforesaid and may sell and dispose of the same at their works and elsewhere and they may also construct and maintain and from time to time alter enlarge renew or discontinue houses offices buildings and other works connected with the undertaking.

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Power to make
 gas meters &c.

12. The Undertakers may at the works or elsewhere manufacture purchase hire supply sell or let on hire gas meters fittings gas stoves and cooking and other apparatus and may also manufacture purchase hire sell let deal in and contract for doing work in connexion with fittings tubes meters pipes apparatus stoves ranges and apparatus for heating for domestic and other purposes by means of gas and all articles and things in any way connected with gasworks or with the supply use or consumption of gas and may take charges and remuneration in respect thereof.

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District Gas.

Power to take
licences for
use of patents.

13. The Undertakers may subject to the provisions of this Order but only for the purposes of the undertaking within the limits of supply and not so as to acquire any exclusive right therein contract for take and use any leave licence or authority to work use exercise and put in practice any invention under letters 5 patent heretofore made or hereafter to be made granting any right or privilege of working using or vending any invention in relation to the manufacture or distribution of gas or the conversion manufacture or utilisation of any products obtainable in or arising from such manufacture or from the materials used therein.

10 14. For the protection of the London and South-Western Railway Company (in this section referred to as "the South-Western Company") the following provisions shall apply and have effect:—

For protection
of London and
South-Western
Railway Com-
pany.

(a.) In laying down repairing or removing any mains or pipes or executing any other works in the exercise of the powers contained in this Order upon 15 across over under or in any way affecting the South-Western Railway or any bridge over or under such railway or any approaches to any such bridge within the South-Western Company's boundary the same shall be done under the superintendence and to the reasonable satisfaction of the chief engineer of the South-Western Company and according to such plans 20 sections and specifications and except in case of urgent necessity at such times as shall be previously submitted to and as shall be reasonably approved in writing by him and shall be executed by and at the expense in all things of the Undertakers and so as not to cause any injury to the said railway or to any such bridge or the approaches thereto within the South-Western 25 Company's boundary and shall within such boundary so execute any works as having regard to the existing level of the roadway shall interfere with or impede as little as possible any improvement or widening of such railway or bridge or the introduction of side openings to such bridge. Provided that if the said engineer does not express his approval or disapproval of the said 30 plans sections and specifications within fourteen days after the same have been submitted to him he shall be deemed to have approved thereof and if the said engineer shall refuse or neglect to superintend any operation the Undertakers may execute the work without his superintendence.

(b.) If any injury or damage to or any interruption of the South-Western 35 Company's traffic shall be in any way occasioned by the Undertakers or by their contractors agents or workmen the Undertakers shall forthwith make full compensation to the South-Western Company in respect thereof.

(c.) All mains pipes and other works of the Undertakers upon across over 40 under or in any way affecting the South-Western Railway or any bridge over or under the same or the approaches thereto within the South-Western Company's boundary shall be at all times maintained in good repair by the Undertakers and in default of their being so maintained the South-Western Company may from time to time by notice in writing signed by their said engineer and delivered at the principal office for the time being of the 45 Undertakers require the Undertakers to forthwith put into good repair any such main pipe or other work as aforesaid as may be in want of repair and if the Undertakers for seven days after the receipt of such notice refuse or neglect to proceed with the repair of the same and do not dispute the

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Woking
District Gas.

necessity thereof the South-Western Company may without any further notice to the Undertakers repair the same and all expenses reasonably incurred by them in or about such repair shall be repaid to them by the Undertakers. Provided that in case of accidents happening or immediate danger being apprehended to the South-Western Railway or any bridge 5 over or under such railway or the approaches thereto by reason of any such main pipe or other work as aforesaid being in want of repairs the South-Western Company may without giving such notice as aforesaid make such repairs as may be necessary and the expenses of the same shall be repaid as herein-before provided. 10

(d.) The Undertakers shall bear and on demand pay to the South-Western Company all reasonable costs of the superintendence by them of the construction of the works and repairs thereof and all reasonable costs of watching lighting and protection of the South-Western Railway with reference to and during such construction and repairs so far as such costs 15 may be in case of difference determined by the arbitrator to have been necessary.

(e.) Any difference which may arise between the South-Western Company and the Undertakers touching any of the matters referred to in this section shall be decided by a single arbitrator to be appointed on the application of either 20 party by the President for the time being of the Institution of Civil Engineers and the costs of such arbitration and of the parties thereto shall be in the discretion of the arbitrator.

For the protection of Surrey main roads and bridges.

15. For the protection of main roads county bridges and approaches thereto and other property in the county of Surrey the following provisions shall have 25 effect that is to say :

(a.) No works at any time affecting any main road or bridge belonging to or under the control of the Surrey County Council or the approaches to any such bridge shall be placed or constructed by the Undertakers and no alteration or disturbance of any main road county bridge or approach road 30 thereto shall be begun by them except in accordance with plans and specifications previously submitted to and signed by the surveyor for the time being of the county of Surrey and the said works shall be executed under the superintendence and to the reasonable satisfaction of the said surveyor and shall be thereafter maintained by the Undertakers at their own expense 35 and under such superintendence as aforesaid.

Provided that if the said surveyor omit to signify his approval or disapproval of any such plans and specifications as aforesaid during one month after the same shall have been submitted to him he shall be deemed to have 40 approved of the same.

(b.) For the purposes of this section the term "main road" shall mean a main road under section eleven of the Local Government Act, 1888.

(c.) Notwithstanding anything in this Order contained the Undertakers shall be responsible for and make good to the Surrey County Council all costs losses damages and expenses which they may be put to or sustain by reason 45 of the execution or failure of any of the intended works or of any act or omission of the Undertakers or of any of their contractors agents workmen or servants or any of the persons in their employ or in the employ of their

contractors or others and the Undertakers shall effectually indemnify and hold harmless the Surrey County Council from all claims or demands upon or against them by reason of such execution or failure of any such act or omission.

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—
Woking
District Gas.

- 5 (d.) The costs charges and expenses of the said surveyor of and incidental to the superintendence of the works shall be paid by the Undertakers.

16. The Undertakers before commencing any works authorised by this Order in or under any road or street in which any mains pipes wires works or apparatus belonging to the Woking Electric Supply Company Limited (herein-after called the Company) are situate shall give to the Company fourteen days notice in writing of their intention to execute such work with a plan showing the direction thereof and if the Undertakers do not within fourteen days from the delivery of such notice and plan receive from the Company any communication in writing that they object to the said work being executed in the manner shown upon the plan the Undertakers may execute the works in accordance therewith but if the Company object to the work being so executed and cannot agree with the Undertakers as to any other manner in which the work shall be executed the same shall be executed in such manner as may be prescribed by an engineer to be appointed by the Board of Trade at the request of either party.

For protection
of the
Woking Elec-
tric Supply
Company
Limited.

- 20 17. For the protection of the Woking Water and Gas Company (herein-after referred to as the water company) the following provisions shall have effect :—

For protection
of Woking
Water and Gas
Company.

- (a.) The Undertakers before commencing any work authorised by this Order in or under any road or street in which any mains pipes works or apparatus belonging to the water company are situate shall give to the water company fourteen days notice in writing of their intention to execute such work with a plan showing the direction thereof and if the Undertakers do not within fourteen days from the delivery of such notice and plan receive from the water company any communication in writing that they object to the said work being executed in the manner shown upon the plan the Undertakers may execute the work in accordance therewith :

- (b.) In the event of there arising at any time any injury to the water company's mains or pipes or other works or to their supply of water by reason of the works of the Undertakers or the acts or defaults of the Undertakers their agents or contractors or in the event of any loss to the water company from any interruption or contamination of their supply of water through any act or default of the Undertakers their agents or contractors the Undertakers shall be answerable for and shall pay to the water company all damages and make good all loss at any time arising therefrom :

- (c.) All mains and pipes to be laid by the Undertakers shall subject to the approval of the road authority be laid wherever the width of the road or street will allow thereof at a distance of four feet at least from the nearest part of any main or pipe belonging to the water company unless in cases where it shall be unavoidably necessary to lay the gas pipe across or nearer to any water pipe in which cases the gas pipe shall wherever practicable be laid over and above the water pipe at the greatest practicable distance therefrom :

A.D. 1891. (d.) If at any time any difference arise between the Undertakers and the
 Woking water company as to the plans for or the execution of any works or any
 District Gas. matter arising out of or connected therewith, such difference shall be referred
 to the absolute decision of an engineer to be appointed by the Board of
 Trade at the request of either party. 5

Differences with railway and other companies. 18. If any difference arise between the Undertakers and any railway canal or
 other company other than the London and South-Western Railway Company
 whose lands or works the Undertakers have power to cross under the authority
 of this Order as to the mode of laying down repairing altering or enlarging
 their mains pipes or other works in over or upon such lands or works or the 10
 facilities to be afforded for the same such difference shall be settled by an
 engineer or other fit person to be appointed by the Board of Trade at the request
 of either party.

Quality of Gas.

Quality of gas. 19. The quality of the gas supplied by the Undertakers shall with respect to 15
 its illuminating power be such as to produce a light equal in intensity to the
 light produced by fifteen sperm candles and shall in all respects be in accordance
 with the provisions of the Gasworks Clauses Act 1871.

Price of Gas.

Price of gas. 20. The price to be charged by the Undertakers for gas supplied by them 20
 shall not exceed five shillings per thousand cubic feet and so in proportion for
 any less quantity supplied. Provided that at any time after the expiration of
 three years from the commencement of this Order the Board of Trade may if
 they think fit by order in writing signed by a secretary or an assistant-secretary
 of the said Board alter the said maximum price either by substituting any other 25
 sum for the said sum of five shillings or by fixing a standard price with sliding
 scale as to profits and as from the date specified in such Order (herein-after
 referred to as "the specified date") the price to be charged by the Undertakers
 for gas supplied by them shall be in accordance with such Order. Provided
 further that in case such Order shall prescribe a standard price with sliding 30
 scale as to profits then as from the specified date the provisions set forth in
 Schedule B to this Order annexed shall be in force and have effect and this
 Order shall be read and construed accordingly. A copy of any such Order
 made by the Board of Trade shall be published in the London Gazette and a
 copy of the said Gazette containing such Order shall be conclusive evidence of 35
 the due making and validity of the same and of the contents thereof.

Pressure of Gas.

Pressure of gas. 21. All gas supplied by the Undertakers to any consumer of gas shall be
 supplied at such pressure as to balance from midnight to sunset a column of
 water not less than six-tenths of an inch in height and to balance from sunset 40
 to midnight a column of water not less than eight-tenths of an inch in height at
 the main as near as may be to the junction therewith of the service pipe
 supplying such consumer.

Testing of Gas.

A.D. 1891.

22. The Undertakers before supplying gas under the authority of this Order shall cause to be provided at their works a testing place with apparatus therein according to the provisions of the Gasworks Clauses Act 1871 and the burner to
5 be used for testing gas shall be a Sugg's London Argand No. 1 with a six-inch by one and three-quarter inch glass chimney and if at any time the gas flame tails over the top of the glass a six-inch by two-inch chimney shall be used. Provided that any other description of burner may be used which may from time to time be approved for the purpose by the Board of Trade and any gas examiner
10 appointed under the Gasworks Clauses Act 1871 for the purposes of this Order may from time to time subject to the terms of his appointment at such testing place or elsewhere as and when he thinks fit test the pressure at which the gas is supplied and for that purpose may open any street road passage or place not being the immediate approach to any railway or canal bridge or railway station
15 vested in or under the control of any local or road authority.

Working
District Gas.
Testing of gas.

Miscellaneous.

23. No penalty shall be incurred by the Undertakers for insufficiency of pressure defect of illuminating power or for excess of impurity in the gas supplied by them in any case in which it is proved that such insufficiency defect or excess
20 was produced by an unavoidable cause or accident.

No penalty in
case of un-
avoidable
cause.

24. Where any money is deposited by any person by way of security with the Undertakers for the payment to them of any moneys which may become due to them by such person in respect of any supply of gas or of the purchase or hire of any meter the Undertakers shall pay interest at the rate of five pounds per
25 centum per annum on every sum of ten shillings deposited by way of such security for every six months during which the same remains in their hands.

Undertakers
to pay interest
on deposit.

25. Section one hundred and forty of the Companies Clauses Consolidation Act 1845 shall be and is hereby incorporated with this Order. Provided that for the purpose of such incorporation the expression "the Company" in the said
30 section shall be construed to mean the Undertakers.

8 Vict. c. 16.
s. 140 incor-
porated.

26. All the costs charges and expenses of and incidental to the applying for preparing obtaining and confirming this Order and otherwise in relation thereto shall be paid by the Undertakers.

Costs of Order.

A.D. 1891.

*Woking
District Gas.*

SCHEDULES.

SCHEDULE A.

GAS LANDS.

A piece of land containing by admeasurement one acre and a half or thereabouts situate in the parish of Woking in the county of Surrey abutting on the north side of the Boundary Road about one hundred and forty yards west of the Monument Road which said piece of land is bounded on the south by the Boundary Road on the west by land belonging or reputed to belong to and occupied by David Walpole on the north by Horsell Common and on the east by land belonging or reputed to belong to the London Necropolis and National Mausoleum Company.

SCHEDULE B.

The foregoing Order shall after the making by the Board of Trade of an Order in pursuance of the provisions in that behalf therein contained prescribing a standard price for gas supplied by the Undertakers with sliding scale as to profits and as from the specified date be read and construed subject to the modifications following:—

Sections 30 to
34 of Gasworks
Clauses Act
1847 to cease
to be incor-
porated.

(i.) Sections thirty to thirty-four (both inclusive) of the Gasworks Clauses Act 1847 shall not continue to be incorporated with or to form part of the foregoing Order and in construing the said Act for the purposes of the foregoing Order section thirty-five of said Act shall be read and construed as though the words from “in case the whole” down to “have been paid” all inclusive had been omitted therefrom and as though the expression “the prescribed rate” included the prescribed rates as defined by the foregoing Order together with any sum which under the provisions of this schedule might lawfully be carried to the insurance fund.

Price of gas
with sliding
scale as to
dividend.

(ii.) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing Order the standard price to be charged by the Undertakers for gas supplied by them to private consumers by meter shall be the price prescribed by such Order of the Board of Trade as aforesaid per thousand cubic feet.

Provided that the Undertakers may increase or reduce the price so charged by them for gas above or below the standard price subject to a reduction or increase in the dividend payable by the Undertakers on the ordinary shares or stock in the share capital of the Undertakers as follows:—

In respect of any year during which the price so charged by the Undertakers shall have been one penny or more above the standard price the dividend so payable by the Undertakers shall in respect of each penny by which the price so charged has exceeded the standard price be reduced below the standard rates of dividend by five shillings on every hundred pounds of ordinary paid-up capital and so in proportion for any fraction of one hundred pounds.

And in respect of any year during which the price so charged by the Undertakers shall have been one penny or more below the standard price the dividend so payable by the Undertakers may in respect of each penny by which the standard price has exceeded the price so charged be increased

above the standard rates of dividend by five shillings on every hundred pounds of ordinary paid-up capital and so in proportion for any fraction of one hundred pounds.

A.D. 1891.

Woking
District Gas.

If profits exceed amount limited excess may be invested and form an insurance fund.

(iii.) If the clear profits of the undertaking in any year amount to a larger sum than is sufficient to pay the prescribed rates the excess beyond the sum necessary for that purpose may from time to time to the extent of one per centum per annum upon the paid-up capital of the Undertakers be invested in Government or other securities and the dividends and interest arising from such securities shall also be invested in the same or like securities in order that the same may accumulate at compound interest until the fund so formed amounts to a sum equal to one-twentieth part of the paid-up capital of the Undertakers which fund shall form an insurance fund to meet any extraordinary claim demand or charge which may at any time arise against or fall upon the Undertakers from accident strike or other circumstance which in the opinion of a justice due care and management could not have prevented and if such fund be at any time reduced it may thereafter be again made up to the said limit and so from time to time as often as such reduction happens. Provided that when and so often as the said fund reaches the said limit of one-twentieth part of the paid-up capital the interest thereon shall be carried to the credit of the fund available for dividend. Provided also that resort may from time to time be had to the insurance fund to meet any such extraordinary claim demand or charge as aforesaid although such fund may not at the time have reached or may have been reduced below the full amount of one-twentieth part of the paid-up capital as aforesaid.

(iv.) If the clear profits of the undertaking in any year amount to a larger sum than is sufficient to pay the prescribed rates the excess or such portion of it as is not carried to the insurance fund shall be carried to the credit of the divisible profits of the undertaking for the next following year.

Application of further excess of profits over prescribed rates.

(v.) When in any year the prescribed rates on the ordinary shares or stock in the share capital of the Undertakers exceed the standard rates by reason of the price charged by the Undertakers for gas in such year being below the standard price then out of the amount of the divisible profits of the Undertakers applicable to the payment of the excess of dividend over the standard rates the Undertakers may in such year set apart such sums as they think fit by way of a reserve fund and all sums (if any) so set apart by the Undertakers and any reserve or other fund of a similar character of the Undertakers existing at the specified date in relation to the undertaking may be invested in Government or other securities and the dividends and interest arising from such securities may also be invested in the same or the like securities in order that the same may accumulate at compound interest and the fund so formed shall be called "the reserve fund" and shall be applicable to the payment of dividend in any year in which the clear profits of the Undertakers are insufficient to enable the Undertakers in such year to pay the prescribed rates and save as by this schedule specially provided no sum shall in respect of the undertaking in any year be carried by the Undertakers to any reserve fund.

Power to create a reserve fund and application thereof.

(vi.) Nothing in this schedule contained shall alter vary or affect any contract or agreement duly made or any liability incurred or notice given before the specified date with respect to the gasworks of or the supply of gas by the Undertakers.

Saving of existing contracts.

A.D. 1891.

CIRENCESTER WATER.

Cirencester Water. *Order empowering the Cirencester Waterworks Company Limited to maintain and continue Waterworks and to supply Water in the Parishes of Cirencester Stratton and Coates all in the County of Gloucester.*

5

- Short title. 1. This Order may be cited as the Cirencester Water Order 1891.
- Commence-
ment of Order. 2. This Order shall come into force and have effect upon the day when the Act confirming this Order is passed which date is in this Order referred to as "the commencement of this Order."
- Incorporation
of Acts. 3. The provisions of the Lands Clauses Acts (except with respect to the 10
purchase and taking of lands otherwise than by agreement and with respect to
the entry upon lands by the Promoters of the undertaking) and of the Waterworks
Clauses Acts 1847 and 1863 are (except where the same are expressly varied by
this Order) hereby incorporated with and form part of this Order and the said
provisions of the said Waterworks Clauses Acts shall apply as well to the mains 15
pipes and works of the Undertakers laid down or constructed before the
commencement of this Order and situate within the limits of supply as defined
by this Order as to any mains pipes or works which may be laid down or
constructed under the authority of this Order.
- Interpretation. 4. The several words terms and expressions to which by any Act in whole or 20
in part incorporated with this Order and by the Gas and Water Works Facilities
Act 1870 meanings are assigned have in this Order the same respective meanings:
Provided that the expression "superior court" or "court of competent juris-
diction" in any Act in whole or in part incorporated with this Order shall be
read and have effect as if the debt or demand in respect of which the expression 25
is used were an ordinary simple contract debt and not a debt or demand created
by statute.
- Limits of
Order. 5. The limits within which the provisions of this Order shall be in force and
have effect (in this Order referred to as "the limits of supply") shall be the
parishes of Cirencester Stratton and Coates all in the county of Gloucester. 30
- Where Under-
takers not
furnishing
sufficient
supply local
authority or
company may
supply. 6. If at any time after the expiration of six years from the commencement of
this Order the Undertakers are not furnishing a sufficient supply of water in
accordance with the provisions of this Order in any part of the district included
within the limits of supply the local authority having jurisdiction within such
part of the said district may provide such supply in accordance with the provisions 35
of the Public Health Act 1875 or any company body or person may apply for an
Act of Parliament or Provisional Order for the purpose of supplying water in
such part of the said district as if in either case there were no company authorised
by this Order to supply water therein.
- If any difference shall arise between the Undertakers and any such local 40
authority company body or person as to the sufficiency of the supply of water in
any part of such district such difference shall be settled on the application of
either party by the Board of Trade.

A.D. 1891.

Undertakers.

Cirencester
Water.
Undertakers.

7. The Cirencester Waterworks Company Limited shall be the Undertakers for the purposes of this Order and are in this Order referred to as "the Undertakers."

5

Capital.

8. The share capital of the Undertakers for the purposes of the water under- taking shall not exceed sixteen thousand pounds consisting of the share capital already raised or authorised to be raised by the Undertakers amounting to ten thousand pounds (in this Order referred to as the "original capital") and of
10 additional share capital (in this Order referred to as the "additional capital") to be issued subject to the provisions of this Order not exceeding six thousand pounds including any premiums that may be obtained on the sale of any shares under the provisions of this Order unless the Undertakers are hereafter authorised to raise for such purposes further additional share capital by Provisional
15 Order under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act 1870 or by Act of Parliament.

Capital.

9. The Undertakers shall when any shares forming part of the additional capital are to be issued and before offering the same to the holder of any other share or stock of the Undertakers offer the same for sale by public auction or
20 tender in such manner at such times and subject to such conditions of sale as the Undertakers may from time to time by special resolution determine. Provided that at any such sale no single lot shall comprise more than one hundred pounds nominal value of shares and that the reserve price put upon such shares shall not be less than the nominal amount thereof and notice of the
25 amount of such reserve price shall be sent by the Undertakers in a sealed letter to the Board of Trade not less than twenty-four hours before the day of auction or the last day for the reception of tenders as the case may be and such letter may be opened after such day of auction or last day for the reception of tenders and not sooner and provided that no priority of tender shall
30 be allowed to any holder of shares or stock of the Undertakers.

New shares to be offered by auction or tender.

10. When the amount bidden or tendered by the proprietor of any share or stock of the Undertakers for any such lot of shares so offered for sale by auction or tender under the provisions of this Order is equal to the highest amount bidden or tendered for the same lot by any person not being a proprietor then and in
35 every such case such proprietor shall be declared to be the purchaser of and to be entitled to such lot.

Where proprietor tenders same amount as any other person proprietor to be declared the purchaser.

11. It shall be one of the conditions of any sale of shares under the provisions of this Order that the whole nominal amount of each share together with any premium given by any purchaser at such sale in respect thereof shall be paid to
40 the Undertakers within three months after such sale.

Purchase-money of shares to be paid within three months.

12. The intention to sell any shares by auction or tender under the provisions of this Order shall be communicated by the Undertakers in writing to the clerk of every local authority having jurisdiction within the limits of supply and to the secretary of the committee of the London Stock Exchange at least twenty-eight
45 days before the day of auction or the last day for the reception of tenders as the

As to notice to be given of sale of shares.

A.D. 1891.

*Cirencester
Water.*

Shares not sold
by auction or
tender to be
offered to
shareholders.

case may be and notice of such intention shall be duly advertised by the Undertakers once in each of two consecutive weeks in one or more newspapers circulating within the limits of supply.

13. When any shares have been offered for sale by auction or tender under the provisions of this Order and not sold the same shall be offered at the reserve price put upon the same respectively for the purpose of sale by auction or tender to the holders of the ordinary shares or ordinary stock of the Undertakers in such manner as may be prescribed by a special resolution passed by the Undertakers: Provided that any share so offered and not accepted within the time prescribed by such resolution shall again be offered for sale by public auction or tender in the manner and subject to the provisions of this Order with respect to the sale of shares forming part of the additional capital. 5 10

Application
of premium
arising on issue
of shares.

14. Any sum of money which may arise from the issue of any shares under the provisions of this Order by way of premium after deducting therefrom the expenses of and incident to such issue shall not be considered as profits of the Undertakers but shall be expended in extending or improving the works of the Undertakers or in paying off money borrowed or owing on mortgage by the Undertakers and shall not be considered as part of the capital of the Undertakers entitled to dividend. 15

Limits of
dividend on
capital.

15. The Undertakers shall not in any year declare or make out of their profits any larger dividends on the original and additional capital than ten pounds in respect of every one hundred pounds actually paid up of so much of such original capital and seven pounds in respect of every one hundred pounds actually paid up of so much of such additional capital as may be issued as ordinary capital or six pounds in respect of every one hundred pounds actually paid up of so much of such original capital or of so much of such additional capital as may be issued as preference capital. 20 25

Dividend on
different classes
of ordinary
shares to be
paid proportionately.

16. In case in any year or in any half year if the Undertakers declare a dividend half-yearly the net revenues of the Undertakers applicable to dividend are insufficient to pay the full amount of the prescribed maximum rate of dividend on each class of ordinary shares or stock in the original and additional capital of the Undertakers a proportionate reduction shall be made in the dividends payable on each class. 30

Borrowing
powers.

17. The amount of all moneys borrowed by the Undertakers and secured by mortgage of the water undertaking shall not at any time exceed in the whole one-fourth of the amount of the capital of the Undertakers actually raised by the issue of shares or stock including any premiums that may be obtained on the sale of any shares under the provisions of this Order and no higher rate of interest than five pounds per centum per annum shall be paid by the Undertakers without the consent of the Board of Trade in respect of any moneys borrowed by the Undertakers after the commencement of this Order and secured as aforesaid. 35 40

Lands.

Power to
acquire lands.

18. The Undertakers may by agreement from time to time purchase take on lease acquire and use any lands and any easements rights or privileges in over or affecting any lands which they may require for the purposes of the water undertaking Provided that they shall not create or permit a nuisance on any 45

lands held by them and that they shall not at any time hold for such purposes more than three acres of land in addition to the lands held by them at the commencement of this Order.

A.D. 1891.

Cirencester Water.

Persons under disability may grant easements &c. to Undertakers.

19. Persons empowered by the Lands Clauses Acts to sell and convey or
5 release lands may if they think fit subject to the provisions of the said Acts grant to the Undertakers any easement right or privilege (not being an easement of water) in over or affecting any such lands and the provisions of the said Acts with respect to lands and rentcharges so far as the same are applicable in this behalf shall extend and apply to such grants or to such easements rights or
10 privileges as aforesaid.

Maintenance of Waterworks.

20. The Undertakers on the lands upon which the same are situate so long as they are possessed of the said lands may maintain and continue and from time to time alter enlarge renew and improve their existing waterworks herein-after
15 described and the works connected therewith with all necessary wells conduits mains pipes sluices pumps engines engine-houses machinery tanks valves apparatus and works connected therewith and they may subject to the provisions of this Order supply and sell water within the limits of supply.

Power to maintain existing works and to supply water.

The works herein-before referred to are situate wholly in the parish of
20 Cirencester in the county of Gloucester and are as follows:—

- (1) A well and pumping station situate upon land belonging or reputed to belong to the Undertakers in Lewis Lane near the junction of that road with Cricklade Street and with Watermoor Road.
- 25 (2) A reservoir or tank situate upon land in Oakley Park belonging or reputed to belong to the Right Honourable Allen Alexander Earl Bathurst and in the occupation of the Undertakers.
- (3) An aqueduct or line of pipes commencing at the said well and pumping station and terminating at the said reservoir or tank.

21.—(1.) Any mains or pipes which the Undertakers may lay down (not being
30 the repair or renewal of existing works of which the character and position are not altered) in or along any road crossing either over under or on the level of the railway of the Midland and South-Western Junction Railway Company or the railway of the Great Western Railway Company or the canal or towing path of the Thames and Severn Canal Company shall so far as they may affect any
35 such railway or canal be laid down by the Undertakers at such times as may be reasonably required by and under the direction and superintendence and to the reasonable satisfaction of the engineer for the time being of such of the said companies as may be affected thereby and in accordance with plans and sections (when necessary in the opinion of such engineer) previously submitted to and
40 approved of by him in writing and any of such mains or pipes from time to time renewed or repaired by the Undertakers shall be renewed and repaired in the same manner and under the like conditions and the reasonable charges of such engineer shall be borne by the Undertakers Provided that where any mains or pipes require to be laid under or over any level crossing of either of the said
45 railways or under over or on the level of the said canal or towing path the company affected thereby may if they elect so to do themselves lay the said mains or pipes at the costs charges and expenses of the Undertakers.

For protection of Midland and South-Western Junction Railway Company the Great Western Railway Company and the Thames and Severn Canal Company.

A.D. 1891.

—
Cirencester
Water.

(2.) The said mains or pipes shall be so laid down repaired and used by the Undertakers as not to cause any damage or injury to or to impede the free and uninterrupted use of the said railways canal and towing path.

(3.) The Undertakers shall at all times keep the said railway and canal companies indemnified against all damages losses expenses or injuries which they or the traffic on their railways or canal may sustain or incur by reason or in consequence of the laying down maintaining and using such mains and pipes as aforesaid. 5

(4.) The Undertakers shall acquire only such an easement across over or under any of the railways canals works or property of the said companies or any lands belonging to any of the said companies as may be necessary for constructing or maintaining any of the works of the Undertakers and shall pay to the company from whom they acquire such easement such sum either annual or otherwise as may be agreed upon or failing agreement as shall be settled by arbitration in manner provided by the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act 1845 for settling cases of disputed compensation with respect to the purchase and taking of lands otherwise than by agreement and the easements so to be taken shall be deemed to be lands so far as regards the proceedings for the acquisition thereof and also for the purposes of such arbitration. 15

(5.) If any of the said companies at any time or times hereafter require to construct any additional or other works upon their lands or railways or to alter or repair their railways bridges viaducts or works upon across over or under which any of the works of the Undertakers may have been constructed or laid such company may on giving to the Undertakers seven days notice in writing under the hand of their secretary or general manager for the time being and in case of emergency of which their engineer shall be the sole judge without notice divert support or carry the said works of the Undertakers across over or under their lands railways bridges or works at any other point or otherwise deal with the same in as convenient a manner as circumstances will permit and doing as little damage as may be without being liable to pay compensation in respect thereof. 20 25 30

For protec-
tion of county
bridges.

22. No works at any time affecting any bridge belonging to or under the control of the Gloucestershire County Council shall be placed or constructed by the Undertakers except in accordance with plans previously submitted to and approved by the said council and signed by the surveyor of the said county.

As to pipes
crossing the
works of a
railway or
other company.

23. If any difference arise between the Undertakers and any railway canal or other company whose lands or works the Undertakers have power to cross under the authority of this Order for the purpose of meeting the demands for water within the limits of supply as to the mode of laying down repairing altering or enlarging their conduits mains pipes or works in over or upon such lands or works or the facilities to be afforded for the same such difference shall be settled by an engineer or other fit person to be appointed by the Board of Trade at the request of either party. 35 40

Supply.

Limits of
pressure.

24. The water supplied by the Undertakers need not at any time be delivered at a greater height than can be reached by gravitation from the reservoir tank or works authorised to be maintained by this Order. 45

A.D. 1891.

Cirencester
Water.

Rates for supply of water for domestic purposes.

25. The Undertakers shall at the request of the owner or occupier of any dwelling house or part of a dwelling house entitled under the provisions of this Order to demand a supply of water for domestic purposes furnish to such owner or occupier a sufficient supply of water for such domestic purposes at rates not
5 exceeding the rates per annum herein-after specified (that is to say) :—

Where the rateable value of the premises so supplied with water does not exceed five pounds the sum of eight shillings and eightpence.

Where such rateable value exceeds five pounds and does not exceed twenty pounds the rate of ten pounds per centum upon such rateable value.

10 Where such rateable value exceeds twenty pounds and does not exceed forty pounds the rate of nine pounds per centum upon such rateable value.

Where such rateable value exceeds forty pounds and does not exceed sixty pounds the rate of eight pounds per centum upon such rateable value.

15 Where such rateable value exceeds sixty pounds the rate of seven pounds per centum upon such rateable value.

And so in proportion for any shorter period in each case.

20 Provided that the Undertakers shall not be entitled in any case to demand for the water rate for any house or part of a house included in any division of the above scale a greater sum of money than they would be entitled to demand if such house or part of a house were of just such higher rateable value as would bring it within another division of the said scale.

25 Provided also that at any time after the expiration of six years from the commencement of this Order the Board of Trade may if they think fit upon the application of any local authority having jurisdiction within the limits of supply or of any twenty or more inhabitant householders within the limits of supply or of the Undertakers by order in writing (after hearing the parties) signed by a secretary or an assistant secretary of the said Board alter the said rates by substituting any other rates for the said rates and as from the date specified in such order the rates at which the Undertakers may charge
30 for water supplied by them for domestic purposes shall be in accordance with such order :

35 A copy of any such order made by the Board of Trade shall be published in the London Gazette and a copy of the said Gazette containing such order shall be conclusive evidence of the due making and validity of the same and of the contents thereof.

40 The rateable value of any such premises as aforesaid shall be ascertained by the valuation list in force at the commencement of the quarter for which the rate accrues. Provided that where the water rate is chargeable on the rateable value of a part only of any hereditament entered in the valuation list such rateable value shall be a fairly apportioned part of the rateable value of the whole tenement ascertained as aforesaid the apportionment in case of dispute to be determined by two justices.

26. In addition to the foregoing charges the Undertakers may charge in respect of every water-closet beyond the first (for which no additional charge
45 shall be made) on any premises within the limits of supply a sum not exceeding five shillings per annum and for every fixed bath capable of containing not more than fifty gallons a sum not exceeding ten shillings per annum and for every

Rates for water-closets &c.

A.D. 1891. fixed bath capable of containing more than fifty gallons such sum as the
 — Undertakers may think fit such additional sums to be paid quarterly in advance
Cirencester and to be recoverable in all respects with and as the water rate. Provided that
Water. the Undertakers shall not be compelled to supply water for any bath capable
 of containing more than fifty gallons. 5

Regulations
 for preventing
 waste of water.

27. For preventing waste misuse undue consumption or contamination of the
 water of the Undertakers the following provisions shall be in force and have
 effect but only within the district in which the Undertakers are bound to afford
 and do in fact afford or are prepared on demand to afford a constant supply.
 The said provisions are as follows:—

- (1.) The Undertakers may from time to time make regulations for the
 purpose of preventing the waste undue consumption or misuse or contamination
 of water and may by such regulations prescribe the size make nature
 materials workmanship and strength and the mode of arrangement
 connexion disconnexion alteration and repair of the pipes meters cocks 15
 ferrules valves soil-pans water-closets baths tanks cisterns and other
 apparatus fittings means contrivances receptacles or appliances whatsoever
 to be used and forbid any arrangements and the use of the several things
 before-mentioned or any or either of them which may allow or tend to waste
 or undue consumption misuse erroneous measurement or contamination. 20
- (2.) No such regulations shall be of any force or effect unless and until the
 same shall have been submitted to and confirmed by the Local Government
 Board who are hereby empowered to confirm the same.
- (3.) No such regulations shall be confirmed until after the expiration of one
 month after notice in writing to submit the same for confirmation together 25
 with a copy of the proposed regulations shall have been given by or on
 behalf of the Undertakers to the local authorities within the limits of supply
 who may within the said period of one month make such representations to
 the Local Government Board as they see fit.
- (4.) A copy of all such regulations in force for the time being shall be kept 30
 at the office of the Undertakers and all persons may at all reasonable times
 inspect such copy without payment and the Undertakers shall cause to be
 delivered a printed copy of all regulations for the time being in force to
 every person applying for the same on payment of a sum not exceeding
 twopence for each copy. 35
- (5.) A printed copy of any such regulations dated and purporting to have
 been made as aforesaid and to be sealed with the seal of the Undertakers
 and to have been confirmed by the Local Government Board shall be
 evidence until the contrary be proved in all legal proceedings of the due
 making confirmation publication and existence of such regulations without 40
 further or other proof.
- (6.) In case of failure of any person to observe such regulations as are for the
 time being in force the Undertakers may if they think fit after twenty-four
 hours notice in writing enter and by and under the direction of their duly 45
 authorised officer repair replace or alter any pipe meter valve cock ferrule
 tank cistern bath soil-pan water-closet or other apparatus means contrivance
 or receptacle fittings or appliances belonging to or used by such person and

not being in accordance with the requirements of such regulations and the expense of every such repair replacement or alteration shall be repaid to the Undertakers by the person on whose credit the water is supplied and may be recovered by them as water rates are recoverable.

A.D. 1891.
—
Cirencester
Water.

- 5 (7.) Any person who shall offend against any such regulations shall (without
prejudice to any other right or remedy for the protection of the Undertakers
or punishment of the offender) be liable to a penalty not exceeding five
pounds for each offence and to a further daily penalty not exceeding forty
10 shillings for each day or part of a day whereon such offence shall occur
after conviction thereof and the Undertakers may in addition thereto recover
the amount of any damages sustained by them.

28. The Undertakers may from time to time by agreement supply any urban
or rural sanitary authority or any company authorised to supply water without
the limits of supply with water in bulk for such remuneration and upon such
15 terms and conditions as may be agreed upon between the Undertakers and such
authority or company but notwithstanding any such agreement no such authority
or company shall be entitled to a supply of water under any such agreement
whenever and as long as the Undertakers are of opinion that the same would
interfere with the proper supply of water for domestic purposes under the
20 provisions of this Order and every such agreement shall be by virtue of this
Order determinable by the Undertakers on one month's notice in writing.
Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed as conferring any
powers on the Undertakers in relation to the laying down or placing of any pipe
or conduit or the breaking up of any road or street or the execution of any work
25 beyond the limits of supply or as empowering the Undertakers to supply water
in any district beyond the limits of supply within the meaning of section fifty-two
of the Public Health Act 1875 or any similar provision.

Supply of
water by agree-
ment.

29. The Undertakers may if they think fit enter into agreements for the supply
of water by measure within the limits of supply to any person and may charge a
30 rent for each meter or other instrument for measuring water provided by them
at a rate per annum not exceeding fifteen per centum of the cost of such meter
or instrument such rent to be paid quarterly in advance and to be recoverable in
all respects with and as the water rate.

Supply of
water by
measure.

30. The Undertakers shall at all times at their own expense keep all meters
35 or other instruments for measuring water let by them for hire to any person in
proper order for correctly registering the supply of water and in default of their
doing so such person shall not be liable to pay rent for the same during such
time as such default continues. The Undertakers shall for the purposes aforesaid
have access to and be at liberty to remove test inspect and replace any such
40 meter or other instrument at all reasonable times.

Undertakers
to keep meters
&c. in repair.

31. Where water is supplied by measure the register of the meter or other
instrument for measuring water shall be *prima facie* evidence of the quantity of
water consumed and in respect of which any water rate is charged and sought to
be recovered by the Undertakers. Provided that if the Undertakers and the
45 person to whom the water is supplied differ as to the quantity consumed such
difference shall be determined upon the application of either party by a court of

Register of
meters &c. to
be evidence.

A.D. 1891. summary jurisdiction who may also order by which of the parties any costs of the proceedings before them shall be paid and the decision of such court shall be final and binding on all parties.

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Cirencester
Water.

Amendment of
 10 & 11 Vict.
 c. 17, s. 44.

32. Section forty-four of the Waterworks Clauses Act 1847 shall for the purposes of this Order have effect as if the words "with the consent in writing of the owner or reputed owner of any such house or of the agent of such owner" were omitted therefrom: Provided that any rent paid by an occupier in pursuance of the provisions of the said section may be deducted by such occupier from any rent from time to time due by him to such owner. 5

Where several
 houses supplied
 by one pipe
 each to pay.

33. Where several houses or parts of houses in the occupation of several persons are supplied by one common pipe the several owners or occupiers of such houses or parts of houses shall be liable to the payment of the same rates for the supply of water as they would have been liable to if each of such several houses or parts of houses had been separately supplied with water from the works of the Undertakers by a distinct pipe. Provided that the Undertakers shall not be compelled to supply water to the occupier of any part of a dwelling house unless the water rate is paid for the whole of such dwelling house. 10 15

Supply of water
 to tenements in
 a row.

34. Where there are several tenements in a row no tenant or occupier of any one of the tenements nor any person on his behalf shall take or use the water laid on by the Undertakers to any other such tenement unless such tenant or occupier be in respect of the tenement so occupied by him rated under this Order for a supply of water. 20

Penalties.

Injuring
 meters &c.

35. Every person who wilfully fraudulently or by culpable negligence injures or suffers to be injured any pipe meter or other instrument for measuring water or any fittings belonging to the Undertakers or who fraudulently alters the index to any meter or other instrument for measuring water or prevents any meter or other instrument for measuring water from duly registering the quantity of water supplied or fraudulently abstracts consumes or uses water of the Undertakers shall (without prejudice to any other right or remedy for the protection of the Undertakers or the punishment of the offender) for every such offence forfeit and pay to the Undertakers a sum not exceeding five pounds and the Undertakers may in addition thereto recover the amount of any damage by them sustained and in any case in which any person has wilfully fraudulently or by culpable negligence injured or suffered to be injured any pipe meter instrument or fittings belonging to the Undertakers or has fraudulently altered the index to any meter or other instrument for measuring water or prevented the same from duly registering the quantity of water supplied or has fraudulently abstracted consumed or used water of the Undertakers the Undertakers may also until the matter complained of has been remedied but no longer discontinue the supply of water to the person so offending (notwithstanding any contract previously existing) and the existence of artificial means for causing such injury alteration or prevention or for abstracting consuming or using water of the Undertakers when such pipe meter instrument or fittings is or are under the custody or control of the consumer shall be prima facie evidence that such injury alteration 25 30 35 40 45

prevention abstraction consumption or use as the case may be has been fraudulently knowingly and wilfully caused by the consumer using such pipe meter instrument or fittings.

A.D. 1891.

Cirencester Water.

- 5 36. Any tenant or occupier of one or part of one of several houses or tenements supplied by a common pipe who takes or uses the water laid on by the Undertakers to any other such house or tenement or allows the same to be taken or used contrary to the provisions of this Order shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Misuser where supply to several houses is by a pipe common to all.

Miscellaneous.

- 10 37. In case any person supplied with water by the Undertakers leaves the premises where such water has been supplied to him without paying to them the water rate or meter rent due from him the Undertakers shall not be entitled to require from the next tenant of such premises the payment of the arrears left unpaid by the former tenant unless such incoming tenant has undertaken with the
15 former tenant to pay or exonerate him from the payment of such arrears.

Incoming tenant not liable to pay arrears.

38. Any summons or warrant issued for any of the purposes of this Order may contain in the body thereof or in the schedule thereto several sums.

Several sums in one summons.

- 20 39. Any justice who issues a warrant of distress in pursuance of the provisions of this Order may order that the costs of the proceedings for the recovery of the money to be levied shall be paid by the person liable to pay such money and such costs shall be ascertained by such justice and shall be included in the warrant of distress for the recovery of such money.

Warrant of distress to include costs.

- 25 40. No justice or judge of any county court or quarter sessions shall be disqualified from acting in the execution of this Order by reason of his being liable to the payment of any water rate or other charge under this Order.

Liability to water rate not to disqualify justices &c. from acting.

41. Section one hundred and forty of the Companies Clauses Consolidation Act 1845 shall be and is hereby incorporated with this Order. Provided that for the purpose of such incorporation the expression "the Company" in the said section shall be construed to mean the Undertakers.

8 Vict. c. 16. s. 140 incorporated.

- 30 42. All the costs charges and expenses of and incidental to the applying for preparing obtaining and confirming this Order and otherwise in relation thereto shall be paid by the Undertakers.

Costs of Order.

A.D. 1891.

MATLOCK WATER.

*Matlock
Water.*

*Order empowering the Matlock Waterworks Company (Limited) to
raise Additional Capital.*

- Short title. 1. This Order may be cited as the Matlock Water Order 1891.
- Commence-
ment of Order. 2. This Order shall come into force and have effect upon the day when the 5
Act confirming this Order is passed which date is in this Order referred to as
“the commencement of this Order.”
- Construction
of Order. 3. The Matlock Waterworks Act 1860 the Matlock Waterworks Act 1881
(in this Order referred to as the Acts of 1860 and 1881) and this Order shall be
construed together except so far as such construction would be inconsistent with 10
or repugnant to the provisions of this Order.
- Incorporation
of Acts. 4. So far as the same relate to the powers conferred by this Order the
provisions of the Companies Clauses Consolidation Acts 1845 1888 and 1889
with respect to the several matters following (that is to say):—
- The distribution of the capital of the Company into shares ; 15
 - The transfer or transmission of shares ;
 - The payment of subscriptions and the means of enforcing the payment of
calls ;
 - The forfeiture of shares for non-payment of calls ;
 - The remedies of creditors of the Company against the shareholders ; 20
 - The borrowing of money by the Company on mortgage or bond ;
 - The conversion of the borrowed money into capital ;
 - The consolidation of the shares into stock ;
 - The general meetings of the Company and the exercise of the right of voting
by the shareholders ; 25
 - The making of dividends ;
 - The giving of notices ; and
 - The provision to be made for affording access to the special Act by all parties
interested :
- And Part I. (relating to cancellation and surrender of shares) and Part II. 30
(relating to additional capital) of the Companies Clauses Act 1863 and the
Companies Clauses Act 1869 are (except where expressly varied by this Order)
incorporated with and form part of this Order.
- For the purpose of such incorporation the term “special Act” in the said
Acts shall mean this Order and the term “the Company” shall mean the 35
Undertakers.

Undertakers.

- Undertakers. 5. The Matlock Waterworks Company (Limited) shall be the Undertakers
for the purposes of this Order and are in this Order referred to as “the Under-
takers.”

Additional Capital.

A.D. 1891.

6. In addition to the original and additional capital already authorised to be raised by the Undertakers under the Acts of 1860 and 1881 (in this Order referred to as the "existing capital") the Undertakers may from time to time—

*Matlock
Water.*
Additional
capital.

- 5 1. Raise any further sums not exceeding in the whole five thousand pounds by the issue of new ordinary shares or stock or new preference shares or stock or wholly or partly by any one or more of those modes respectively (in this Order referred to as the "new capital") but the Undertakers shall not issue any share under the authority of this Order of less nominal value than ten pounds nor shall any such share or stock issued under the authority of this Order vest in the person accepting the same unless and until the full nominal amount of such share or stock together with any premium obtained on the sale thereof as herein-after provided has been paid in respect thereof. Provided that it shall not be lawful for the Undertakers to create and issue under the powers of this Order any greater nominal amount of capital than will be sufficient to produce including any premiums which may be obtained on the sale thereof the sum of five thousand pounds; and
- 10 2. Borrow on mortgage in respect of the new capital of five thousand pounds by this Order authorised to be raised by the issue of ordinary or preference shares or stock any sum or sums not exceeding in the whole one-fourth part of the amount payable in respect of such new capital at the time actually issued including the premiums (if any) realised on the sale thereof but no part thereof shall be borrowed until shares or stock for so much of the new capital in respect of which such borrowing powers are sought to be exercised together with the premiums (if any) realised on the sale thereof have been fully paid up and the Undertakers have proved to the justice who is to certify under the fortieth section of the Companies Clauses Consolidation Act 1845 before he so certifies that such shares or stock and premiums (if any) have been fully paid up and upon production to such justice of the books of the Undertakers and of such other evidence as he may think sufficient he shall grant a certificate that the proof aforesaid has been given which certificate shall be sufficient evidence thereof.
- 15 3. The Undertakers shall not have power to raise the money by this Order authorised to be borrowed on mortgage or any part thereof by the creation of shares or stock instead of borrowing or to convert into capital the amount borrowed under the provisions of this Order unless in either case all dividends upon such shares or stock whether ordinary or preferential are limited to a rate not exceeding five pounds per centum per annum.
- 20 4. Except as by this Order otherwise provided the new capital created by the Undertakers under this Order and the new shares or stock therein and the holders thereof respectively shall be subject and entitled to the same powers provisions liabilities rights privileges and incidents whatsoever in all respects as if that new capital were part of the existing capital of the Undertakers of the same class or description and the new shares or stock were shares or stock in that capital.
- 25 5. The Undertakers shall not have power to raise the money by this Order authorised to be borrowed on mortgage or any part thereof by the creation of shares or stock instead of borrowing or to convert into capital the amount borrowed under the provisions of this Order unless in either case all dividends upon such shares or stock whether ordinary or preferential are limited to a rate not exceeding five pounds per centum per annum.
- 30 6. Except as by this Order otherwise provided the new capital created by the Undertakers under this Order and the new shares or stock therein and the holders thereof respectively shall be subject and entitled to the same powers provisions liabilities rights privileges and incidents whatsoever in all respects as if that new capital were part of the existing capital of the Undertakers of the same class or description and the new shares or stock were shares or stock in that capital.
- 35 7. The Undertakers shall not have power to raise the money by this Order authorised to be borrowed on mortgage or any part thereof by the creation of shares or stock instead of borrowing or to convert into capital the amount borrowed under the provisions of this Order unless in either case all dividends upon such shares or stock whether ordinary or preferential are limited to a rate not exceeding five pounds per centum per annum.
- 40 8. Except as by this Order otherwise provided the new capital created by the Undertakers under this Order and the new shares or stock therein and the holders thereof respectively shall be subject and entitled to the same powers provisions liabilities rights privileges and incidents whatsoever in all respects as if that new capital were part of the existing capital of the Undertakers of the same class or description and the new shares or stock were shares or stock in that capital.
- 45 9. The Undertakers shall not have power to raise the money by this Order authorised to be borrowed on mortgage or any part thereof by the creation of shares or stock instead of borrowing or to convert into capital the amount borrowed under the provisions of this Order unless in either case all dividends upon such shares or stock whether ordinary or preferential are limited to a rate not exceeding five pounds per centum per annum.

As to conversion of borrowed money into capital.

Except as otherwise provided new shares or stock to be subject to the same incidents as other shares or stock.

A.D. 1891.

Matlock
Water.

New shares or stock to be offered by auction or tender.

9. The Undertakers shall when any shares or stock created under the powers of this Order are to be issued and before offering the same to the holder of any other share or stock of the Undertakers and whether the ordinary shares or ordinary stock of the Undertakers are or is at a premium or not offer the same for sale by public auction or tender in such manner at such times and subject to such conditions of sale as the Undertakers may from time to time by special resolution determine. Provided that at any such sale no single lot shall comprise more than one hundred pounds nominal value of shares or stock and that the reserve price put upon such shares or stock shall not be less than the nominal amount thereof and notice of the amount of such reserve price shall be sent by the Undertakers in a sealed letter to the Board of Trade not less than twenty-four hours before the day of auction or the last day for the reception of tenders as the case may be and such letter may be opened after such day of auction or last day for the reception of tenders and not sooner and provided that no priority of tender shall be allowed to any holder of shares or stock of the Undertakers.

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When proprietor tenders same amount as any other person proprietor to be declared the purchaser.

10. When the amount bidden or tendered by the proprietor of any share or stock of the Undertakers for any share or stock offered for sale by auction or tender under the provisions of this Order is equal to the highest amount bidden or tendered for such last-mentioned share or stock by any person not being a proprietor then and in every such case such proprietor shall be declared to be the purchaser of and to be entitled to such share or stock.

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Purchase-money of capital sold by auction to be paid within three months.

11. It shall be one of the conditions of any sale of shares or stock under the provisions of this Order that the whole nominal amount thereof together with any premium given by any purchaser at such sale in respect thereof shall be paid to the Undertakers within three months after such sale.

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As to notice to be given as to sale &c. of shares and stock.

12. The intention to sell any shares or stock by auction or tender under the provisions of this Order shall be communicated by the Undertakers in writing to the clerk of every local authority having jurisdiction within the limits of supply and to the secretary of the committee of the London Stock Exchange at least twenty-eight days before the day of auction or the last day for the reception of tenders as the case may be and notice of such intention shall be duly advertised by the Undertakers once in each of two consecutive weeks in one or more newspapers circulating within the limits of supply.

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Shares or stock not sold by auction or by tender to be offered to shareholders.

13. When any shares or stock have been offered for sale by auction or tender under the provisions of this Order and not sold the same shall be offered at the reserve price put upon the same respectively for the purpose of sale by auction or tender to the holders of the ordinary shares or ordinary stock of the Undertakers in the manner provided by the Companies Clauses Act 1863. Provided that any shares or stock so offered and not accepted within the time prescribed by the said Act shall again be offered for sale by public auction or tender in the manner and subject to the provisions of this Order with respect to the sale of shares and stock created under the powers of this Order.

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Application of premium arising on sale of shares or stock.

14. Any sum of money which may arise from the issue of any shares or stock under the provisions of this Order by way of premium after deducting therefrom the expenses of and incident to such issue shall not be considered as profits of the Undertakers but shall be expended in extending or improving the works of

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the Undertakers or in paying off money borrowed or owing on mortgage by the Undertakers and shall not be considered as part of the capital of the Undertakers entitled to dividend. A.D. 1891.
Matlock Water.

15. The Undertakers shall not in any year make out of their profits any larger dividend on the new capital than seven pounds in respect of every one hundred pounds actually paid up of such capital as may be issued as ordinary capital or six pounds in respect of every one hundred pounds actually paid up of such capital as may be issued as preference capital. Limits of dividend on new capital.
16. In case in any year or in any half-year if the Undertakers declare a dividend half-yearly the net revenues of the Undertakers applicable to dividend are insufficient to pay the full amount of the prescribed maximum rate of dividend on each class of ordinary shares or stock in the existing and new capital of the Undertakers a proportionate reduction shall be made in the dividend payable on each such class. Dividends on different classes of shares or stocks to be paid rateably.
17. All mortgages granted by the Undertakers under the authority of the Acts of 1860 and 1881 before the commencement of this Order and subsisting at the date of such commencement shall during the continuance of such mortgages and subject to the provisions of the said Acts have priority over all mortgages granted under the authority of this Order. Existing mortgages to have priority.
18. The Undertakers shall not without the consent of the Board of Trade pay interest at a higher rate than five pounds per centum per annum in respect of any moneys borrowed on mortgage under the authority of this Order. Limit of interest on moneys borrowed.
19. All moneys raised under this Order shall be applied to the purposes of the Undertaking authorised by the Acts of 1860 and 1881 to which capital is properly applicable. Application of money.
20. All the costs charges and expenses of and incidental to the applying for preparing obtaining and confirming this Order and otherwise in relation thereto shall be paid by the Undertakers. Costs of Order.

A.D. 1891.

SEATON AND BEER WATER.

*Seaton and
Beer Water.**Order authorising the Construction and Maintenance of Waterworks
and the supply of Water within the parish of Seaton and
Beer in the county of Devon.*

- Short title. 1. This Order may be cited as the Seaton and Beer Water Order 1891. 5
- Commence-
ment of Order. 2. This Order shall come into force and have effect upon the day when the
Act confirming this Order is passed which date is in this Order referred to as
"the commencement of this Order."
- Incorporation
of Acts. 3. The provisions of the Lands Clauses Acts (except with respect to the
purchase and taking of lands otherwise than by agreement and with respect to 10
the entry upon lands by the promoters of the undertaking) and of the Water-
works Clauses Acts 1847 and 1863 are except where the same are expressly
varied by this Order hereby incorporated with and form part of this Order and the
said provisions of the said Waterworks Clauses Acts shall apply as well to the 15
mains pipes and works of the Undertakers laid down or constructed before the
commencement of this Order and situate within the limits of supply as defined
by this Order as to any mains pipes or works which may be laid down or
constructed under the authority of this Order.
- Interpretation. 4. In this Order the expressions "deposited plans" and "deposited sections" 20
shall mean respectively the plans and sections deposited for the purposes of this
Order the expression "the Undertaking" shall mean the waterworks and the
works connected therewith by this Order authorised to be constructed and
maintained and the several words terms and expressions to which by any Act in
whole or in part incorporated with this Order and by the Gas and Water Works
Facilities Act 1870 meanings are assigned have the same respective meanings 25
Provided that the expression "superior court" or "court of competent
jurisdiction" in any Act in whole or in part incorporated with this Order shall
be read and have effect as if the debt or demand in respect of which the
expression is used were an ordinary simple contract debt and not a debt or
demand created by statute. 30
- Limits of
Order. 5. The limits within which the provisions of this Order shall be in force and
have effect (in this Order referred to as "the limits of supply") shall be the
manor and tything of Beer in the parish of Seaton and Beer in the county of
Devon: Provided that if at any time the Undertakers by agreement with the 35
local board for the district of Seaton undertake to supply water subject to the
provisions of this Order within the district of the said board the expression
"limits of supply" in this Order shall from and after the date specified in such
agreement be deemed to include the said district or such part thereof as may be
therein specified.
- Where Under-
takers not
furnishing
sufficient
supply local
authority or
company may
supply. 6. If at any time after the expiration of six years from the commencement of 40
this Order the Undertakers are not furnishing a sufficient supply of water in
accordance with the provisions of this Order in any part of the district included
within the limits of supply the local authority having jurisdiction within such

part of the said district may provide such supply in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health Act 1875 or any company body or person may apply for an Act of Parliament or Provisional Order for the purpose of supplying water in such part of the said district as if in either case there were no company or person authorised by this Order to supply water therein.

A.D. 1891.

—
Seaton and Beer Water.

If any difference shall arise between the Undertakers and any such local authority company body or person as to the sufficiency of the supply of water in any part of such district such difference shall be settled on the application of either party by the Board of Trade.

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Undertakers.

7. The Honourable Mark George Kerr Rolle the present tenant for life of the estates subject to the trusts of the will of the Right Honourable John Lord Rolle deceased (which include the said manor and tything of Beer) and Sir George Stucley Stucley Bart. and the Right Honourable Sir Massey Lopes Bart. the trustees of the said will or other the trustee or trustees for the time being thereof and the person or persons who after the decease of the said Mark George Kerr Rolle shall be the owner or owners of the manor or tything of Beer shall be the Undertakers for the purposes of this Order and are in this Order referred to as "the Undertakers":

Provided that if the undertaking is at any time assigned to any other body company or person such body company or person shall from the date of such assignment be the Undertakers for the purposes of this Order in lieu of the persons above mentioned but no such assignment shall have any validity or effect until after the approval of the Board of Trade to such assignment has been signified in writing signed by a secretary or an assistant secretary of the said Board Provided that nothing in this Order contained shall prevent the Undertakers borrowing money on the security of mortgages of the Undertaking or shall make the consent or approval of the Board of Trade necessary to the validity or effect of any such mortgage.

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Capital.

8. The capital of the Undertakers shall not for the purposes of the undertaking exceed seven thousand pounds unless any increase thereto be hereafter authorised for such purposes by Provisional Order under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act 1870 or by Act of Parliament.

9. The Undertakers shall not in any year make out of their profits in respect of the supply of water under the provisions of this Order any larger dividend on the said capital than ten pounds in respect of every one hundred pounds of such capital as is actually paid up Provided that if and so long as the undertaking is carried on by an individual or individuals as Undertakers and not by a duly constituted company in the construction of this section the expression "actually paid up" shall be deemed to mean actually expended on or actually being used for the purposes of the undertaking and in addition thereto two thousand pounds (as representing the value of water rights used) shall be deemed to be actually paid up.

[395.]

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A.D. 1891.

Lands.

*Seaton and
Beer Water.*
Power to
appropriate
lands.

10. The Undertakers may appropriate and use such of the lands shown on the deposited plans as they may require for the purposes of the undertaking and they may also appropriate any other lands for the time being belonging to them for such purposes and they may by agreement from time to time purchase or take on lease and hold any lands and any easements rights or privileges in over or affecting any lands which they may require for such purposes Provided that they shall not at any time hold for such purposes more than five acres of land in the whole including the lands held by them at the commencement of this Order and that they shall not create or permit a nuisance on any such lands. 5 10

Persons under
disability may
grant ease-
ments &c. to
Undertakers.

11. Persons empowered by the Lands Clauses Acts to sell and convey or release lands may if they think fit subject to the provisions of the said Acts grant to the Undertakers any easement right or privilege (not being an easement of water) in over or affecting any such lands and the provisions of the said Acts with respect to lands and rentcharges so far as the same are applicable in this behalf shall extend and apply to such grants or to such easements rights or privileges as aforesaid. 15

Construction of Waterworks.

Power to
maintain
existing works
and construct
additional
works and
supply water.

12. The Undertakers may on the lands on which the same are situate so long as they are possessed of the said lands maintain and continue and from time to time alter enlarge renew and improve their existing works herein-after described and may also on the lands shown on the deposited plans while they are possessed of the same make and maintain in the lines and according to the levels shown on the deposited plans and deposited sections the works herein-after described with all necessary wells embankments roads dams culverts sluices mains pipes engines and other works and conveniences in connexion with such existing and new works and necessary for the supply of water and may supply and sell water within the limits of supply. 20 25

The existing works herein-before referred to are situate wholly in the parish of Seaton and Beer in the county of Devon and are as follows :— 30

The collecting tank situate on the lands belonging or reputed to belong to the Undertakers at a point about eight chains north of Couchill Farm House :

The conduit or line of pipes leading from the said collecting tank to the interchange tank next herein-after described :

The interchange tank situate on the lands belonging or reputed to belong to the Undertakers at a point about five and a half chains east of Couchill Cottage : 35

The conduit or line of pipes from the said interchange tank to the existing water meter situate near the public road leading from Seaton to Beer opposite to Seaforth Lodge together with the said meter. 40

The new works authorised by this Order will be situate wholly in the said parish of Seaton and Beer and are as follows :—

A conduit or line of pipes commencing at the aforesaid interchange tank and terminating at the service reservoir herein-after described together with a tunnel for carrying the same : 45

A service reservoir fifty square yards or thereabouts in extent situate on lands belonging or reputed to belong to the Undertakers immediately adjoining the north side of the public road leading from Seaton to Beer at a point two and a quarter chains or thereabouts measured in a westerly direction from the point at which the western boundary of the Milkbeare allotments strikes the said public road.

A.D. 1891.

Seaton and
Beer Water.

13. In constructing the works authorised to be constructed by this Order the Undertakers may deviate laterally to any extent within the limits of lateral deviation shown on the deposited plans and where the line of any work is shown upon the said plans as passing along any road and no limits of lateral deviation are shown thereon they may deviate laterally to any extent within the boundaries of such road and they may deviate vertically from the levels shown on the deposited sections to any extent not exceeding five feet upwards or seven feet downwards.

Limits of
deviation.

14. The works authorised to be constructed by this Order shall be commenced constructed and completed within the time and subject to the conditions prescribed by section eleven of the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act 1870: Provided that subject to the restrictions and provisions of this Order the Undertakers may from time to time alter enlarge and extend their engines machinery tanks wells pipes reservoirs and other works in such way and manner as may be requisite or advisable for supplying water subject to the provisions of this Order.

As to com-
pletion &c. of
works.

15. The Undertakers shall pay all proper charges or expenses of the surveyor for the time being of the Axminster Highway Board for any additional journeys and services to inspect any road which has been broken up by the Undertakers or to superintend any work in connexion therewith.

Undertakers
to pay expenses
of Axminster
Highway
Board
surveyor.

16. Subject to the provisions of this Order the Undertakers may from time to time for the purposes of the undertaking abstract divert take collect and impound in or by means of the works by this Order authorised to be maintained and constructed respectively and may use and appropriate for those purposes the waters of the stream known as the Couchill Brook and any springs or streams on or near the site of such works or any other waters in on or under any lands for the time being belonging to them or over which they may acquire any rights or easements under the provisions of this Order.

Power to take
water from
Couchill Brook.

17. If any difference arise between the Undertakers and any railway canal or other company whose lands or works the Undertakers have power to cross under the authority of this Order for the purpose of meeting the demands for water within the limits of supply as to the mode of laying down repairing altering or enlarging their conduits mains pipes or works in over or upon such lands or works or the facilities to be afforded for the same such difference shall be settled by an engineer or other fit person to be appointed by the Board of Trade at the request of either party.

Differences
with railway
and other com-
panies.

Supply.

18. The water supplied by the Undertakers need not at any time be delivered at a greater height than can be reached by gravitation from the service reservoir authorised to be constructed by this Order.

Pressure of
water.

A.D. 1891.

*Seaton and
Beer Water.*
Rates for
supply of water
for domestic
purposes.

19. The Undertakers shall at the request of the owner or occupier of any dwelling-house or part of a dwelling-house entitled under the provisions of this Order to demand a supply of water for domestic purposes furnish to such owner or occupier a sufficient supply of water for such domestic purposes at rates not exceeding the rates per annum herein-after specified :—

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Where the rateable value of the premises so supplied with water does not amount to ten pounds the rate of six pounds per centum upon such rateable value :

Where such rateable value amounts to ten pounds but does not amount to twenty pounds the rate of five pounds and ten shillings per centum upon such rateable value :

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Where such rateable value amounts to or exceeds twenty pounds the rate of five pounds per centum upon such rateable value :

And so in proportion for any shorter period in each case :

Provided that the Undertakers shall not be obliged to furnish any such supply for any less rate than twopence per week and that the Undertakers shall not be entitled in any case to demand for the water rate for any house or part of a house included in any division of the above scale a greater sum of money than they would be entitled to demand if such house or part of a house were of just such higher rateable value as would bring it within another division of the said scale.

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The rateable value of any such premises as aforesaid shall be ascertained by the valuation list in force at the commencement of the quarter for which the rate accrues or if there is no such list in force by the last rate made for the relief of the poor : Provided that where the water rate is chargeable on the rateable value of a part only of any hereditament entered in the valuation list such rateable value shall be a fairly apportioned part of the rateable value of the whole tenement ascertained as aforesaid the apportionment in case of dispute to be determined by two justices.

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Rates for
water-closets
&c.

20. In addition to the foregoing charges the Undertakers may charge in respect of every water-closet beyond the first (for which no additional charge shall be made) on any premises within the limits of supply a sum not exceeding five shillings per annum and for every fixed bath capable of containing not more than fifty gallons a sum not exceeding ten shillings per annum and for every fixed bath capable of containing more than fifty gallons such sum as the Undertakers may think fit such additional sums to be paid quarterly in advance and to be recoverable in all respects with and as the water rate Provided that the Undertakers shall not be compelled to supply water for any bath capable of containing more than fifty gallons.

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Regulations
for preventing
waste of water.

21. For preventing waste misuse undue consumption or contamination of the water of the Undertakers the following provisions shall be in force and have effect but only within the district in which the Undertakers are bound to afford and do in fact afford or are prepared on demand to afford a constant supply. The said provisions are as follows:—

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(1.) The Undertakers may from time to time make regulations for the purpose of preventing the waste undue consumption or misuse or contamination of water and may by such regulations prescribe the size make nature materials workmanship and strength and the mode of arrangement connexion disconnexion alteration and repair of the pipes meters cocks ferrules valves

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soil-pans water-closets baths tanks cisterns and other apparatus fittings means contrivances receptacles or appliances whatsoever to be used and forbid any arrangements and the use of the several things before mentioned or any or either of them which may allow or tend to waste or undue consumption misuse erroneous measurement or contamination :

A.D. 1891.

*Seaton and
Beer Water.*

- 5 (2.) No such regulations shall be of any force or effect unless and until the same shall have been submitted to and confirmed by the Local Government Board who are hereby empowered to confirm the same :
- 10 (3.) No such regulations shall be confirmed until after the expiration of one month after notice in writing to submit the same for confirmation together with a copy of the proposed regulations shall have been given by or on behalf of the Undertakers to the local authorities within the limits of supply who may within the said period of one month make such representations to the Local Government Board as they see fit :
- 15 (4.) A copy of all such regulations in force for the time being shall be kept at the office of the Undertakers and all persons may at all reasonable times inspect such copy without payment and the Undertakers shall cause to be delivered a printed copy of all regulations for the time being in force to every person applying for the same on the payment of a sum not exceeding
- 20 twopence for each copy :
- 25 (5.) A printed copy of any such regulations dated and purporting to have been made as aforesaid and to be sealed with the seal of the Undertakers and to have been confirmed by the Local Government Board shall be evidence until the contrary be proved in all legal proceedings of the due making confirmation publication and existence of such regulations without further or other proof :
- 30 (6.) In case of failure of any person to observe such regulations as are for the time being in force the Undertakers may if they think fit after twenty-four hours notice in writing enter and by and under the direction of their duly authorised officer repair replace or alter any pipe meter valve cock ferrule tank cistern bath soil-pan water-closet or other apparatus means contrivance or receptacle fittings or appliances belonging to or used by such person and not being in accordance with the requirements of such regulations and the expense of every such repair replacement or alteration shall be repaid to the
- 35 Undertakers by the person on whose credit the water is supplied and may be recovered by them as water rates are recoverable :
- 40 (7.) Any person who shall offend against any such regulations shall (without prejudice to any other right or remedy for the protection of the Undertakers or punishment of the offender) be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds for each offence and to a further daily penalty not exceeding forty shillings for each day or part of a day whereon such offence shall occur after conviction thereof and the Undertakers may in addition thereto recover the amount of any damages sustained by them.
- 45 22. The Undertakers may if they think fit enter into agreements for the supply of water by measure within the limits of supply to any person and may charge a rent for each meter or other instrument for measuring water provided by them

Supply of
water by
measure.

A.D. 1891. at a rate per annum not exceeding fifteen per centum of the cost of such meter or instrument such rent to be payable quarterly in advance and to be recoverable in all respects with and as the water rate.

*Seaton and
Beer Water.*

Undertakers
to keep meters
&c. in repair.

23. The Undertakers shall at all times at their own expense keep all meters or other instruments for measuring water let by them for hire to any person in proper order for correctly registering the supply of water and in default of their so doing such person shall not be liable to pay rent for the same during such time as such default continues The Undertakers shall for the purposes aforesaid have access to and be at liberty to remove test inspect and replace any such meter or other instrument at all reasonable times.

Register of
meters to be
evidence.

24. Where water is supplied by measure the register of the meter or other instrument for measuring water shall be *prima facie* evidence of the quantity of water consumed and in respect of which any water rate is charged and sought to be recovered by the Undertakers Provided that if the Undertakers and the person to whom the water is supplied differ as to the quantity consumed such difference shall be determined upon the application of either party by a court of summary jurisdiction who may also order by which of the parties any costs of the proceedings before them shall be paid and the decision of such court shall be final and binding on all parties.

Amendment of
10 & 11 Vict.
c. 17. s. 44.

25. Section forty-four of the Waterworks Clauses Act 1847 shall for the purposes of this Order have effect as if the words "with the consent in writing of the owner or reputed owner of any such house or of the agent of such owner" were omitted therefrom Provided that any rent paid by an occupier in pursuance of the provisions of the said section may be deducted by such occupier from any rent from time to time due by him to such owner.

When several
houses supplied
by one pipe
each to pay.

26. Where several houses or parts of houses in the occupation of several persons are supplied by one common pipe the several owners or occupiers of such houses or parts of houses shall be liable to the payment of the same rates for the supply of water as they would have been liable to if each of such several houses or parts of houses had been separately supplied with water from the works of the Undertakers by a distinct pipe Provided that the Undertakers shall not be compelled to supply water to the occupier of any part of a dwelling-house unless the water rate is paid for the whole of such dwelling-house.

Supply of
water to
tenements in
a row.

27. Where there are several tenements in a row no tenant or occupier of any one of the tenements nor any person on his behalf shall take or use the water laid on by the Undertakers to any other such tenement unless such tenant or occupier be in respect of the tenement so occupied by him rated under this Order for a supply of water.

Penalties.

Penalty for
injuring meters
&c.

28. Every person who wilfully fraudulently or by culpable negligence injures or suffers to be injured any pipe meter or other instrument for measuring water or any fittings belonging to the Undertakers or who fraudulently alters the index to any meter or other instrument for measuring water or prevents any meter or other instrument for measuring water from duly registering the quantity of water supplied or fraudulently abstracts consumes or uses water of the Undertakers shall (without prejudice to any other right or remedy for the protection of

- the Undertakers or the punishment of the offender) for every such offence forfeit and pay to the Undertakers a sum not exceeding five pounds and the Undertakers may in addition thereto recover the amount of any damage by them sustained and in any case in which any person has wilfully fraudulently or by
- 5 culpable negligence injured or suffered to be injured any pipe meter instrument or fittings belonging to the Undertakers or has fraudulently altered the index to any meter or other instrument for measuring water or prevented the same from duly registering the quantity of water supplied or has fraudulently abstracted consumed or used water of the Undertakers the Undertakers may also until the
- 10 matter complained of has been remedied but no longer discontinue the supply of water to the person so offending (notwithstanding any contract previously existing) and the existence of artificial means for causing such injury alteration or prevention or for abstracting consuming or using water of the Undertakers when such pipe meter instrument or fittings is or are under the custody or
- 15 control of the consumer shall be *prima facie* evidence that such injury alteration prevention abstraction consumption or use as the case may be has been fraudulently knowingly and wilfully caused by the consumer using such pipe meter instrument or fittings.
29. Any tenant or occupier of one or part of one of several houses or tenements supplied by a common pipe who takes or uses the water laid on by the Undertakers to any other such house or tenement or allows the same to be taken or used contrary to the provisions of this Order shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

A.D. 1891.

Seaton and
Beer Water.

Misuser where
supply to
several houses
is by a pipe
common to all.

Miscellaneous.

30. In case any person supplied with water by the Undertakers leave the premises where such water has been supplied to him without paying to them the water rate or meter rent due from him the Undertakers shall not be entitled to require from the next tenant of such premises the payment of the arrears left unpaid by the former tenant unless such incoming tenant has undertaken with
- 30 the former tenant to pay or exonerate him from the payment of such arrears.
31. Any summons or warrant issued for any of the purposes of this Order may contain in the body thereof or in the schedule thereto several sums.
32. Any justice who issues a warrant of distress in pursuance of the provisions of this Order may order that the costs of the proceedings for the recovery of the
- 35 money to be levied shall be paid by the person liable to pay such money and such costs shall be ascertained by such justice and shall be included in the warrant of distress for the recovery of such money.
33. No justice or judge of any county court or quarter sessions shall be disqualified from acting in the execution of this Order by reason of his being liable
- 40 to the payment of any water rate or other charge under this Order.
34. Section one hundred and forty of the Companies Clauses Consolidation Act 1845 shall be and is hereby incorporated with this Order: Provided that for the purposes of such incorporation the expression "the Company" in the said section shall be construed to mean the Undertakers.

Incoming
tenant not
liable for
arrears of
former tenant.

Several sums in
one summons.

Warrant of
distress to
include costs.

Liability to
water rate not
to disqualify
justices &c.
from acting.

8 Vict. c. 16.
s. 140 incor-
porated.

- A.D. 1891. 35. Nothing in this Order shall prejudice or affect the rights of the Undertakers or of the Seaton Local Board with respect to the supply of water in bulk to that board or otherwise under the lease dated the sixteenth day of December one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three granted to Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan deceased. 5
- Seaton and Beer Water.*
Saving rights under lease.
- Costs of Order. 36. All the costs charges and expenses of and incidental to the applying for preparing obtaining and confirming this Order and otherwise in relation thereto shall be paid by the Undertakers.

Gas and Water Provisional Orders Confirmation.

[H. L.]

A

B I L L

INTITULED

An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1871, relating to Southborough Gas, Woking District Gas, Cirencester Water, Matlock Water, and Seaton and Beer Water.

(Brought from the Lords 26 June 1891.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
26 June 1891.*

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[*Price 5d.*]

[Bill 395.]

A

B I L L

INTITULED

An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870, relating to Cirencester Gas, Godstone District Gas, Matlock and District Gas, and Staines and Egham Gas. A.D. 1891.

WHEREAS under the authority of the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870, the Board of Trade have made the several Provisional Orders set out in the schedule to this Act annexed: 33 & 34 Vict.
c. 70.

5 And whereas a Provisional Order made by the Board of Trade under the authority of the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870, is not of any validity or force whatever until the confirmation thereof by Act of Parliament:

10 And whereas it is expedient that the several Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the authority of the said Act, and set out in the schedule to this Act annexed, be confirmed by Act of Parliament:

And whereas the limits of supply as defined by the Godstone District Gas Order, 1891, hereby confirmed, include a portion of the area within which the Redhill Gas Company were by the Redhill Gas Act, 1865, authorised to supply gas, but the said Company have not in fact supplied gas within the portion aforesaid, and it has been agreed between the said Company and the Undertakers for the purposes of the said Order that the said Undertakers shall be authorised by the said Order to supply gas therein, and that so much of the said Act as authorises the said Company to supply gas therein shall be repealed:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as the Gas Orders Confirmation Act, Short title.
1891.

A.D. 1891.

Confirmation
of Orders in
schedule.

2. The several Orders as amended and set out in the schedule to this Act shall be and the same are hereby confirmed; and all the provisions thereof, in manner and form as they are set out in the said schedule, shall, from and after the passing of this Act, have full validity and effect.

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Special pro-
visions as to
houses of
labouring
class.

3. The Undertakers mentioned in the said Orders shall not, under the powers of this Act, or of the said Orders, without the consent of the Local Government Board, purchase or acquire in any city, borough, or other urban sanitary district, or in any parish or part of a parish not being within an urban sanitary district, ten or more houses which, after the passing of this Act, have been, or on the fifteenth day of December last were, occupied either wholly or partially by persons belonging to the labouring class as tenants or lodgers.

For the purposes of this section the expression "labouring class" includes mechanics, artisans, labourers, and others working for wages, hawkers, costermongers, persons not working for wages but working at some trade or handicraft without employing others except members of their own family, and persons, other than domestic servants, whose income does not exceed an average of thirty shillings a week, and the families of any such persons who may be residing with them.

Repeal of
part of the
Redhill Gas
Act, 1865.

4. So much of the Redhill Gas Act, 1865, as authorises the Redhill Gas Company to supply gas within any parishes or parts of parishes in the county of Surrey which are included within the limits of supply as defined by the Godstone District Gas Order, 1891, hereby confirmed, is hereby repealed, and from and after the passing of this Act all the powers of the Redhill Gas Company with reference to the supply of gas within such parishes or parts of parishes as aforesaid, shall absolutely cease and determine, and the said Order shall have as full validity and effect as though such parishes or parts of parishes had never been included within the limits within which the said Company were by the said Act authorised to supply gas.

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SCHEDULE OF ORDERS.

A.D. 1891.

- CIRENCESTER GAS.—Order empowering the Cirencester Gas Company, Limited, to maintain and continue gasworks, and to manufacture and supply gas in the parishes of Cirencester and Stratton, both in the county of Gloucester.
- 5 GODSTONE DISTRICT GAS.—Order empowering the Godstone District Gas Company, Limited, to construct and maintain gasworks, and to make and supply gas within the parishes, districts, and places of Godstone, Tandridge, Crowhurst, Blindley Heath, Lingfield, Dorman's Land, and New Chapel, all in the county of Surrey.
- 10 MATLOCK AND DISTRICT GAS.—Order empowering the Matlock and District Gas Company, Limited, to maintain and continue gasworks, and to manufacture and supply gas within the parish of Matlock, the parish of Darley (consisting of North and South Darley), the parish of Wensley and Snitterton, and the parish of Tansley, all in the county of Derby.
- 15 STAINES AND EGHAM GAS.—Order empowering the Staines and Egham District Gas and Coke Company, Limited, to extend their limits of supply.
-

A.D. 1891.

CIRENCESTER GAS.

*Cirencester
Gas.*

Order empowering the Cirencester Gas Company Limited to maintain and continue Gasworks and to manufacture and supply Gas in the Parishes of Cirencester and Stratton both in the county of Gloucester.

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Short title.

1. This Order may be cited as the Cirencester Gas Order 1891.

Commencement of Order.

2. This Order shall come into force and have effect upon the day when the Act confirming this Order is passed which date is in this Order referred to as "the commencement of this Order."

Incorporation of Acts.

3. The provisions of the Lands Clauses Acts (except with respect to the purchase and taking of lands otherwise than by agreement and with respect to the entry upon lands by the Promoters of the undertaking) of the Gasworks Clauses Act 1847 (except sections thirty to thirty-four both inclusive) and of the Gasworks Clauses Act 1871 are hereby incorporated with this Order (except where the same are expressly varied by this Order) and the said provisions of the said Gasworks Clauses Acts shall apply as well to the mains pipes and works of the Undertakers laid down or constructed before the commencement of this Order and situate within the limits of supply as defined by this Order as to any mains pipes or works which may be laid down or constructed under the authority of this Order. Provided that for the purpose of such incorporation section thirty-five of the said Gasworks Clauses Act 1847 shall be read and construed as though the words from "in case the whole" down to "have been paid" all inclusive had been omitted therefrom and as though the expression "the prescribed rate" included the prescribed rates as defined by this Order together with any sum which under the provisions of this Order might lawfully be carried to the insurance fund.

Interpretation.

4. In this Order the expression "the prescribed rates" means the rates of dividend authorised by this Order on the capital of the Undertakers or such rates as reduced or increased in accordance with the provisions of this Order and the several words terms and expressions to which by any Act in whole or in part incorporated with this Order and by the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act 1870 meanings are assigned have the same respective meanings and in the construction of this Order or of any such Act for the purposes of this Order the expression "the undertaking" shall include the gasworks and works connected therewith by this Order authorised to be maintained and continued.

Limits of Order.

5. The limits within which the provisions of this Order shall be in force and have effect (in this Order referred to as "the limits of supply") shall be the parishes of Cirencester and Stratton both in the county of Gloucester.

Undertakers.

Undertakers.

6. The Cirencester Gas Company Limited shall be the Undertakers for the purposes of this Order and are in this Order referred to as "the Undertakers."

Capital.

A.D. 1891.

*Cirencester
Gas.*

Capital.

7. The capital of the Undertakers shall not for the purposes of the under-
taking exceed twenty-five thousand pounds consisting of the sum of twelve
thousand pounds already raised by the Undertakers (in this Order referred to
as "the original capital") the sum of five thousand pounds of the capitalised
profits as herein-after authorised and defined and of additional capital (in this
Order referred to as "the additional capital") to be issued subject to the provisions
of this Order not exceeding eight thousand pounds including any premiums which
may be obtained on the sale of any shares under the provisions of this Order
unless the Undertakers are hereafter authorised to raise for such purposes further
additional capital by Provisional Order under the Gas and Water Works Facilities
Act 1870 or by Act of Parliament.

8. The Undertakers shall when any shares forming part of the additional
capital are to be issued and before offering the same to the holder of any other
share or stock of the Undertakers offer the same for sale by public auction or
tender in such manner at such times and subject to such conditions of sale as the
Undertakers may from time to time by special resolution determine Provided
that at any such sale no single lot shall comprise more than one hundred pounds
nominal value of shares and that the reserve price put upon such shares shall not
be less than the nominal amount thereof and notice of the amount of such
reserve price shall be sent by the Undertakers in a sealed letter to the Board of
Trade not less than twenty-four hours before the day of auction or the last day
for the reception of tenders as the case may be and such letter may be opened
after such day of auction or last day for the reception of tenders and not sooner
and provided that no priority of tender shall be allowed to any holder of shares
or stock of the Undertakers.

New shares to
be offered by
auction or
tender.

9. When the amount bidden or tendered by the proprietor of any share or
stock of the Undertakers for any such lot of shares so offered for sale by auction
or tender under the provisions of this Order is equal to the highest amount
bidden or tendered for the same lot by any person not being a proprietor then
and in every such case such proprietor shall be declared to be the purchaser of
and to be entitled to such lot.

When pro-
prietor tenders
same amount
as any other
person pro-
prietor to be
declared the
purchaser.

10. It shall be one of the conditions of any sale of shares under the provi-
sions of this Order that the whole nominal amount of each share together with
any premium given by any purchaser at such sale in respect thereof shall be paid
to the Undertakers within three months after such sale.

Purchase
money of
shares to be
paid within
three months.

11. The intention to sell any shares by auction or tender under the provisions
of this Order shall be communicated by the Undertakers in writing to the clerk
of every local authority having jurisdiction within the limits of supply and to the
secretary of the committee of the London Stock Exchange at least twenty-eight
days before the day of auction or the last day for the reception of tenders as the
case may be and notice of such intention shall be duly advertised by the
Undertakers once in each of two consecutive weeks in one or more newspapers
circulating within the limits of supply.

Notice to be
given as to
sale of shares.

12. When any shares have been offered for sale by auction or tender under
the provisions of this Order and not sold the same shall be offered at the reserve
price put upon the same respectively for the purpose of sale by auction or tender

Shares not sold
by auction or
tender to be
offered to
shareholders.

- A.D. 1891. to the holders of the ordinary shares or ordinary stock of the Undertakers in such manner as may be prescribed by a special resolution passed by the Undertakers Provided that any shares so offered and not accepted within the time prescribed by such resolution shall again be offered for sale by public auction or tender in the manner and subject to the provisions of this Order with respect to the sale of shares forming part of the additional capital. 5
- Cirencester Gas.*
- Application of premium arising on issue of shares. 13. Any sum of money which may arise from the issue of any shares under the provisions of this Order by way of premium after deducting therefrom the expenses of and incident to such issue shall not be considered as profits of the Undertakers but shall be expended in extending or improving the works of the Undertakers or in paying off money borrowed or owing on mortgage by the Undertakers and shall not be considered as part of the capital of the Undertakers entitled to dividend. 10
- Issue of new shares in respect of capitalised profits. 14. The Undertakers may issue shares to the nominal value of five thousand pounds (in this Order referred to as "the capitalised profits") in substitution for their reserve fund and debenture redemption fund existing at the commencement of this Order and in respect of such funds and of money already expended by them out of their profits upon the improvement of the undertaking Any such shares shall be deemed to be fully paid up and shall be issued in the manner provided for the issue of new shares by the Companies Act 1862 and the nominal capital in respect of which any such shares are issued shall for the purposes of the Companies Acts 1862 to 1890 be deemed subject to the provisions of this Order to be capital raised by the creation of new shares and to be paid-up capital of the Undertakers Provided that no such shares shall be issued during the existence of such reserve fund or of such debenture redemption fund. 20 25
- Limits of dividend on capital. 15. Except as by this Order expressly provided the Undertakers shall not in any year declare or make out of their profits any larger dividends on the original capital capitalised profits and additional capital than the standard rates of dividend herein-after mentioned namely ten pounds in respect of every one hundred pounds of such original capital five pounds in respect of every one hundred pounds of such capitalised profits and seven pounds in respect of every one hundred pounds actually paid up of so much of such additional capital as may be issued as ordinary capital or six pounds in respect of every one hundred pounds actually paid up of so much of such additional capital as may be issued as preference capital. 30 35
- Dividends on different classes of ordinary shares to be paid proportionately. 16. In case in any year or in any half year if the Undertakers declare a dividend half-yearly the net revenues of the Undertakers applicable to dividend are insufficient to pay the full amount of the prescribed rates on each class of ordinary shares or stock in the original and additional capital and capitalised profits a proportionate reduction shall be made in the dividends payable on each class. 40
- Limit of borrowing powers. 17. The amount of all moneys borrowed by the Undertakers and secured by mortgage of the undertaking shall not at any time exceed in the whole one fourth of the amount of the nominal value of the paid-up capital of the Undertakers for the time being and no higher rate of interest than five pounds per centum per annum shall be paid by the Undertakers without the consent of the Board of Trade in respect of any moneys borrowed by the Undertakers after the commencement of this Order and secured as aforesaid. 45

18. If the clear profits of the undertaking in any year amount to a larger sum than is sufficient to pay the prescribed rates the excess beyond the sum necessary for that purpose may from time to time to the extent of one per centum per annum upon the paid-up capital of the Undertakers be invested in Government or other securities and the dividends and interest arising from such securities shall also be invested in the same or like securities in order that the same may accumulate at compound interest until the fund so formed amounts to a sum equal to one-twentieth part of the paid-up capital of the Undertakers which fund shall form an insurance fund to meet any extraordinary claim demand or charge which may at any time arise against or fall upon the Undertakers from accident strike or other circumstance which in the opinion of a justice due care and management could not have prevented and if such fund be at any time reduced it may thereafter be again made up to the said limit and so from time to time as often as such reduction happens Provided that when and so often as the said fund reaches the said limit of one-twentieth part of the paid-up capital the interest thereon shall be carried to the credit of the fund available for dividend Provided also that resort may from time to time be had to the insurance fund to meet any such extraordinary claim demand or charge as aforesaid although such fund may not at the time have reached or may have been reduced below the full amount of one-twentieth part of the paid-up capital as aforesaid.

A.D. 1891.

Cirencester Gas.

If profits exceed the amount limited excess may be invested and form an insurance fund.

19. If the clear profits of the undertaking in any year amount to a larger sum than is sufficient to pay the prescribed rates the excess or such portion of it as is not carried to the insurance fund shall be carried to the credit of the divisible profits of the undertaking for the next following year.

Application of excess of profits over prescribed rates.

20. Where in any year the prescribed rates on the ordinary shares or stock in the original and additional capital exceed the standard rates by reason of the price charged by the Undertakers for gas in such year being below the standard price then out of the amount of the divisible profits of the Undertakers applicable to the payment of such excess of dividend over the standard rates the Undertakers may in such year set apart such sum as they think fit by way of a reserve fund and all sums (if any) so set apart by the Undertakers may be invested in Government or other securities and the dividends and interest arising from such securities may also be invested in the same or the like securities in order that the same may accumulate at compound interest and the fund so formed shall be called "the reserve fund" and shall be applicable to the payment of dividend in any year in which the clear profits of the Undertakers are insufficient to enable the Undertakers in such year to pay the prescribed rates and save as by this Order specially provided no sum shall in any year be carried by the Undertakers to any reserve fund.

Power to create a reserve fund and application thereof.

Purchase of Land.

21. The Undertakers may for the purposes of the undertaking from time to time purchase or take on lease by agreement but not otherwise and hold in addition to the lands described in the schedule to this Order annexed any lands which they may require Provided that they shall not create or permit a nuisance on any such lands and that they shall not at any time hold for such purposes more than three acres of land in the whole in addition to the lands described in

Power to purchase additional land.

A.D. 1891. the said schedule and that no lands shall be used by the Undertakers for the purpose of manufacturing gas or residual products or of storing gas except the lands described in the said schedule.

Cirencester Gas.

Maintenance and Continuance of Gasworks Manufacture and Sale of Gas Coke and Residual Products.

5

Undertakers may maintain and continue gasworks on lands described in schedule and may make and sell gas &c.

22. The Undertakers may on the lands shown on the map deposited for the purposes of this Order and described in the schedule to this Order annexed while they are possessed of the same maintain and continue and from time to time alter and enlarge renew or discontinue their existing gasworks and works connected therewith and may construct erect make and maintain and from time to time alter and enlarge retorts gas holders receivers purifiers meters apparatus and works for the manufacture and storage of gas and of coke and other residual products obtained in the manufacture of gas and matters producible therefrom and they may subject to the provisions of this Order make and store gas on such lands and supply and sell the same within the limits of supply and may on the same lands manufacture and store coal-tar coke pitch asphaltum and ammoniacal liquor oil and all such other residual products as aforesaid and may sell and dispose of the same at the works and elsewhere and they may also construct and maintain and from time to time alter enlarge renew or discontinue houses offices buildings and other works connected with the undertaking.

20

Power to Undertakers to purchase and supply gas appliances and apparatus &c.

23. The Undertakers may at the works or elsewhere manufacture purchase hire supply sell or let on hire gas meters fittings gas stoves and cooking and other apparatus and may also manufacture purchase hire sell let deal in and contract for doing work in connexion with fittings tubes meters pipes apparatus stoves ranges and apparatus for heating for domestic and other purposes by means of gas and all articles and things in any way connected with gasworks or with the supply use or consumption of gas and may take charges and remuneration in respect thereof.

25

Power to take licenses for patents.

24. The Undertakers may subject to the provisions of this Order (but only for the purposes of the undertaking within the limits of supply and not so as to acquire any exclusive right therein) contract for take and use any leave license or authority to work use exercise and put in practice any invention under letters patent heretofore made or hereafter to be made granting any right or privilege of working using or vending any invention in relation to the manufacture supply or distribution of gas or the conversion manufacture or utilisation of any products obtainable in or arising from such manufacture or production or from the materials used therein.

35

For protection of Midland and South-western Junction Railway Company the Great Western Railway Company and the Thames and Severn Canal Company.

25.—(1) Any mains or pipes which the Undertakers may lay down (not being the repair or renewal of existing works of which the character and position are not altered) in or along any road crossing either over under or on the level of the railway of the Midland and South-western Junction Railway Company or the railway of the Great Western Railway Company or the canal or towing-path of the Thames and Severn Canal Company shall so far as they may affect any such railway or canal be laid down by the Undertakers at such times as may be reasonably required by and under the direction and superintendence and to the reasonable satisfaction of the engineer for the time being of such of the said companies as may be affected thereby and in accordance with plans and

45

sections (when necessary in the opinion of such engineer) previously submitted to and approved of by him in writing and any of such mains or pipes from time to time renewed or repaired by the Undertakers shall be renewed and repaired in the same manner and under the like conditions and the reasonable charges of such engineer shall be borne by the Undertakers. Provided that where any mains or pipes require to be laid under or over any level crossing of either of the said railways or under over or on the level of the said canal or towing-path the company affected thereby may if they elect so to do themselves lay the same at the costs charges and expenses of the Undertakers.

A.D. 1891.

*Cirencester
Gas.*

10 (2) The said mains or pipes shall be so laid down repaired and used by the Undertakers as not to cause any damage or injury to or to impede the free and uninterrupted use of the said railways canal and towing-path.

15 (3) The Undertakers shall at all times keep the said companies indemnified against all damages losses expenses or injuries which they or the traffic on their railways or canal may sustain or incur by reason or in consequence of the laying down maintaining and using such mains and pipes as aforesaid.

20 (4) The Undertakers shall acquire only such an easement across over or under any of the railways canals works or property of the said companies or any lands belonging to any of the said companies as may be necessary for constructing or maintaining any of the works of the Undertakers and shall pay to the company from whom they acquire such easement such sum either annual or otherwise as may be agreed upon or failing agreement as shall be settled by arbitration in manner provided by the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act 1845 for settling cases of disputed compensation with respect to the purchase and taking of lands otherwise than by agreement and the easements so to be taken shall be deemed to be lands so far as regards the proceedings for the acquisition thereof and also for the purposes of such arbitration.

30 (5) If any of the said companies at any time or times hereafter require to construct any additional or other works upon their lands or railways or to alter or repair their railways bridges viaducts or works upon across over or under which any of the works of the Undertakers may have been constructed or laid such company may on giving to the Undertakers seven days notice in writing under the hand of their secretary or general manager for the time being and in case of emergency of which their engineer shall be the sole judge without notice 35 divert support or carry the said works of the Undertakers across over or under their lands railways bridges or works at any other point or otherwise deal with the same in as convenient a manner as circumstances will permit and doing as little damage as may be without being liable to pay compensation in respect thereof.

40 26. If any difference arise between the Undertakers and any railway canal or other company whose lands or works the Undertakers have power to cross under the authority of this Order as to the mode of laying down repairing altering or enlarging their mains pipes or other works in over or upon such lands or works or the facilities to be afforded for the same such difference shall be settled by an engineer or other fit person to be appointed by the Board of Trade at the request of either party

Differences
with railway
and other
companies.

45 *Quality of Gas.*

27. The quality of the gas supplied by the Undertakers shall with respect to its illuminating power be such as to produce a light equal in intensity to the

Quality of gas.

A.D. 1891. light produced by fifteen sperm candles and shall in all respects be in accordance with the provisions of the Gasworks Clauses Act 1871.

—
Cirencester
Gas.

Price of Gas.

Fixing price of
gas with sliding
scale as to
dividend.

28. The standard price to be charged by the Undertakers for gas supplied by them to private consumers by meter shall be four shillings and threepence 5 per thousand cubic feet. Provided that the Undertakers may increase or reduce the price so charged by them for gas above or below the standard price subject to a reduction or increase in the dividend payable by the Undertakers on the ordinary shares or stock in the original and additional capital as follows:—

In respect of any year during which the price so charged by the Undertakers 10 shall have been one penny or more above the standard price the dividend so payable by the Undertakers shall in respect of each penny by which the price so charged has exceeded the standard price be reduced below the standard rates of dividend by five shillings on every hundred pounds of ordinary paid-up capital and so in proportion for any fraction of one 15 hundred pounds:

And in respect of any year during which the price so charged by the Undertakers shall have been one penny or more below the standard price the dividend so payable by the Undertakers may in respect of each penny by which the standard price has exceeded the price so charged be increased 20 above the standard rates of dividend by five shillings on every hundred pounds of ordinary paid-up capital and so in proportion for any fraction of one hundred pounds.

Pressure of Gas.

Pressure of gas. 29. All gas supplied by the Undertakers to any consumer of gas shall be 25 supplied at such pressure as to balance from midnight to sunset a column of water not less than six tenths of an inch in height and to balance from sunset to midnight a column of water not less than eight tenths of an inch in height at the main as near as may be to the junction therewith of the service-pipe supplying such consumer. 30

Testing Gas.

Testing gas. 30. The Undertakers shall within six months after the commencement of this Order cause to be provided at their works a testing place with apparatus therein according to the provisions of the Gasworks Clauses Act 1871 and the burner to be used for testing gas shall be a Sugg's London Argand No. 1 with a six-inch 35 by one and three-quarter inch glass chimney and if at any time the gas flame tails over the top of the glass a six-inch by two-inch chimney shall be used. Provided that any other description of burner may be used which may from time to time be approved for the purpose by the Board of Trade and any gas examiner appointed under the Gasworks Clauses Act 1871 for the purposes of 40 this Order may from time to time subject to the terms of his appointment at such testing place or elsewhere as and when he thinks fit test the pressure at which the gas is supplied and for that purpose may open any street road passage or place not being the immediate approach to any railway or canal bridge or railway station vested in or under the control of any local or road authority. 45

Miscellaneous.

A.D. 1891.

Cirencester Gas.

No penalty in case of unavoidable cause.

Undertakers to pay interest on deposit.

31. No penalty shall be incurred by the Undertakers for insufficiency of pressure defect of illuminating power or for excess of impurity in the gas supplied by them in any case in which it is proved that such insufficiency defect or excess was produced by an unavoidable cause or accident.

32. Where any money is deposited by any person by way of security with the Undertakers for the payment to them of any moneys which may become due to them by such person in respect of any supply of gas or of the purchase or hire of any meter the Undertakers shall pay interest at the rate of five pounds per centum per annum on every sum of ten shillings deposited by way of such security for every six months during which the same remains in their hands.

33. Section one hundred and forty of the Companies Clauses Consolidation Act 1845 shall be and is hereby incorporated with this Order Provided that for the purpose of such incorporation the expression "the company" in the said section shall be construed to mean the Undertakers.

8 Vict.

c. 16. s. 140. incorporated.

34. All the costs charges and expenses of and incidental to the applying for preparing obtaining and confirming this Order and otherwise in relation thereto shall be paid by the Undertakers.

Costs of Order.

SCHEDULE.*Gas Lands.*

20

(A) A piece of land now belonging or reputed to belong to the Undertakers situate in the tithing of Chesterton in the parish of Cirencester in the county of Gloucester containing one acre thirteen perches or thereabouts upon which the works of the Undertakers are erected bounded on or towards the east by Gas Lane on or towards the west by the towing-path of the Thames and Severn Canal and on or towards the south by the road leading from Gas Lane to the Cirencester Infectious Diseases Hospital.

25

(B) A piece of land now belonging or reputed to belong to the Undertakers situate in the tithing of Chesterton aforesaid containing two acres three roods thirty-two perches or thereabouts upon which the gasometer is erected bounded on or towards the north by Gas Lane aforesaid on or towards the south by land belonging or reputed to belong to the Right Honourable Allen Alexander Earl Bathurst on or towards the east by the Midland and South-western Junction Railway and on or towards the west by the hospital and towing-path before mentioned.

35

A.D. 1891.

GODSTONE DISTRICT GAS.

*Godstone
District
Gas.*

Order empowering the Godstone District Gas Company Limited to construct and maintain Gasworks, and to make and supply Gas within the parishes, districts and places of Godstone, Tandridge, Crowhurst, Blindley Heath, Lingfield, Dorman's Land and New Chapel, all in the County of Surrey.

- Short title. 1. This Order may be cited as the Godstone District Gas Order, 1891.
- Commence-
ment of Order. 2. This Order shall come into force and have effect upon the day when the Act confirming this Order is passed, which date is in this Order referred to as "the commencement of this Order." 10
- Incorporation
of Acts. 3. The provisions of the Lands Clauses Acts (except with respect to the purchase and taking of lands otherwise than by agreement and with respect to the entry upon lands by the promoters of the undertaking) of the Gasworks Clauses Act, 1847, and of the Gasworks Clauses Act, 1871, are hereby incorporated with this Order, except where the same are expressly varied by this Order. 15
- Interpretation. 4. In this Order the expression "the prescribed rates" means the rates of dividend authorised by this Order on the capital of the Undertakers or such rates as reduced or increased in accordance with the provisions of this Order, and the several words, terms and expressions to which, by any Act in whole or in part incorporated with this Order, and by the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870, meanings are assigned, have the same respective meanings, and in the construction of this Order, or of any such Act for the purposes of this Order, the expression "the undertaking" shall include the gasworks and works connected therewith by this Order authorised to be constructed and maintained. 20
- Limits of
Order. 5. The limits within which the provisions of this Order shall be in force and have effect (in this Order referred to as "the limits of supply") shall be the several parishes, districts and places of Godstone, Tandridge, Crowhurst, Blindley Heath, Lingfield, Dorman's Land and New Chapel, all in the county of Surrey, except that part of the parish of Godstone which lies northward of the parish boundary separating Godstone from the parishes of Caterham and Tandridge, and eastward of that part of Flowery Lane which leads from the lodge entrance belonging to Marden Park southward to the footpath crossing to the north of Flinthall Farm, to the parish boundary situate at the south-west corner of Hanging Wood, and except also that part of the parish of Godstone, which is detached from the main portion of the said parish, and except so much of the parish of Tandridge as is comprised within the limits of supply of the Caterham and District Gas Light and Coke Company, Limited, as defined by the Caterham and District Gas Order, 1887. 25 30 35

Undertakers.

- Undertakers. 6. The Godstone District Gas Company (Limited) shall be the Undertakers for the purposes of this Order, and are in this Order referred to as "the Undertakers." 40

Capital.

A.D. 1891.

7. The share capital of the Undertakers shall not, for the purposes of the undertaking, exceed twelve thousand pounds, unless the Undertakers are hereafter authorised to raise for such purposes additional share capital by Provisional Order under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870, or by Act of Parliament.

*Godstone
District
Gas.*

Capital.

8. Except as by this Order expressly provided, the Undertakers shall not in any year declare or make out of their profits any larger dividends on the said capital than the standard rates of dividend herein-after mentioned, namely, ten pounds in respect of every one hundred pounds actually paid up of so much of such capital as may be issued as ordinary capital, or six pounds in respect of every one hundred pounds actually paid up of so much of such capital as may be issued as preference capital.

Limits of
dividend on
capital.

9. The amount of all moneys borrowed by the Undertakers and secured by mortgage of the undertaking, shall not at any time exceed in the whole one fourth of the amount of the capital of the Undertakers actually raised by the issue of shares or stock, and no higher rate of interest than five pounds per centum per annum shall be paid by the Undertakers without the consent of the Board of Trade in respect of any moneys borrowed by the Undertakers after the commencement of this Order and secured as aforesaid.

Limit of
borrowing
powers.

Lands.

10. The Undertakers may, for the purposes of the undertaking, from time to time purchase or take on lease (by agreement but not otherwise) and hold, in addition to the lands shown on the map deposited for the purposes of this Order, and thereon coloured red, and described in the Schedule A to this Order annexed, any lands which they may require: Provided that they shall not at any time hold for such purposes more than five acres of land in the whole, including the lands described in the said schedule, and that they shall not create or permit a nuisance on any such lands, and that no lands shall be used by the Undertakers for the purpose of manufacturing gas or residual products or of storing gas, except the lands described in the said schedule.

Power to
purchase lands
by agreement.

*Construction and Maintenance of Gasworks, Manufacture and
Sale of Gas, Coke and Residual Products.*

11. The Undertakers may, on the lands shown on the map deposited for the purposes of this Order, and described in the Schedule A to this Order annexed, while they are possessed of the same, construct and maintain, and from time to time alter and enlarge, renew and discontinue retorts, gas-holders, receivers, purifiers, meters, apparatus and works for the manufacture and storing of gas and of coke, and other residual products obtained in the manufacture of gas and matters producible therefrom; and they may, subject to the provisions of this Order, make and store gas on such lands, and supply and sell the same, within the limits of supply, and may, on the same lands, manufacture and store coke, asphaltum, pitch, coal-tar, ammoniacal liquor, oil, and all such other residual products as aforesaid, and may sell and dispose of the same at their works and elsewhere;

Undertakers
may construct
and maintain
gasworks on
lands described
in schedule,
and may make
and sell gas,
&c.

A.D. 1891. and they may also construct and maintain, and from time to time alter, enlarge, renew or discontinue, houses, offices, buildings, and other works connected with the undertaking.

*Godstone
District
Gas.*

Power to make
gas meters, &c.

12. The Undertakers may, at the works or elsewhere, manufacture, purchase, hire, supply, sell, or let on hire gas meters, fittings, gas stoves, and cooking and other apparatus; and may also manufacture, purchase, hire, sell, let, deal in and contract for doing work in connexion with fittings, tubes, meters, pipes, apparatus, stoves, ranges and apparatus for heating, for domestic and other purposes, by means of gas and all articles and things in any way connected with gasworks, or with the supply, use or consumption of gas, and may take charges and remuneration in respect thereof. 5 10

Power to take
licenses for use
of patents.

13. The Undertakers may, subject to the provisions of this Order, but only for the purposes of the Undertaking within the limits of supply, and not so as acquire any exclusive right therein, contract for, take and use any leave, license or authority to work, use, exercise, and put in practice any invention under letters patent heretofore made or hereafter to be made granting any right or privilege of working, using or vending any invention in relation to the manufacture or distribution of gas, or the conversion, manufacture or utilisation of any products obtainable in or arising from such manufacture, or from the materials used therein. 15 20

As to the
depth at which
mains are to
be laid.

14. Notwithstanding anything in this Order or any Act incorporated therewith, no new main (not being the renewal of an existing main of which the character and position are unaltered) shall be laid down or placed by the Undertakers in or under the roadway of any street or bridge in such manner as will cause any part of such main to be at a depth of less than two feet from the level of the finished surface of such roadway, directly above such main (as such surface existed immediately before it was broken up for the purpose of laying such main) unless it be so laid down or placed in a position and at a level and subject to such conditions as may have been approved of by the body or person liable to repair such street or bridge, or as in case of difference shall have been determined by two justices: Provided that where a notice in writing describing any proposed new main and the position and level in and at which it is intended to be placed is served upon any such body or person by the Undertakers, such position or level shall be deemed to have been approved of by such body or person, unless within seven days after such service notice of objection thereto, stating the ground of such objection, be given by such body or person or by their surveyor in writing to the Undertakers. 25 30 35

If the Undertakers lay down or place any new main in or under the roadway of any street or bridge otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this section, they shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds for every such offence, and in addition to or in lieu of imposing any such penalty the court having cognizance of the case may require the Undertakers to alter the position and level of such new main in such manner as they may direct, within such time as may be limited by them in that behalf, and if the Undertakers make default in altering such position and level within the time so limited they shall be liable to a further penalty not exceeding five pounds for every day during which such default continues after the expiration of the time so limited. 40 45

15. For the protection of the South-eastern Railway Company (in this section referred to as "the company") the following provisions shall apply and have effect :—

A.D. 1891.

*Godstone
District
Gas.*

For the protection of the South-eastern Railway Company.

- 5 (1) Before laying down or executing or effecting the repairs or renewals of any mains, pipes or other works in the exercise of the powers contained in this Order, upon, across, over, under, or in any way affecting the railway, lands or property now or hereafter belonging to or used by the company, and before entering upon the said railway, lands and property, the Undertakers shall give at least fourteen days notice in writing to the company of their desire so to do, except in case of urgent necessity, in which case the Undertakers shall give notice in writing to the company within 10 twelve hours after they shall have entered upon the railway, lands and property as aforesaid ;
- 15 (2) Fourteen days at least before commencing to lay down any main pipe or other work, or to execute or effect any repair or renewal of any main pipe or other works as aforesaid, upon, across, over, under or in any way affecting the railway, lands or property of the company, or the bridges, approaches, viaducts, stations or other works, or any level crossings over the railways, plans, sections and specifications shall be submitted to the engineer of the company for the time being for his approval, and shall be reasonably 20 approved by him in writing, or in the event of such engineer failing to signify his approval or disapproval or to give such other direction within fourteen days after the submission of such plans as aforesaid, he shall be deemed to have approved thereof ; or in the event of any difference thereon arising 25 between the company and the Undertakers, in such manner as shall, unless otherwise agreed, be determined by an engineer to be appointed by the Board of Trade on the application of either the company or the Undertakers, and the decision of such engineer shall be final and conclusive between both parties ; and such work shall be executed in accordance with 30 such plans, sections and specifications as so approved, and in such manner and under the superintendence of and subject to the reasonable approval of the said engineer. Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed as authorising the Undertakers to occupy or use permanently with their works the surface of any land or property of the company without the 35 previous consent in writing of the secretary of the company. All such works shall be done by and at the expense of the Undertakers, who shall also restore and make good to the reasonable satisfaction of the company's engineer, the roads over any bridges, level crossings and approaches which the company, either alone or jointly, are or may be liable to maintain, and 40 which may be disturbed or interfered with by or owing to any of the works and operations of the Undertakers ; and all such works and operations shall be constructed, executed and maintained, so as not to cause any injury to such railway bridges, level crossings, approaches, viaducts, stations, works, lands or property, or interruption to the passage or conduct of traffic over 45 such railways, or at any station thereon, and if any such injury or interruption shall arise from or in any way be owing to any of the works, operations and matters aforesaid, or to the failure, bursting or leakage of any such mains, pipes or works the Undertakers shall make compensation to the Company in respect thereof, the amount of such compensation to be

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*Godstone
District
Gas.*

determined by arbitration in the manner herein-after provided, and such compensation, together with full costs, shall be recoverable by the company from the Undertakers by all and the same means as any simple contract debt of like amount is recoverable, and if any such interruption to the passage or conduct of traffic shall arise as aforesaid the Undertakers shall pay 5 to the company as liquidated damages the sum of five pounds per hour for every hour during which such interruption shall continue;

- (3) In the event of any difference arising between the company and the Undertakers touching any of the matters referred to in this section, the same shall be determined by an engineer, to be appointed by the Board of Trade 10 at the request of either party, and the costs of such arbitration shall be borne as the arbitrator may direct.

Differences
with road
authorities
or railway or
other com-
panies, &c.

16. If any difference arise between the Undertakers and any highway board or road authority, or any railway, canal, or other company, other than the South-eastern Railway Company, whose lands or works the Undertakers have power 15 to cross, under the authority of this Order, as to the mode of laying down, repairing, altering or enlarging their mains, pipes or other works in, over or upon such lands or works, or the facilities to be afforded for the same, such difference shall be settled by an engineer or other fit person to be appointed by the Board of Trade at the request of either party. 20

Quality of Gas.

Quality of gas.

17. The quality of the gas supplied by the Undertakers shall, with respect to its illuminating power, be such as to produce a light equal in intensity to the light produced by fifteen sperm candles, and shall, in all respects, be in accordance with the provisions of the Gasworks Clauses Act, 1871. 25

Price of Gas.

Price of gas.

18. The price to be charged by the Undertakers for gas supplied by them shall not exceed five shillings per thousand cubic feet and so in proportion for any less quantity supplied. Provided that at any time after the expiration of three years from the commencement of this Order, the Board of Trade may, if 30 they think fit, by order in writing signed by a secretary or an assistant secretary of the said Board, alter the said maximum price, either by substituting any other sum for the said sum of five shillings, or by fixing a standard price with sliding scale as to profits, and as from the date specified in such order (herein-after referred to as "the specified date"), the price to be charged by the 35 Undertakers for gas supplied by them shall be in accordance with such order. Provided further, that in case such order shall prescribe a standard price with sliding scale as to profits, then, as from the specified date, the provisions set forth in Schedule B to this Order annexed shall be in force and have effect, and this Order shall be read and construed accordingly. A copy of any such order 40 made by the Board of Trade shall be published in the London Gazette, and a copy of the said Gazette containing such order shall be conclusive evidence of the due making and validity of the same and of the contents thereof.

Pressure of Gas.

Pressure of gas.

19. All gas supplied by the Undertakers to any consumer of gas shall be 45 supplied at such pressure as to balance from midnight to sunset a column of

water not less than six tenths of an inch in height, and to balance from sunset to midnight a column of water not less than eight tenths of an inch in height, at the main as near as may be to the junction therewith of the service pipe supplying such consumer.

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*Godstone
District
Gas.*

5

Testing of Gas.

20. The Undertakers, before supplying gas under the authority of this Order, shall cause to be provided at their works a testing place, with apparatus therein, according to the provisions of the Gasworks Clauses Act, 1871, and the burner to be used for testing gas shall be a Sugg's London Argand No. 1, with a six-
10 inch by one and three-quarter inch glass chimney, and if at any time the gas flame tails over the top of the glass a six-inch by two-inch chimney shall be used: Provided that any other description of burner may be used which may from time to time be approved for the purpose by the Board of Trade; and any gas examiner appointed under the Gasworks Clauses Act, 1871, for the purposes
15 of this Order, may from time to time, subject to the terms of his appointment, at such testing-place or elsewhere, as and when he thinks fit, test the pressure at which the gas is supplied, and for that purpose may open any street, road, passage or place (not being the immediate approach to any railway or canal bridge, or railway station) vested in or under the control of any local or road
20 authority

Testing of
gas.

Miscellaneous.

21. No penalty shall be incurred by the Undertakers for insufficiency of pressure, defect of illuminating power, or for excess of impurity in the gas supplied by them in any case in which it is proved that such insufficiency, defect
25 or excess was produced by an unavoidable cause or accident.
22. Where any money is deposited by any person by way of security with the Undertakers for the payment to them of any moneys which may become due to them by such person in respect of any supply of gas or of the purchase or hire of any meter, the Undertakers shall pay interest at the rate of five pounds per
30 centum per annum on every sum of ten shillings deposited by way of such security for every six months during which the same remains in their hands.
23. Section one hundred and forty of the Companies Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, shall be and is hereby incorporated with this Order: Provided that for the purpose of such incorporation the expression "the company" in the said
35 section shall be construed to mean the Undertakers.
24. Nothing in this Order contained shall alter, vary or affect any contract or agreement duly made (including the indenture made the twenty-fifth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, between the Godstone District Highway Board of the one part and the Undertakers of the other part), or any
40 liability incurred, before the commencement of this Order.
25. All the costs, charges and expenses of and incidental to the applying for, preparing, obtaining and confirming this Order, and otherwise in relation thereto, shall be paid by the Undertakers.

No penalty
in case of
unavoidable
cause.

Undertakers
to pay
interest on
deposit.

8 Vict. c. 16,
s. 140,
incorporated.

Saving of
existing
contracts.

Costs of Order.

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Godstone
District
Gas.

SCHEDULES.

SCHEDULE A.

Gas Lands.

A piece or parcel of land, now reputed to belong to and occupied by the Undertakers, situate wholly in the parish of Godstone, in the county of Surrey, lately forming part of Lagham Wood, and lying at the rear of the Railway Hotel, opposite to the entrance to the Godstone Station of the South-eastern Railway Company, containing by admeasurement two acres or thereabouts, and bounded on the north and east by Lagham Wood aforesaid, on the south by the Redhill and Tunbridge main line section of the said railway company, and on the west by a piece of water and land belonging to or reputed to belong to William Robert Gamul Farmer, and now in his occupation. 5 10

A piece or parcel of land, now reputed to belong to and occupied by the Undertakers, situate wholly in the parish of Lingfield, in the county of Surrey, lately forming part of a piece of land known as Malthouse Field, and lying on the north-east side of a road known as Station Road, containing by admeasurement one rood and thirty-two perches, or thereabouts, and bounded on the north-west partly by cottages and gardens belonging or reputed to belong to the Undertakers, and partly by land belonging or reputed to belong to the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway Company, on the east by the Croydon, Oxted and East Grinstead branch of the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway Company, on the south-east by land also belonging or reputed to belong to the said London, Brighton and South Coast Railway Company, and on the south-west by the said Station Road. 15 20

SCHEDULE B.

25

The foregoing Order shall, after the making by the Board of Trade of an Order, in pursuance of the provisions in that behalf therein contained, prescribing a standard price for gas supplied by the Undertakers, with sliding scale as to profits, and as from the specified date, be read and construed subject to the modifications following :—

30

Sections thirty
to thirty-four
of Gasworks
Clauses Act,
1847, to cease
to be incor-
porated.

(i.) Sections thirty to thirty-four (both inclusive) of the Gasworks Clauses Act, 1847, shall not continue to be incorporated with or to form part of the foregoing Order; and in construing the said Act for the purposes of the foregoing Order, section thirty-five of the said Act shall be read and construed as though the words from “in case the whole” down to “have been paid,” all inclusive, had been omitted therefrom, and as though the expression “the prescribed rate” included the prescribed rates as defined by the foregoing Order, together with any sum which under the provisions of this schedule might lawfully be carried to the insurance fund. 35

ii.) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing Order, the standard price to be charged by the Undertakers, for gas supplied by them to private consumers, by meter, shall be the price prescribed by such Order of the Board of Trade as aforesaid, per thousand cubic feet.

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Godstone
District
Gas.

Price of gas,
with sliding
scale as to
dividend.

5 Provided that the Undertakers may increase or reduce the price so charged by them for gas above or below the standard price, subject to a reduction or increase in the dividend payable by the Undertakers on the ordinary shares or stock in the share capital of the Undertakers, as follows :—

10 In respect of any year during which the price so charged by the Undertakers shall have been one penny or more above the standard price, the dividend so payable by the Undertakers shall, in respect of each penny by which the price so charged has exceeded the standard price, be reduced below the standard rates of dividend by five shillings on every hundred pounds of ordinary paid-up capital, and so in proportion for any fraction of one hundred pounds.

15 And in respect of any year during which the price so charged by the Undertakers shall have been one penny or more below the standard price, the dividend so payable by the Undertakers may, in respect of each penny by which the standard price has exceeded the price so charged, be increased above the standard rates of dividend by five shillings on every hundred pounds of ordinary paid-up capital, and so in proportion for any fraction of one hundred pounds.

25 (iii.) If the clear profits of the undertaking in any year amount to a larger sum than is sufficient to pay the prescribed rates, the excess beyond the sum necessary for that purpose may, from time to time, to the extent of one per centum per annum upon the paid-up capital of the Undertakers, be invested in Government or other securities, and the dividends and interest arising from such securities shall also be invested in the same or like securities, in order that the same may accumulate at compound interest, until the fund so formed amounts to a sum equal to one-twentieth part of the paid-up capital of the Undertakers, which fund shall form an insurance fund, to meet any extraordinary claim, demand, or charge which may at any time arise against or fall upon the Undertakers from accident, strike or other circumstance which, in the opinion of a justice, due care and management could not have prevented, and if such fund be 30 at any time reduced, it may thereafter be again made up to the said limit, and so from time to time, as often as such reduction happens : Provided that when and so often as the said fund reaches the said limit of one-twentieth part of the paid-up capital, the interest thereon shall be carried to the credit of the fund available for dividend : Provided also, that resort may from time to time be had to the 40 insurance fund to meet any such extraordinary claim, demand or charge as aforesaid, although such fund may not at the time have reached or may have been reduced below the full amount of one-twentieth part of the paid-up capital, as aforesaid.

If profits exceed amount limited, excess may be invested and form an insurance fund.

45 (iv.) If the clear profits of the undertaking in any year amount to a larger sum than is sufficient to pay the prescribed rates, the excess, or such portion of it as is not carried to the insurance fund, shall be carried to the credit of the divisible profits of the undertaking for the next following year.

Application of further excess of profits over prescribed rates.

(v.) Where in any year the prescribed rates on the ordinary share capital or stock of the Undertakers exceed the standard rates by reason of the price

Power to create a reserve fund and application thereof.

A.D. 1891.

—
*Godstone
 District
 Gas.*

charged by the Undertakers for gas in such year being below the standard price, then out of the amount of the divisible profits of the Undertakers applicable to the payment of the excess of dividend over the standard rates, the Undertakers may in such year set apart such sum as they think fit by way of a reserve fund, and all sums (if any) so set apart by the Undertakers, and any reserve or other fund of a similar character of the Undertakers existing at the specified date in relation to the undertaking may be invested in Government or other securities, and the dividends and interest arising from such securities may also be invested in the same or the like securities, in order that the same may accumulate at compound interest, and the fund so formed shall be called "the reserve fund," and shall be applicable to the payment of dividend in any year in which the clear profits of the Undertakers are insufficient to enable the Undertakers in such year to pay the prescribed rates, and save as by this schedule specially provided, no sum shall in respect of the undertaking in any year be carried by the Undertakers to any reserve fund. 5 10 15

Saving of
 existing con-
 tracts.

(vi.) Nothing in this schedule contained shall alter, vary, or affect any contract or agreement duly made, or any liability incurred, or notice given before the specified date with respect to the gasworks of or the supply of gas by the Undertakers.

MATLOCK AND DISTRICT GAS.

20

*Matlock and
 District
 Gas.*

Order empowering the Matlock and District Gas Company Limited to maintain and continue Gasworks and to manufacture and supply Gas within the Parish of Matlock the Parish of Darley (consisting of North and South Darley) the Parish of Wensley and Snitterton and the Parish of Tansley all in the County of Derby. 25

Short title.

1. This Order may be cited as the Matlock and District Gas Order 1891.

Commence-
 ment of Order.

2. This Order shall come into force and have effect upon the day when the Act confirming this Order is passed which date is in this Order referred to as "the commencement of this Order." 30

Incorporation
 of Acts.

3. The provisions of the Lands Clauses Acts (except with respect to the purchase and taking of lands otherwise than by agreement and with respect to the entry upon lands by the Promoters of the undertaking) of the Gasworks Clauses Act 1847 (except sections thirty to thirty-four both inclusive) and of the Gasworks Clauses Act 1871 are hereby incorporated with this Order (except where the same are expressly varied by this Order) and the said provisions of the said Gasworks Clauses Acts shall apply as well to the mains pipes and works of the Undertakers laid down or constructed before the commencement of this Order and situate within the limits of supply as defined by this Order as to any mains pipes or works which may be laid down or constructed under the authority of this Order: Provided that for the purpose of such incorporation section thirty-five of the said Gasworks Clauses Act 1847 shall be read and construed as 35 40

though the words from "in case the whole" down to "have been paid" all inclusive had been omitted therefrom and as though the expression "the prescribed rate" included the prescribed rates as defined by this Order together with any sum which under the provisions of this Order might lawfully be carried to the insurance fund.

A.D. 1891.

Matlock and
District
Gas.

4. In this Order the expression "the prescribed rates" means the rates of dividend authorised by this Order on the capital of the Undertakers or such rates as reduced or increased in accordance with the provisions of this Order and the several words terms and expressions to which by any Act in whole or in part incorporated with this Order and by the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act 1870 meanings are assigned have the same respective meanings and in the construction of this Order or of any such Act for the purposes of this Order the expression "the undertaking" shall include the gasworks and works connected therewith by this Order authorised to be maintained and continued.

Interpretation.

5. The limits within which the provisions of this Order shall be in force and have effect (in this Order referred to as "the limits of supply") shall be such part of the parish of Matlock as is bounded by and included within portions of the boundary of such parish and an imaginary line commencing at the westerly boundary of the said parish at a point in the fence thirty-five yards north of the southerly corner of the field numbered 441 on the twenty-five inch Ordnance Survey Sheet No. XXXIV. 2 of the county of Derby drawn thence in a straight line in a north-easterly direction to a point in the field numbered 721 on the said sheet nine yards to the north-west of an old lead mine shaft shown on such sheet thence in a straight line due east to the eastern side of the River Derwent (but so as to leave on the northerly side of such line the Riversdale cottages and the road leading thereto) thence in a south-easterly direction to the junction of the footpath leading from the Matlock town end of Starkholmes Lane with the footpath leading from Starkholmes thence in a straight line in a south-easterly direction to the south-east corner of the field numbered 1,438 on the twenty-five inch Ordnance Survey Sheet No. XXXIV. 7 of the said county of Derby thence crossing Willersley Lane in an easterly direction to and continuing for a distance of two hundred and fifty yards along the southerly fence of the occupation road leading to Woodseats Farm and thence in a straight line due east to the easterly boundary of the parish of Matlock which is also the boundary of the Matlock Local Board district the parish of Darley (consisting of North and South Darley) the parish of Wensley and Snitterton and the parish of Tansley all in the county of Derby.

Limits of
Order.

Undertakers.

6. The Matlock and District Gas Company Limited shall be the Undertakers for the purposes of this Order and are in this Order referred to as "the Undertakers."

Undertakers.

Capital.

7. The share capital of the Undertakers for the purposes of the undertaking shall not exceed twenty-six thousand two hundred pounds consisting of the share capital already raised by the Undertakers (in this Order referred to as "the original capital") amounting to eighteen thousand two hundred pounds and of

Capital.

A.D. 1891. additional share capital (in this Order referred to as "the additional capital")
Matlock and District Gas. to be issued subject to the provisions of this Order not exceeding eight thousand
 pounds including any premiums that may be obtained on the sale of any shares
 under the provisions of this Order unless the Undertakers are hereafter autho-
 rised to raise for such purposes further additional share capital by Provisional 5
 Order under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act 1870 or by Act of
 Parliament.

New shares to
 be offered by
 auction or
 tender.

8. The Undertakers shall when any shares forming part of the additional capital
 are to be issued and before offering the same to the holder of any other share
 or stock of the Undertakers offer the same for sale by public auction or tender 10
 in such manner at such times and subject to such conditions of sale as the
 Undertakers may from time to time by special resolution determine. Provided
 that at any such sale no single lot shall comprise more than one hundred pounds
 nominal value of shares and that the reserve price put upon such shares shall
 not be less than the nominal amount thereof and notice of the amount of such 15
 reserve price shall be sent by the Undertakers in a sealed letter to the Board of
 Trade not less than twenty-four hours before the day of auction or the last day for
 the reception of tenders as the case may be and such letter may be opened after
 such day of auction or last day for the reception of tenders and not sooner and
 provided that no priority of tender shall be allowed to any holder of shares or 20
 stock of the Undertakers.

When prop-
 rior tenders
 same amount
 as any other
 person prop-
 rior to be
 declared the
 purchaser.

9. When the amount bidden or tendered by the proprietor of any share or
 stock of the Undertakers for any such lot of shares so offered for sale by auction
 or tender under the provisions of this Order is equal to the highest amount
 bidden or tendered for the same lot by any person not being a proprietor then 25
 and in every such case such proprietor shall be declared to be the purchaser of
 and to be entitled to such lot.

Purchase
 money of
 shares to be
 paid within
 three months.

10. It shall be one of the conditions of any sale of shares under the provisions
 of this Order that the whole nominal amount of each share, together with any
 premium given by any purchaser at such sale in respect thereof shall be paid to 30
 the Undertakers within three months after such sale.

Notice to be
 given as to sale
 of shares.

11. The intention to sell any shares by auction or tender under the provisions
 of this Order shall be communicated by the Undertakers in writing to the clerk
 of every local authority having jurisdiction within the limits of supply and to the
 secretary of the committee of the London Stock Exchange at least twenty-eight 35
 days before the day of auction or the last day for the reception of tenders as the case
 may be and notice of such intention shall be duly advertised by the Undertakers
 once in each of two consecutive weeks in one or more newspapers circulating
 within the limits of supply.

Shares not sold
 by auction or
 tender to be
 offered to
 shareholders.

12. When any shares have been offered for sale by auction or tender under 40
 the provisions of this Order and not sold the same shall be offered at the
 reserve price put upon the same respectively for the purpose of sale by auction
 or tender to the holders of the ordinary shares or ordinary stock of the Under-
 takers in such manner as may be prescribed by a special resolution passed by
 the Undertakers. Provided that any share so offered and not accepted within 45
 the time prescribed by such resolution shall again be offered for sale by
 public auction or tender in the manner and subject to the provisions of

this Order with respect to the sale of shares forming part of the additional capital. A.D. 1891.

*Matlock and
District
Gas.*

Application of
premium
arising on
issue of shares.

13. Any sum of money which may arise from the issue of any shares under the provisions of this Order by way of premium after deducting therefrom the expenses of and incident to such issue shall not be considered as profits of the Undertakers but shall be expended in extending or improving the works of the Undertakers or in paying off money borrowed or owing on mortgage by the Undertakers and shall not be considered as part of the capital of the Undertakers entitled to dividend.

14. Except as by this Order expressly provided the Undertakers shall not in any year declare or make out of their profits any larger dividends on the original and additional capital than the standard rates of dividend herein-after mentioned namely ten pounds in respect of every one hundred pounds actually paid up of such original capital and seven pounds in respect of every one hundred pounds actually paid up of so much of such additional capital as may be issued as ordinary capital or six pounds in respect of every one hundred pounds actually paid up of so much of such additional capital as may be issued as preference capital.

Limits of
dividend on
capital.

15. In case in any year or in any half-year if the Undertakers declare a dividend half-yearly the net revenues of the Undertakers applicable to dividend are insufficient to pay the full amount of the prescribed rates on each class of ordinary shares or stock in the original and additional capital of the Undertakers a proportionate reduction shall be made in the dividends payable on each class.

Dividends on
different
classes of
ordinary shares
to be paid pro-
portionately.

16. The amount of all moneys borrowed by the Undertakers and secured by mortgage of the undertaking shall not at any time exceed in the whole one fourth of the amount of the capital of the Undertakers actually raised by the issue of shares or stock including any premiums that may be obtained on the sale of any shares under the provisions of this Order and no higher rate of interest than five pounds per centum per annum shall be paid by the Undertakers without the consent of the Board of Trade in respect of any moneys borrowed by the Undertakers after the commencement of this Order and secured as aforesaid.

Limit of
borrowing
powers.

17. If the clear profits of the undertaking in any year amount to a larger sum than is sufficient to pay the prescribed rates the excess beyond the sum necessary for that purpose may from time to time to the extent of one per centum per annum upon the paid-up capital of the Undertakers be invested in Government or other securities and the dividends and interest arising from such securities shall also be invested in the same or like securities in order that the same may accumulate at compound interest until the fund so formed amounts to a sum equal to one-twentieth part of the paid-up capital of the Undertakers which fund shall form an insurance fund to meet any extraordinary claim demand or charge which may at any time arise against or fall upon the Undertakers from accident strike or other circumstance which in the opinion of a justice due care and management could not have prevented and if such fund be at any time reduced it may thereafter be again made up to the said limit and so from time to time as often as such reduction happens. Provided that when and so often as the said fund reaches the said limit of one-twentieth part of the paid-up capital the interest thereon shall be carried to the credit of the fund available for

If profits
exceed the
amount limited
excess may be
invested and
form an insu-
rance fund.

A.D. 1891.

*Matlock and
District
Gas.*

dividend. Provided also that resort may from time to time be had to the insurance fund to meet any such extraordinary claim demand or charge as aforesaid although such fund may not at the time have reached or may have been reduced below the full amount of one-twentieth part of the paid-up capital as aforesaid.

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Application
of excess of
profits over
prescribed
rates.

18. If the clear profits of the undertaking in any year amount to a larger sum than is sufficient to pay the prescribed rates the excess or such portion of it as is not carried to the insurance fund shall be carried to the credit of the divisible profits of the undertaking for the next following year.

Power to
create a
reserve fund
and application
thereof.

19. Where in any year the prescribed rates on the ordinary shares or stock in the original and additional capital exceed the standard rates by reason of the price charged by the Undertakers for gas in such year being below the standard price then out of the amount of the divisible profits of the Undertakers applicable to the payment of such excess of dividend over the standard rates the Undertakers may in such year set apart such sum as they think fit by way of a reserve fund and all sums (if any) so set apart by the Undertakers and any reserve or other fund of a similar character of the Undertakers existing at the commencement of this Order may be invested in Government or other securities and the dividends and interest arising from such securities may also be invested in the same or the like securities in order that the same may accumulate at compound interest and the fund so formed shall be called "the reserve fund" and shall be applicable to the payment of dividend in any year in which the clear profits of the Undertakers are insufficient to enable the Undertakers in such year to pay the prescribed rates and save as by this Order specially provided no sum shall in any year be carried by the Undertakers to any reserve fund.

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Purchase of Land.

Power to
purchase
additional land.

20. The Undertakers may for the purposes of the undertaking from time to time purchase or take on lease by agreement but not otherwise and hold in addition to the lands described in the schedule to this Order annexed any lands which they may require. Provided that they shall not create or permit a nuisance on any such lands and that they shall not at any time hold for such purposes more than three acres of land in the whole including the lands described in the said schedule and that no lands shall be used by the Undertakers for the purpose of manufacturing gas or residual products or of storing gas except the lands described in the said schedule.

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Maintenance and continuance of Gasworks, Manufacture and Sale of Gas Coke and Residual Products.

Undertakers
may maintain
and continue
gasworks on
lands described
in schedule and
may make and
sell gas &c.

21. The Undertakers may on the lands shown on the map deposited for the purposes of this Order and described in the schedule to this Order annexed while they are possessed of the same maintain and continue and from time to time alter and enlarge renew or discontinue their existing gasworks and works connected therewith and may construct erect make and maintain and from time to time alter and enlarge retorts gas-holders receivers purifiers meters apparatus and works for the manufacture and storing of gas and of coke and other residual products obtained in the manufacture of gas and matters producible

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therefrom and they may subject to the provisions of this Order make and store gas on such lands and supply and sell the same within the limits of supply and may on the same lands manufacture and store coal-tar coke pitch asphaltum and ammoniacal liquor oil and all such other residual products as aforesaid and may
 5 sell and dispose of the same at the works and elsewhere and they may also construct and maintain and from time to time alter enlarge renew or discontinue houses offices buildings and other works connected with the undertaking.

A.D. 1891.

Matlock and
 District
 Gas.

22. The Undertakers may at the works or elsewhere manufacture purchase hire supply sell or let on hire gas meters fittings gas stoves and cooking and other
 10 apparatus and may also manufacture purchase hire sell let deal in and contract for doing work in connexion with fittings tubes meters pipes apparatus stoves ranges and apparatus for heating for domestic and other purposes by means of gas and all articles and things in any way connected with gasworks or with the supply use or consumption of gas and may take charges and remuneration in
 15 respect thereof.

Power to
 Undertakers to
 purchase and
 supply gas
 appliances and
 apparatus, &c.

23. The Undertakers may subject to the provisions of this Order (but only for the purposes of the undertaking within the limits of supply and not so as to acquire any exclusive right therein) contract for take and use any leave license or authority to work use exercise and put in practice any invention under letters
 20 patent heretofore made or hereafter to be made granting any right or privilege of working using or vending any invention in relation to the manufacture supply or distribution of gas or the conversion manufacture or utilisation of any products obtainable in or arising from such manufacture or production or from the materials used therein.

Power to take
 licenses for
 patents.

24. The Undertakers may from time to time enter into and carry into effect and alter or rescind contracts and agreements with respect to the supply of gas in bulk beyond the limits of supply to any urban or rural sanitary authority or any company authorised to supply gas at such price and upon and under such terms and conditions as may from time to time be agreed on Provided that
 30 nothing herein contained shall be construed as conferring any powers on the Undertakers in relation to the laying down or placing of any pipe or the breaking up of any road or street or the execution of any work beyond the limits of supply in any district without the consent of the local and road authorities of such district.

Power to contract for sale
 of gas in bulk.

25. If any difference arise between the Undertakers and any railway canal or other company whose lands or works the Undertakers have power to cross under the authority of this Order as to the mode of laying down repairing altering or enlarging their mains pipes or other works in over or upon such lands or works or the facilities to be afforded for the same such difference shall be settled by
 40 an engineer or other fit person to be appointed by the Board of Trade at the request of either party.

Difference with
 railway and
 other companies.

Quality of Gas.

26. The quality of the gas supplied by the Undertakers shall with respect to its illuminating power be such as to produce a light equal in intensity to the
 45 light produced by fifteen sperm candles and shall in all respects be in accordance with the provisions of the Gasworks Clauses Act 1871.

Quality of gas

A.D. 1891.

Price of Gas.

Matlock and
District
Gas.

Fixing price
of gas with
sliding scale as
to dividend.

27. The standard price to be charged by the Undertakers for gas supplied by them to private consumers by meter shall be four shillings and threepence per thousand cubic feet. Provided that the Undertakers may increase or reduce the price so charged by them for gas above or below the standard price subject to a reduction or increase in the dividend payable by the Undertakers on the ordinary shares or stock in the original and additional capital as follows:—

In respect of any year during which the price so charged by the Undertakers shall have been one penny or more above the standard price the dividend so payable by the Undertakers shall in respect of each penny by which the price so charged has exceeded the standard price be reduced below the standard rates of dividend by five shillings on every hundred pounds of ordinary paid-up capital and so in proportion for any fraction of one hundred pounds ;

And in respect of any year during which the price so charged by the Undertakers shall have been one penny or more below the standard price the dividend so payable by the Undertakers may in respect of each penny by which the standard price has exceeded the price so charged be increased above the standard rates of dividend by five shillings on every hundred pounds of ordinary paid-up capital and so in proportion for any fraction of one hundred pounds.

Pressure of Gas.

Pressure of
gas.

28. All gas supplied by the Undertakers to any consumer of gas shall be supplied at such pressure as to balance from midnight to sunset a column of water not less than six tenths of an inch in height and to balance from sunset to midnight a column of water not less than eight tenths of an inch in height at the main as near as may be to the junction therewith of the service pipe supplying such consumer.

Testing Gas.

Testing gas.

29. The Undertakers shall within six months after the commencement of this Order cause to be provided at their works a testing place with apparatus therein according to the provisions of the Gasworks Clauses Act 1871 and the burner to be used for testing gas shall be a Sugg's London Argand No. 1 with a six-inch by one and three-quarter inch glass chimney and if at any time the gas flame tails over the top of the glass a six-inch by two-inch chimney shall be used. Provided that any other description of burner may be used which may from time to time be approved for the purpose by the Board of Trade and any gas examiner appointed under the Gasworks Clauses Act 1871 for the purposes of this Order may from time to time subject to the terms of his appointment at such testing place or elsewhere as and when he thinks fit test the pressure at which the gas is supplied and for that purpose may open any street road passage or place not being the immediate approach to any railway or canal bridge or railway station vested in or under the control of any local or road authority.

Miscellaneous.

No penalty in
case of un-
avoidable
cause.

30. No penalty shall be incurred by the Undertakers for insufficiency of pressure defect of illuminating power or for excess of impurity in the gas supplied

by them in any case in which it is proved that such insufficiency defect or excess was produced by an unavoidable cause or accident. A.D. 1891.

31. Where any money is deposited by any person by way of security with the Undertakers for the payment to them of any moneys which may become due to them by such person in respect of any supply of gas or of the purchase or hire of any meter the Undertakers shall pay interest at the rate of five pounds per centum per annum on every sum of ten shillings deposited by way of such security for every six months during which the same remains in their hands. *Matlock and District Gas.* Undertakers to pay interest on deposit.

32. Section one hundred and forty of the Companies Clauses Consolidation Act 1845 shall be and is hereby incorporated with this Order Provided that for the purpose of such incorporation the expression "the company" in the said section shall be construed to mean the Undertakers. 8 Vict. c. 16. s. 140, incorporated.

33. All the costs charges and expenses of and incidental to the applying for preparing obtaining and confirming this Order and otherwise in relation thereto shall be paid by the Undertakers. Costs of Order.

SCHEDULE.

Gas Lands.

(a.) A piece of land situate in the parish of Matlock in the county of Derby containing by admeasurement one acre one rood twenty-nine perches or thereabouts bounded on the north-west north-east and south-east sides thereof by land belonging or reputed to belong to James Potter and on the south-west by the main road leading from Bakewell to Matlock Bridge.

(b.) A piece of land situate in the said parish of Matlock in the county of Derby containing by admeasurement one rood thirteen perches or thereabouts bounded on the north side thereof by other land belonging or reputed to belong to the said James Potter on the east and south sides by land belonging or reputed to belong to the Reverend Robert Morgan Jones and on the west side by the said main road.

STAINES AND EGHAM GAS.

30 *Order empowering the Staines and Egham District Gas and Coke Company, Limited, to extend their Limits of Supply.* *Staines and Egham Gas.*

1. This Order may be cited as the Staines and Egham Gas Order, 1891. Short title.

2. This Order shall come into force and have effect upon the day when the Act confirming this Order is passed, which date is in this Order referred to as "the commencement of this Order." Commencement of Order.

A.D. 1891.

*Staines and
Egham
Gas.*Construction
of Order.

Undertakers.

Extension of
limits of
supply.For the pro-
tection of main
roads and
county bridges.

3. The Staines and Egham Gas Order, 1871 (in this Order referred to as "the Order of 1871"), the Staines and Egham Gas Order, 1881 (in this Order referred to as "the Order of 1881"), and this Order, shall be construed together, except so far as such constructions would be inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of this Order.

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4. The Staines and Egham District Gas and Coke Company, Limited, shall be the Undertakers for the purposes of this Order, and are in this Order referred to as "the Undertakers."

5. The Undertakers shall have and may exercise, subject to the provisions of this Order, within all such parts of the parish of Ashford, in the county of Middlesex as are not included between the western boundary of the parish of Sunbury, in the said county, and a straight line drawn from the south-west angle of the parish of Feltham, in the said county, to the third milestone from Staines on the Kingston Road (crossing the road from Ashford to Feltham Hill, at a distance of one thousand five hundred and fifty feet from the Feltham Hill end) and a straight line drawn from the said milestone to the north-eastern angle of the parish of Littleton, in the said county, and within such part of the parish of Stanwell, in the said county, as is bounded on the north-west by a straight line drawn from the Water Splash at Birch Green, in the parish of Staines, in the said county, to a point in the West Bedfont Road, three hundred and thirty-five yards distant from the junction of such road with the high road from Staines to Bedfont, on the south and south-east by the parishes of Staines and Ashford, and on the east by the said West Bedfont Road, and a straight line drawn from the point of junction of the said West Bedfont Road with the said high road from Staines to Bedfont, due southward to the boundary of the said parish of Ashford, all the like powers, privileges and authorities for or in relation to the supply of gas, and be subject to all and the like duties, liabilities and obligations in respect thereof as they now have and are subject to within the limits of supply as defined by the Order of 1871; and the expression limits of supply in the Orders of 1871 and 1881 shall from and after the commencement of this Order be deemed to include such parts of the said parishes as aforesaid.

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6. The following provisions for the protection of main roads and county bridges shall be in force and have effect:

(a.) The Undertakers shall not, except in case of emergency, and except in case of putting on or cutting off any service or supply pipe, commence or execute any works under the provisions of this Order in any way affecting any bridges which the inhabitants of the county of Middlesex are bound to repair or to contribute to repair, or any main roads as defined by the Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878, in the county of Middlesex, until plans, drawings and specifications of the works intended to be executed have been submitted to the surveyor of Middlesex county bridges, and approved of by him in writing. Provided that if the said surveyor shall fail to approve of the said plans, drawings and specifications within one month after they shall have been delivered to him, the Undertakers shall not, except as aforesaid, execute or commence any such works as aforesaid unless and until the said plans, drawings and specifications have been examined and approved by an engineer to be appointed by the Board of Trade on the application of the Undertakers.

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(b.) The Undertakers shall execute all such works as aforesaid at their sole expense, and under the superintendence and to the reasonable satisfaction of the said surveyor of Middlesex county bridges, whose reasonable charges, incident to the approval of the said plans, drawings and specifications, and of the superintendence of the works, shall be paid by the Undertakers.

A.D. 1891.

*Staines and
Egham
Gas.*

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7. All the costs, charges and expenses of and incidental to the applying for, preparing, obtaining and confirming this Order, and otherwise in relation thereto, shall be paid by the Undertakers.

Costs of
Order.

Gas Provisional Orders Confirmation. [H.L.]

A

B I L L

INTITULED

An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870, relating to Ciren-
cester Gas, Godstone District Gas,
Matlock and District Gas, and Staines
and Egham Gas.

(*Brought from the Lords 16 June 1891.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
16 June 1891.

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88 and 90, West Nile Street, Glasgow; or
HODGES, FRODIP, & CO., 104, Grafton Street, Dublin.

[*Price 3d.*]

[Bill 372.]

A

B I L L

TO

Amend the General Paving (Metropolis) Act, 1817.

A.D. 1891.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in a session of Parliament holden in the fifty-seventh year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter twenty-nine (Local), and known as the General Paving (Metropolis) Act (1817), provision is made for the better paving, improving, and regulating the streets of the metropolis and removing and preventing nuisances and obstructions therein :

And whereas by an Act passed in a session of Parliament holden in the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth years of Her present Majesty, and known as the Metropolis Management Amendment Act, 1862, the application of such before-mentioned Act was extended to the metropolis as defined in the Metropolis Local Management Act of 1855 :

And whereas it is desirable to provide for dealing summarily with other nuisances and obstructions than those referred to in the said first-recited Act :

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

1. The Act of the fifty-seventh year of King George the Third, chapter twenty-nine (Local), may be cited as the General Paving (Metropolis) Act (1817), and this Act may be cited as the General Paving (Metropolis) Act (1817) Amendment Act, 1891.

Short titles.

2. In case any land, house, or building, except such as may have been duly licensed under and pursuant to any statute, shall be used for the purpose of any fair, show, exhibition, or the like, so as in the opinion of the local authority to cause or to be likely to cause an obstruction to traffic or a nuisance or annoyance to the neighbourhood, it shall be lawful for such local authority to serve a notice under the hand of their clerk or surveyor upon the proprietor of such fair, show, exhibition or the like, or upon the owner or occupier of

Local authority may prohibit lands or houses to be used for shows, &c., if they cause obstruction or nuisance.

[Bill 243.]

A.D. 1891. the house, land, or building in question, requiring him or them to forthwith cease and desist from using the said land, house, or building, or any part thereof, or from allowing the same to be used, for the purpose of such fair, show, or exhibition or the like; and in case of the neglect or refusal of such proprietor, owner, or occupier to forthwith cease or desist as aforesaid, such proprietor, owner, or occupier shall be liable to a penalty of *five pounds* for each day during which such neglect or refusal shall continue.

Recovery of penalties.

3. The penalties provided by the aforesaid section may be sued for and recovered by the police or by the local authority of the parish in which such fair, show, exhibition or the like shall exist, before two justices of the peace or before the stipendiary magistrate having jurisdiction in the said parish for the purposes of this Act.

Definitions.

4. The term "local authority" shall mean the vestry, district board, or other authority having control of the footways and carriageways of any parish; the term "owner" shall mean the person receiving the rack rent of any premises of which he is alleged to be the owner, or who would receive the same if such premises were let at a rack rent; and the term "occupier" shall mean the "rated" occupier or the person paying such rack rent as aforesaid.

Saving.

5. Nothing in this Act shall apply to any show or exhibition the proceeds of which are intended to be devoted to any religious or charitable purpose, or which is held for the promotion of arts, science, or letters.

General Paving
(Metropolis) Act (1817)
Amendment.

A

B I L L

To amend the General Paving (Metropolis) Act, 1817.

(Prepared and brought in by
Sir Albert Rollin, Mr. Bartley,
Mr. Richard Chamberlain, and Mr. Lambert.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
11 March 1891.

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HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., 104, Grafton Street, Dublin.

[Price 3d.]

[Bill 243.]

A

B I L L

TO

Confirm a Provisional Order made by the Board of Trade A.D. 1891.
under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, con-
taining the Classification of Merchandise Traffic, and
the Schedule of Maximum Rates and Charges applicable
thereto, of the Great Eastern Railway Company, and
certain other Railway Companies connected therewith.

WHEREAS under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, 51 & 52 Vict.
c. 25. s. 24.
the Board of Trade have embodied in the Provisional Order,
set out in the schedule to this Act annexed, the classification of
merchandise traffic and schedule of maximum rates and charges,
5 including all terminal charges which, in the opinion of the Board
of Trade, ought to be adopted by the Great Eastern Railway
Company, and the railway companies connected therewith, which
are mentioned in the schedule to the said Provisional Order :

And whereas it is expedient that the said Provisional Order, as
10 set out in the schedule to this Act annexed, be confirmed by Act of
Parliament :

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty,
by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and
Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled,
15 and by the authority of the same, as follows :

1. This Act may be cited as the Great Eastern Railway Company Short title.
(Rates and Charges) Order Confirmation Act, 1891.

2. The Order, as set out in the schedule to this Act annexed, Confirmation
of Order in
schedule.
shall be and the same is hereby confirmed, and all the provisions
20 of the said Order in manner and form as they are set out in the
said schedule shall, from and after the passing of this Act, have
full validity and effect.

A.D. 1891.

*Great Eastern
Railway.*

SCHEDULE.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Order of the Board of Trade under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, embodying the classification of merchandise traffic and the authorised schedule of maximum rates and charges, including all terminal charges 5 applicable to the said classification of the Great Eastern Railway Company, and certain other railway companies connected therewith.

Short title. 1. This Order may be cited as the Great Eastern Railway Company (Rates and Charges) Order, 1891.

Commence-
ment. 2. This Order shall come into force and have effect upon the day when the Act confirming this Order is passed, which date is in this Order referred to as the commencement of this Order. 10

Interpretation. 3. This Order is to be read and construed subject in all respects to the provisions of the Railway and Canal Traffic Acts, 1873 and 1888, and of any other Acts or parts of Acts incorporated therewith, and the several words, terms, 15 and expressions to which by the said Acts meanings are assigned shall have, in this Order, the same respective meanings.

Schedule of
maximum
rates and
charges. 4. From and after the commencement of this Order the maximum rates and charges which the Great Eastern Railway Company, and the railway companies connected therewith mentioned in the Appendix to the schedule to this Order 20 in respect of railways mentioned in the said Appendix, shall be entitled to charge and make in respect of merchandise traffic on the railways of the said companies, shall be the rates and charges specified in the schedule to this Order annexed, and shall be subject to the classification, regulations, and provisions set forth in the said schedule. 25

SCHEDULE OF MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES, AND CLASSIFICATION OF MERCHANDISE TRAFFIC APPLICABLE TO THE GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY AND CERTAIN OTHER COMPANIES CONNECTED THEREWITH.

A.D. 1891.
Great Eastern
Railway.

5 I.—MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES.

1. This schedule of maximum rates and charges shall be divided into six parts: Part I., containing the maximum rates and charges authorised in respect of the merchandise comprised in the several classes of merchandise specified in the classification. Part II. and Part III., containing the maximum rates and charges authorised in respect of animals and carriages as therein mentioned. Part IV., specifying the exceptional charges mentioned in such part, and the circumstances in which they may be made. Part V., containing the rates and charges authorised in respect of perishable merchandise by passenger train, with the provisions and regulations which are to apply to such class of merchandise; and Part VI., containing the rates and charges authorised in respect of small parcels by merchandise train, with the provisions and regulations which are to apply to such parcels.
2. The maximum rate for conveyance is the maximum rate which the Company may charge for the conveyance of merchandise by merchandise train; and, subject to the exceptions and provisions specified in this schedule, includes the provision of trucks by the Company. Provided that—
- (a.) The provision of trucks is not included in the maximum rates applicable to merchandise included in Class A of the classification, or to lime or lias lime in bulk, or salt in bulk.
- (b.) Where, for the conveyance of merchandise other than merchandise included in Class A of this classification, or lime or lias lime in bulk, or salt in bulk, the Company do not provide trucks, the charge authorised for conveyance shall be reduced by a reasonable sum, which shall, in case of difference between the Company and the person liable to pay the charge, be determined by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade.
3. The maximum station terminal is the maximum charge which the Company may make to a trader for the use of the accommodation (exclusive of coal drops) provided, and for the duties undertaken for which no other provision is made in this schedule by the Company, at the terminal station for or in dealing with merchandise, as carriers thereof, before or after conveyance.
4. The maximum service terminals are the maximum charges which the Company may make to a trader for the following services, when rendered to

Division of
schedule.

Maximum con-
veyance rates.

Maximum
station termi-
nal.

Maximum
service
terminals.

A.D. 1891. or for a trader, that is to say, loading, unloading, covering, and uncovering
Great Eastern merchandise, which charges shall, in respect of each service, be deemed to
Railway. include all charges for the provision by the Company of labour, machinery,
 plant, stores, and sheets. Provided that—

Where merchandise conveyed in a separate truck is loaded or unloaded 5
 elsewhere than in a shed or building of the Company, the Company may not
 charge to a trader any service terminal for the performance by the Company
 of any of the said terminal services if the trader has requested the Company
 to allow him to perform the service for himself and the Company have
 unreasonably refused to allow him to do so. Any dispute between a trader 10
 and the Company in reference to any service terminal charged to a trader who
 is not allowed by the Company to perform for himself the terminal service
 shall be determined by the Board of Trade.

Special
charges.

5. The Company may charge for the services hereunder mentioned, when
 provided for or rendered to a trader at his request or for his inconvenience, such 15
 reasonable sums, by way of addition to the tonnage rate, as shall, in case of
 difference between the Company and the person liable to pay the charge, be
 determined by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade. Provided
 that where before any service is provided for or rendered to a trader he has
 given notice in writing to the Company that he does not require it, the service 20
 shall not be deemed to have been provided or rendered at the trader's request
 or for his convenience.

(i.) Services rendered by the Company at or in connexion with sidings not
 belonging to the Company, and services in respect of the delivery and 25
 reception of merchandise to and from such sidings.

(ii.) The collection or delivery of merchandise outside the terminal station.

(iii.) Weighing merchandise.

(iv.) The detention of trucks, or the use or occupation of any accommodation,
 before or after conveyance, beyond such period as shall be reasonably
 necessary for enabling the Company to deal with the merchandise as 30
 carriers thereof, or the consignor or consignee to give or take delivery
 thereof; or, in cases in which the merchandise is consigned to an address
 other than the terminal station beyond a reasonable period from the time
 when notice has been delivered at such address that the merchandise has
 arrived at the terminal station for delivery. And services rendered in 35
 connexion with such use and occupation.

(v.) Loading or unloading, covering or uncovering merchandise comprised
 in Class A or Class B of the classification.

(vi.) The use of coal drops.

Charges for
use of
trucks.

6. The Company may charge for the use of the trucks provided by them 40
 for the conveyance of merchandise, when the provision of trucks is not

included in the maximum rates for conveyance, any sums not exceeding the A.D. 1891.
following :—

*Great Eastern
Railway.*

					s.	d.
	For distances not exceeding 25 miles	-	-	0	3	per ton.
5	For distances exceeding 25 miles, but not exceeding 50 miles	-	-	0	6	per ton.
	For distances exceeding 50 miles, but not exceeding 75 miles	-	-	0	9	per ton.
	For distances exceeding 75 miles, but not exceeding 100 miles	-	-	1	0	per ton.
10	For distances exceeding 100 miles	-	-	1	3	per ton.

II.—PROVISIONS AS TO FIXING RATES AND CHARGES.

7. In calculating the distance along the railway for the purpose of the maximum charge for conveyance of any merchandise, the Company shall not include
15 any portion of their railway which may, in respect of that merchandise, be the subject of a charge for station terminal.

Calculation of
distance.

8. Where merchandise is conveyed for an entire distance which does not exceed in the case of merchandise in respect of which a station terminal is chargeable at each end of the transit three miles, or in the case of merchandise
20 not so chargeable six miles, the Company may, except as herein-after specially provided, make the charges for conveyance authorised by this schedule as for three miles or six miles respectively.

Charges for
short distance.

9. Where the distance exceeds twenty miles the Company shall not be compelled to charge a less sum than the maximum charge would have been if the
25 distance had been twenty miles; where the distance exceeds fifty miles the Company shall not be compelled to charge a less sum than the maximum charge would have been if the distance had been fifty miles; where the distance exceeds seventy-five miles the Company shall not be compelled to charge a less sum than the maximum charge would have been if the distance had been seventy-five
30 miles; where the distance exceeds one hundred miles the Company shall not be compelled to charge a less sum than the maximum charge would have been if the distance had been one hundred and fifty miles the Company shall not be compelled to charge a less sum than the maximum charge would have been if the distance had been one
35 hundred and fifty miles; and where the distance exceeds two hundred miles the Company shall not be compelled to charge a less sum than the maximum charge would have been if the distance had been two hundred miles.

Provision
against over-
lapping of
charges.

10. For any quantity of merchandise less than a truck load which the Company either receive or deliver in one truck, on, or at a siding not belonging
40 to the Company, or which, from the circumstances in which the merchandise is tendered, or the nature of the merchandise, the Company are required to carry

Minimum
truck loads.

- A.D. 1891. in one truck, the Company may charge as for a reasonable minimum load, having regard to the nature of the merchandise.
- Great Eastern Railway.*
- Charges for fractions of a mile and of hundred-weights. 11. Where a consignment by merchandise train is over three hundred-weight and under five tons in weight, a fraction of a quarter of a hundred-weight may be charged for as a quarter of a hundredweight; and where a consignment by merchandise train is over five tons in weight, a fraction of a quarter of a ton may be charged for as a quarter of a ton. 5
- Charges for fractions of a mile and of quarters of a mile. 12. For a fraction of a mile the Company may charge according to the number of quarters of a mile in that fraction, and a fraction of a quarter of a mile may be charged for as a quarter of a mile. 10
- Fractions of a penny. 13. For a fraction of a penny in the gross amount of rates and charges for any consignment for the entire distance carried, the Company may demand a penny.
- Weight to be avoirdupois weight. 14. Weight (except as to stone and timber when charged by measurement) shall be determined according to the imperial avoirdupois weight. 15
- Calculation of weight of stone. 15. All stone shall be charged at actual weight, when the weight can be conveniently ascertained. When the actual weight of stone in blocks cannot be conveniently ascertained, fourteen cubic feet of stone in blocks may be charged for as one ton, and smaller quantities may be charged for in the like proportion. 20
- Measurement of timber. 16. When timber is charged by measurement weight, forty cubic feet of oak, mahogany, teak, beech, greenheart, hickory, ironwood, baywood, or other heavy timber, and fifty cubic feet of poplar, larch, fir, or other light timber may be charged for as one ton, and smaller quantities may be charged for in the like proportion. The cubic contents of timber charged by measurement weight shall be ascertained by the most accurate mode of measurement in use for the time being. 25
- Aggregate quantities. 17. Articles sent in large aggregate quantities, although made up of separate parcels, such as bags of sugar, coffee, and the like, shall not be deemed to be small parcels. 30

III.—MISCELLANEOUS.

- Saving as to things not yet classified. 18. In respect of any merchandise or article of any description which is not specified in the classification, the Company may, unless and until such merchandise or article is duly added to this classification and schedule pursuant to subsection eleven of section twenty-four of the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, make the charges which are by this schedule authorised in respect of merchandise and things in Class 3. 35
- Saving as to agreements. 19. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Company from making and receiving, in addition to the charges specified in this schedule, charges and payments, by way of rent or otherwise, for providing sidings or other structural accommodation for the private use of traders, and not required 40

by the Company for dealing with the traffic for the purposes of carriage, provided that the amount of such charges or payments is fixed by an agreement, in writing, signed by the trader, or by some person duly authorised on his behalf.

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*Great Eastern
Railway.*

5 20. Nothing herein contained shall affect the right of the Company to make any charges which they are authorised by any Act of Parliament to make in respect of any accommodation or services provided or rendered by the Company at or in connexion with docks or shipping places.

Saving as to
dock and
shipping
charges.

10 21. Returned empties, if from the same station and consignee to which and to whom they were carried full, to the same station and consignor from which and from whom they were carried full, shall be deemed to be included in the same class of the classification as comprises the merchandise which was carried in them when full, but the maximum rates and charges in respect of such returned empties shall not exceed seventy-five per cent. of the maximum

Returned
empties.

15 22. Where merchandise is conveyed in a trader's truck, the Company shall not make any charge in respect of the return of the truck empty, provided that the truck is returned empty from the consignee and station or siding to whom and to which it was consigned loaded direct to the consignor and station or siding from which it was so consigned.

Empty trucks.

20 23. Any railway company (other than the Company) conveying merchandise on the railway, or performing any of the services for which rates or charges are authorised by this schedule, shall be entitled to charge and make the same rates and charges as the Company are by this schedule authorised

Rates and
charges of
Companies
using the
railway.

25 to make.

24. The Board of Trade Arbitrations, &c., Act, 1874, shall, so far as applicable, apply to every determination of a difference or question by arbitration under the provisions herein contained.

Arbitration.

25. In this schedule, unless the context otherwise requires :—

Definitions.

30 The term "the Company" means a railway company to which this schedule applies ;

The term "the railway" means any railway or steam tramway over which the Company conveys merchandise, and in respect of which no maximum rates and charges other than those authorised in this schedule are for the

35 time being authorised by Parliament ;

The term "merchandise" includes goods, cattle, live stock, and animals of all descriptions ;

The term "the classification" means the classification of goods annexed to his schedule ;

40 The term "trader" includes any person sending or receiving, or desiring to send merchandise by the railway ;

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 ———
Great Eastern
Railway.

The term "terminal station" means a station or place upon the railway at which a consignment of merchandise is loaded or unloaded before or after conveyance on the railway, but does not include any station or junction at which the merchandise in respect of which any terminal is charged has been exchanged with, handed over to, or received from any other railway 5 company, or a junction between the railway and a siding not belonging to the Company, or any station with which such siding may be connected, or any dock or shipping place the charges for the use of which are regulated by Act of Parliament.

The term "person" includes a company or body corporate.

10

Saving as to
 conveyance by
 passenger
 trains.

26. The foregoing provisions shall, so far as applicable, apply to merchandise when conveyed by passenger train under Part V.; but, save as aforesaid and so far as is provided by Part V., nothing herein contained shall apply to the conveyance of merchandise by passenger trains, or to the charges which the Company may make therefor.

15

Application of
 schedule.

27. This schedule shall apply to the Great Eastern Railway Company and the other companies mentioned in the Appendix hereto so far as relates to the railways therein specified.

APPENDIX.

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*Great Eastern
Railway.**Companies to which this Schedule applies.*

- The Northern and Eastern Railway Company, in respect of the Northern and Eastern Railway.
- 5 The Colchester, Stour Valley, Sudbury, and Halstead Railway Company, in respect of the Colchester, Stour Valley, and Halstead Railways.
- The Thetford and Watton Railway Company, in respect of the Thetford and Watton Railway.
- The Watton and Swaffham Railway Company, in respect of the Watton and
- 10 Swaffham Railway.
- The Ely and St. Ives Railway Company, in respect of the Ely and St. Ives Railways.
- The Ely and Newmarket Railway Company, in respect of the Ely and Newmarket Railway.
- 15 The London and Blackwall Railway Company, in respect of the London and Blackwall Railways, and the London, Blackwall, and Millwall Extension Railway.
- The Millwall Dock Company, in respect of the London, Blackwall, and Millwall Extension Railway.
- 20 The East and West India Dock Company, in respect of the London, Blackwall, and Millwall Extension Railway.
- The Hunstanton and West Norfolk Railway Company, in respect of the Hunstanton and West Norfolk Railways.
- The Downham and Stoke Ferry Railway Company, in respect of the Downham and Stoke Ferry Railway.
- 2 The Gaslight and Coke Company, in respect of the Beckton Branch Railway.

Great Eastern Railway Company
(Rates and Charges) *Provisional Order.*

[54 VICT.]

MAXIMUM RATES

PART I.—GOODS

[illegible]

AND CHARGES.

AND MINERALS.

CONVEYANCE.					MAXIMUM TERMINALS.					
For other Consignments except as otherwise provided in the Schedule.					Station Terminal at each End.	Service Terminals.				
For any Distance not exceeding 20 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 20 Miles, but not exceeding 50 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 50 Miles, but not exceeding 100 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 100 Miles, but not exceeding 150 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 150 Miles.		Loading.	Un-loading.	Covering.	Un-covering.	
Per Ton per Mile.	Per Ton per Mile.	Per Ton per Mile.	Per Ton per Mile.	Per Ton per Mile.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	
d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.	
1·15	1·00	0·75	0·65	0·50	0 3	—	—	—	—	A.
1·40	1·25	1·05	0·90	0·80	0 6	—	—	—	—	B.
1·80	1·70	1·45	1·25	1·00	1 0	0 3	0 3	1	1	C.
2·20	2·05	1·80	1·55	1·30	1 6	0 5	0 5	1·50	1·50	1.
2·65	2·50	2·20	2·00	1·60	1 6	0 8	0 8	2	2	2.
3·10	2·90	2·50	2·10	1·95	1 6	1 0	1 0	2	2	3.
3·60	3·45	3·00	2·55	2·25	1 6	1 4	1 4	3	3	4.
4·30	4·05	3·65	3·25	3·00	1 6	1 8	1 8	4	4	5.

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[54 VICT.]

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Great Eastern
Railway.

MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES—continued.
PART II.—ANIMAL CLASS.

Description.	Rate for Conveyance per Mile.				Station Terminal at each End.	Service Terminals.		Minimum Total Charge.
	For any Distance not exceeding 20 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 20, but not exceeding 50 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 50, but not exceeding 100 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 100 Miles.		Loading.	Unloading.	
For every horse, mule, or other beast of draught or burden -	3	3	2 50	2	s. d. 0 6	s. d. 0 4	s. d. 0 4	s. d. 2 6
For every ox, cow, bull, or head of neat cattle -	2	2	1 75	1 50	0 4	0 3	0 3	2 6
For every calf not exceeding 12 months old, pig, sheep, lamb, or other small animal.	0 75	0 75	0 50	0 50	0 2	0 1 50	0 1 50	2 6
For every animal of the several classes above enumerated and conveyed in a separate carriage, by direction of the consignee, or from necessity.	6	6	6	6	1 6	1 0	1 0	5 0
For any consignment by the same person of not more than six oxen, cows, or neat cattle, or than nine calves not exceeding twelve months old, or than twenty-five sheep, goats, or pigs.	6	5 50	5 25	4 75	1 0	0 6	0 6	5 0
For any consignment by the same person of more than six and not more than nine oxen, cows, or neat cattle, or more than nine and not more than fourteen calves not exceeding twelve months old, or more than twenty-five and not more than thirty-five sheep, goats, or pigs.	7	6 50	6 00	5 25	1 0	0 9	0 9	5 0
For each truck containing any consignment by the same person of more than nine oxen, cows, or neat cattle, or than fourteen calves not exceeding twelve months old, or than thirty-five sheep, goats, or pigs.	8	7 50	7 00	6	1 0	1 0	1 0	5 0

The terminal charges on animals sent by the same person at a rate calculated per head, and carried in the same truck, shall in no case exceed the terminal charges per truck. Where the Company is required to cleanse and dress trucks under the provision of any Order in Council, or duly authorised Regulation of any Department of State, they may make a charge not exceeding one shilling per truck in addition to the charges herein authorised.

MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES—continued.

PART III.—CARRIAGES.

Description.	Rate for Conveyance.				Station Terminal each End.	Service Terminals.			
	For any Distance not exceeding 20 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 20 and not exceeding 50 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 50 and not exceeding 100 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 100 Miles.		Loading.	Unloading.	Covering.	Uncovering.
For every carriage of whatever description not included in the classification, and not being a carriage adapted and used for travelling on a railway, and not weighing more than one ton, carried or conveyed on a truck or platform	Per Mile. d. 6	Per Mile. d. 6	Per Mile. d. 5	Per Mile. d. 4	s. d. 1 0	d. 6	d. 6		
For every additional quarter of a ton which such carriage may weigh	2	2	1 75	1 50	6				
For the use of a covered carriage truck for the conveyance of any such carriage	An additional charge of ten shillings.								

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Railway.

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PART IV.—EXCEPTIONAL CLASS.

Description.	Charge.
For articles of unusual length, bulk, or weight, or of exceptional bulk in proportion to weight -	5
For articles requiring an exceptional truck, or more than one truck, or a special train -	
For locomotive engines and tenders, and railway vehicles running on their own wheels -	
For any wild beast, or any large animal not otherwise provided for - - -	Such reasonable sum as the Company may think fit in each case. 10
For dangerous goods - - -	
For specie, bullion, or precious stones - -	
For any accommodation or services provided or rendered by the Company within the scope of their undertaking by the desire of a trader, and in respect of which no provisions are made by this schedule - - -	15

PART V.—PERISHABLE MERCHANDISE BY PASSENGER TRAINS.

The following provisions and regulations shall be applicable to the conveyance of perishable merchandise by passenger train :— 20

1. The Company shall afford reasonable facilities for the expeditious conveyance of the articles enumerated in the three divisions set out hereunder (which articles are herein-after called “perishables”), either by passenger train or by other similar service. 25

2. Such facilities shall be subject to the reasonable regulations of the Company for the convenient and punctual working of their passenger train service, and shall not include any obligation to convey perishables by any particular train.

3. The Company shall not be under obligation to convey by passenger trains, or other similar service, any merchandise other than perishables. 30

4. Any question as to the facilities afforded by the Company under these provisions and regulations shall be determined by the Board of Trade.

5. Where a consignment is less than two hundredweight, the Company may charge as for two hundredweight. 35

DIVISION I.
Milk.

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Railway.

Rate for Conveyance.					Station Terminal at each End.	Service Terminals.		
For any Distance not exceeding 20 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 20, but not exceeding 50 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 50, but not exceeding 100 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 100, but not exceeding 200 Miles	For any Distance exceeding 200 Miles.		Loading.	Unloading.	
Per Cwt. per Mile.	Per Cwt. per Mile.	Per Cwt. per Mile.	Per Cwt. per Mile.	Per Cwt. per Mile.	Per Cwt.	Per Cwt.	Per Cwt.	
DIVISION II.								10
d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	
0'80	0'55	0'40	0'25	0'20	0'75	0'75	0'75	
DIVISION III.								15
d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	
0'40	0'35	0'25	0'20	0'15	0'75	0'50	0'50	

PART VI.—CARRIAGE OF SMALL PARCELS BY MERCHANDISE TRAINS.

1. For the carriage of small parcels, not exceeding in weight three hundredweight, the Company may charge, in addition to the maximum rates for conveyance, and the maximum station and service terminals, authorised in respect of Classes 1 to 5 of the classification, which rates and charges are in this part together referred to by the expression “the maximum tonnage charge,” the following :—

Authorised additional Charge per Parcel.		Per Ton.		Per Ton.	
s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
0 6	When the maximum tonnage charge does not exceed	10 0	—	—	25
0 8	When the maximum tonnage charge exceeds	10 0	but does not exceed	20 0	30
0 10		20 0		30 0	
1 0		30 0		40 0	
1 2		40 0		50 0	
1 4		50 0		60 0	35
1 6		60 0		70 0	
1 8		70 0		80 0	
1 10		80 0		90 0	
2 0		90 0		—	

2. Where, for a small parcel exceeding in weight three hundredweight, the maximum tonnage charge comes to less than the Company are authorised, according to the above table, to charge for a parcel of three hundredweight in weight, the Company may charge for such parcel as if its weight was three hundredweight and no more.

3. For a small parcel of less than twenty-eight pounds in weight the Company may charge as for a parcel of twenty-eight pounds in weight. A.D. 1891.

*Great Eastern
Railway.*

4. For a fraction of fourteen pounds in weight the Company may charge as for fourteen pounds weight.

5 5. Any small parcel (other than a parcel of mixed groceries) containing articles belonging to different classes of the classification shall be chargeable with the maximum tonnage charge applicable to the highest of the classes.

10 6. If the consignor of a small parcel declines, on demand by the Company, to declare to the Company the nature of the contents of the small parcel before or at the time when the same is delivered to the Company for conveyance, the Company may charge for the parcel as if it was wholly composed of articles comprised in Class 5 of the classification.

CLASSIFICATION OF MERCHANDISE TRAFFIC.

15 *Where in this list the letters "e.o.h.p." are placed after the designation of any article they mean "except otherwise herein provided."*

CLASS A.

APPLICABLE TO CONSIGNMENTS OF FOUR TONS AND UPWARDS.

	Basic slag, unground.	Ironstone
	Cannel.	Limestone, in bulk.
20	Chalk in the rough, for agricultural purposes.	Manganiferous iron ore, for iron making.
	Cinders, coal.	Manure, street, stable, farmyard, in bulk.
	Clay, in bulk, e.o.h.p.	Night soil.
	Coal.	Purple ore.
25	Coke.	Sand.
	Coprolites and rock phosphate, unground.	Slack.
	Creosote, coal-tar, gas-tar, gas-water, in owners tank waggons.	Slag or scoria, blast furnace.
30	Culm.	Stone and undressed material, for the repair of roads.
	Gannister.	Stone, wholly undressed straight from a quarry.
	Gas-lime or gas purifying refuse.	Tap or mill cinder.
	Gravel.	Waste sulphate of lime.
	Hammer scale.	
35	Iron-ore.	
	Iron-pyrites, unburnt and burnt.	

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CLASS B.

*Great Eastern
Railway.*

APPLICABLE TO CONSIGNMENTS OF TWO TONS AND UPWARDS.

Alabaster stone, in lumps, unground.	Anvils.	
Ammoniacal liquor.	Anvils, hammers, and standards, for steam hammers.	5
Antimony ore waste.	Axle box guides, in the rough, for locomotives.	
Asphalte paving, in blocks.	Axle forgings, in the rough.	
Barytes, raw, in bulk.	Axles, in the rough.	
Basic material, burnt limestone, in bulk, to steel converters.	Axles and wheels (railway carriage, railway waggon, tram, or corve).	10
Basic slag, ground, packed.	Bar, puddled.	
Blooms, billets or ingots, iron or steel.	Bar.	
Bog-ore, for gas purifying.	Beams.	
Bricks, clay, common and fire.	Bearers.	15
Bricks, crushed.	Binders.	
Cement, in blocks or slabs.	Bolts and nuts.	
Cement stone.	Boot protectors.	
Chalk lime.	Bridgework—	
China clay, in bulk.	Cantilevers.	20
Coal fuel, patent.	Cross and longitudinal girders.	
Compost, for manure.	Floor plates.	
Concrete, in blocks or slabs.	Girders, whole or in part.	
Copperas, green, in bulk.	Joists.	
Coprolites and rock phosphate, ground.	Lattice bars.	25
Creosote, coal-tar, gas-tar, gas-water, e.o.h.p.	Screw and other piles, both hollow and solid.	
Draff, or brewers' and distillers' grains.	Struts and ties.	
Ferro-manganese, in bulk.	Bundles of bars.	
Furnace lumps.	Buoy sinkers.	30
Furnace scrapings.	Caissons.	
Gas-carbon.	Cannon balls and shot, and shells not charged.	
Granite, in blocks, rough or undressed.	Cart bushes.	
Gravel, tarred, for paving.	Chain cables.	35
Gypsum, for manure.	Chains and traces, not packed.	
Gypsum stone, in lumps, unground.	Clippings, shearings, and stampings of sheet iron and tin plates, in compressed bundles.	
Iron and steel, undamageable.	Colliery tubbing.	40
The following articles of iron or steel if and when declared by a trader to be undamageable :—	Columns.	
Anchors.	Corrugated iron.	
Angle bars, or plates.		
Anvil blocks and cups.		

Crowbars.
 Curbing, for roadways.
 Cylinders, not turned, drilled, planed
 or slotted.
 5 Engine bed plates.
 Ferro-manganese, e.o.h.p.
 Filings.
 Galvanised iron.
 Gasometer sheets.
 10 Girders.
 Girder bars.
 Granulated iron.
 Gratings (man-hole, drain, pavement,
 area, or floor).
 15 Hammer heads, in the rough.
 Heater bottoms.
 Helves, or tilt hammers.
 Hoop iron.
 Hoop steel.
 20 Hoops, iron.
 Hoops, weldless, in the rough.
 Horn blocks, in the rough, for loco-
 motives.
 Housings, chocks, standards, plain
 52 bed plates, pinions, coupling boxes,
 and spindles, for rolling mills,
 Ingot moulds.
 Lamp posts.
 Mortar mill rolls.
 30 Nail rods and sheets.
 Nails and spikes.
 Pickblocks or pickheads, in the
 rough.
 Pipes (exclusive of rain-water pipes),
 35 gas, water, air, and steam.
 Pipes, for blast furnaces.
 Plates—
 Annealing.
 Armour.
 40 Black, in boxes, or not packed.
 Boiler.
 Furnace.
 Hoe-head, in the rough.
 Open sand, cast.
 45 Plough, in the rough.
 Railway fish.

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Plates—*cont.*
 Rough flooring,
 Ships.
 Shovel.
 Tank.
 Press tops and bottoms, unfinished.
 Railway carriage and waggon work.
 Railway chairs.
 Railway points, crossings, or joints.
 Railway rails.
 Retorts, retort lids, and retort mouth-
 pieces, in the rough.
 Rivets.
 Rods, common.
 Rods (wire), rolled, not drawn.
 Rolls, turned or unturned, not
 polished or packed.
 Roofwork—
 Bed plates.
 Gutters.
 Rafters.
 Struts and ties or tie rods.
 Tun shoes for principals.
 Wind ties—
 Principals.
 Purlins.
 Wrought or cast iron sky bars.
 Scrap, heavy.
 Shafts, for driving mill wheels,
 unfinished.
 Sheet iron, not packed.
 Shoe tips.
 Sleepers.
 Spiegeleisen, e.o.h.p.
 Standards for hurdles, packed.
 Strips, not packed.
 Swarf.
 Telegraph posts.
 Telegraph stores—
 Blacked iron (cast) ridge chairs.
 Galvanised and blacked earth
 plates, in bundles.
 Galvanised and blacked iron loop
 rods.
 Galvanised and blacked screw
 tighteners, packed.

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Telegraph stores— <i>cont.</i>	Manganese ore.
Galvanised and blacked stay rods, in bundles.	Mangel wurzel, in bulk, for feeding cattle.
Galvanised and blacked stay tighteners.	Manure, other than street, stable, and farmyard, in bulk. 5
Iron poles, roofs or caps.	Peat.
Malleable cast-iron brackets, galvanised, packed.	Pig-iron.
Tiles (roofing), painted, galvanised or enamelled.	Pipes, draining, common, for agricultural draining.
Tip iron.	Pitch, coal tar, in blocks. 10
Trawl heads.	Plaster-stone, in lumps, unground.
Trunnions, unfinished.	Posts, iron or steel, for wire fencing.
Tubes and fittings for (except electro-coppered or coated with brass).	Potsherds.
Tyres and tyre bars, in the rough.	Puddled bar, iron.
Wall boxes.	Quarls. 15
Wall brackets.	Rock-salt.
Weights.	Salt, in bulk.
Wire (iron), not packed or wrapped.	Skimmings, flux, lead, tin, or zinc.
Wire iron, rolled in rods or coils, not packed.	Slates, common.
Wire (steel), not packed or wrapped.	Slate slabs, in the rough. 20
Wire rope, old, cut in pieces.	Spar, in the rough, in bulk.
Iron-ore refuse for gas purifying.	Spiegeleisen, in bulk.
Kainit.	Stone, in the rough state, building, pitching, paving, kerb or flag.
Lead ashes, in bulk.	Sud-cake manure. 25
Lias lime, in bulk.	Sugar-scum, for manure.
Lime, in bulk.	Sulphate of potash.
Litter (moss or peat), hydraulic or steam press-packed.	Sulphur ore.
Loam.	Tan or spent bark.
	Tiles, paving, draining, roofing, or garden edging, common. 30
	Turf.
	Turnips, in bulk, for cattle feeding.
	Zinc ashes.
	Zinc ore. 35

Merchandise comprised in Class A if sent in quantities of less than 4 tons.

CLASS C.

APPLICABLE TO CONSIGNMENTS OF TWO TONS AND UPWARDS.

Acetate of lime.	Alum cake.
Algarovilla.	Alum waste. 40
Algerian fibre, hydraulic or steam press-packed.	Alumina, hydrate of, or bauxite.
Alum.	Alumina water.
	Aluminoferrie.

	Aluminosilic.	Copper ore.	A.D. 1891.
	Antichlorine.	Copperas, green, e.o.h.p.	Great Eastern Railway.
	Antimony ore.	Cotton waste, for paper-making, hy-	
	Arsenate of soda.	draulic or steam press-packed.	
5	Arsenic.	Cullet (or broken glass).	
	Asphaltum.	Cutch.	
	Barium, chloride of, in casks.	Divi divi.	
	Bark for tanning, chopped, packed in bags.	Dog, hen, and other pures or bates, in barrels or bags.	
10	Barley, pot and pearl.	Drain pipes, glazed, e.o.h.p.	
	Barytes, ground, in casks or bags.	Dross, metal.	
	Bicarbonate of soda, in casks.	Dyewoods—	
	Bisulphite of soda.	Barwood.	
	Blanc-fixe (ground barytes with water	Fustic wood.	
15	added, for glazing paper).	Lima wood.	
	Bleaching powder.	Logwood.	
	Blood, for manure, in casks.	Nicaragua wood.	
	Bobbin blocks.	Earth, red.	
	Bone ash.	Earth nuts, or ground nuts.	
20	Bone waste.	Emery stone.	
	Bones, calcined.	Ensilage.	
	Bones, for size or manure.	Esparto grass, hydraulic or steam press-packed.	
	Break blocks.	Extracts, in casks or boxes, for tanners' use.	
	Bricks, clay, glazed, or enamelled.	Farina, e.o.h.p.	
25	Bricks, flanders or scouring.	Felloes, naves, and spokes.	
	Brimstone, crude or unmanufactured.	Fenugreek seeds.	
	Burrstones.	Flax straw, steam or hydraulic press- packed.	
	Cabbages, loose, in bulk.	Flax waste, for paper-making, hy- draulic or steam press-packed.	
	Cake, for cattle feeding.	Fleshings and glue pieces, wet, from tanners, in casks.	
30	Carbonate of lime.	Flints, e.o.h.p.	
	Carbonate of soda, or soda crystals.	Flour.	
	Carrots.	Flue linings or flue pipes, fire clay.	
	Caustic soda.	Forgings, iron or steel, in the rough, e.o.h.p.	
	Cement.	Fullers' earth.	
35	Chair bottoms, wooden, in the rough.	Furniture vans, returned empty, if from the same station and consignee to which and to whom they were carried full, to the same station and consignor from which and from whom they were carried full.	
	Chalk, ground.	Gambier and terra japonica.	
	Charcoal, packed.		
	Chertstone.		
	China clay, packed.		
40	China grass, hydraulic or steam press- packed.		
	China stone.		
	Chloride of calcium.		
	Chromate ore.		
45	Clay, in bags or casks.		
	Clips, cotton tie, packed.		
	Clog blocks, rough.		

A.D. 1891. Glass, ground.
Glaze, potters', in casks.
Great Eastern
Railway. Grain.

Grain list:—

Barley.
Beans, e.o.h.p.
Bran.
Brank or buckwheat.
Dari.
Dills.
Groats.
Gurdgeons.
Hominy.
Indian corn.
Lentils.
Linseed.
Locusts or charubs.
Maize.
Malt.
Malt culms or cummings.
Meal.
Middlings.
Millet.
Oat dust.
Oats.
Peas, dried or spilt.
Pollards or thirds.
Rice points or husks.
Rye.
Sharps or seconds.
Shelling.
Shudes.
Tares.
Vetches.
Wheat.
Grindstones, in the rough.
Grit in bags (for sawing stone).
Guano.
Guide plates or ramps, iron or steel.
Gypsum, e.o.h.p.
Hay, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Heads and staves, prepared, for casks.
Hoof and horn waste, e.o.h.p.
Horn piths or sloughs.
Horse shoe bars, iron.

Hygeian rock building composition, in
bags or casks.

Infusorial earth or diatomite.

Iron and steel, damageable.

All the articles included in the un- 5
damageable iron or steel list if not
declared by a trader to be un-
damageable, and the following
articles:—

Axle boxes. 10

Dredger buckets and bucket backs.

Malt kiln flooring (iron wire) packed
in cases.

Pans, annealing. 5

Plates— 15

Canada.

For glass rolling.

Tin.

Railway buffers, buffer heads, rods
and sockets. 20

Railway springs.

Railway spring steel.

Rings.

Scrap, iron, light—

Old hoops and cotton ties, not 25
packed.

Old iron kettles, wire, pans and
pots, and other old articles having
been manufactured out of sheet
or hoop iron, or wire. 30

Sheet iron and tin plate clippings,
shearings, and stampings.

Smith's hearths.

Standards for hurdles, not packed.

Tinned iron, in sheets, not packed. 35

Tram couplings.

Traps, sink and stench.

Keel bars.

Lead ore.

Lias lime, e.o.h.p. 40

Lime salt.

Linen waste, for paper making, hy-
draulic or steam press-packed.

	Magnesia, rough oxide of, in cases or casks.	Railway keys, wooden.	A.D. 1891.
	Magnesium, chloride of, in casks.	Railway waggons and other railway vehicles, e.o.h.p., loaded in other waggons.	Great Eastern Railway.
	Manganate of soda, crude, in casks.		
5	Mangel wurzel, e.o.h.p.	Rice.	
	Manure, e.o.h.p.	Ridges (cement or stone), for roofing.	
	Marble, in blocks, rough.	Ridges, slate.	
	Marble chips, for pavement, in sacks.	Ropes, old, for paper making.	
	Megass, hydraulic or steam press-packed.	Sago flour.	
10	Mexican fibre, hydraulic, or steam press-packed.	Salt, packed.	
	Millstones, in the rough.	Salt cake.	
	Mineral white.	Sand, glass and silver.	
15	Moulders' black or dust.	Sanitary tubes, e.o.h.p.	
	Muriate of manganese.	Sawdust.	
	Muriate of potash.	Scouring rock.	
	Myrabolams.	Screw propeller blades.	
	Netting, old, for paper making.	Scrows, wet, from tanners, in casks.	
20	Nitrate of soda.	Seeds, for crushing for oil.	
	Nitre cake.	Shafts of screw propellers or paddle wheels, iron or steel.	
	Ochre.	Shakings from cotton mills, for paper making.	
	Oil cake.	Shumac.	
	Old sails and old tarpaulins, for paper making.	Silicate of soda.	
25	Oxide of iron.	Slag, glass (refuse from glass works).	
	Palmetto leaf, hydraulic or steam press-packed.	Slate, ground for cement.	
	Parsnips.	Slummage.	
30	Pearl hardening, for paper making.	Soapstone.	
	Pelts, wet, from tanners, in casks or bags.	Soda.	
	Pig lead.	Soda ash.	
	Pins, iron or steel.	Sole bars, wooden.	
35	Pipe clay.	Sole plates, iron or steel, for steam hammers.	
	Pitch, e.o.h.p.	Soot.	
	Pitwood, for mining purposes.	Spar, ground.	
	Plaster.	Spelter, in plates or ingots.	
	Ploughshares, iron or steel, in the rough.	Spetches, wet, from tanners, in casks.	
40	Plumbago ore.	Sticks, pea and bean.	
	Potatoes, in bulk or in sacks.	Stone, sawn or roughly wrought up, such as troughs or sinks.	
	Pots, iron, for melting iron.	Straw, hydraulic or steam press-packed.	
	Pyrites, e.o.h.p.	Stucco, ground.	
45	Rags, not oily, hydraulic or steam press-packed.	Sugar mats, old, for paper making.	
	Railway cotters.	Sulphate of alumina.	
		Sulphate of ammonia.	
		Sulphate of copper, for export in 10-ton lots.	

A.D. 1891.	Sulphate of iron.	Vegetable tar.	
<i>Great Eastern</i>	Sulphate of lime.	Washers, iron or steel.	
<i>Railway.</i>	Sulphate of magnesia.	Waste paper, for paper making.	
	Sulphate of soda.	Whiting and whitening.	
	Sulphur, crude or unmanufactured.	Wire (of iron or steel, including tinned 5	
	Targets, iron or steel.	or galvanised), in wrapped coils, or	
	Terra alba.	not otherwise packed.	
	Terra cotta blocks and bricks.	Wolfram.	
	Tiles, e.o.h.p.	Wood fibre, hydraulic or steam press-	
	Timber, actual machine weight.	packed.	10
	Tow waste, hydraulic or steam press-	Wood pulp or half stuff.	
	packed.	Wood turnings, for fish curing.	
	Trenails.	Wooden blocks, for paving.	
	Troughs, earthenware and fire-clay.	Zinc, white, or oxide of zinc.	
	Turnips e.o.h.p.	Zinc, carbonate of.	15
	Turn-tables, in parts.	Zinc ingots or plates.	
	Umber.	Zinc sheets or rods.	
	Valonia		

Merchandise comprised in Class B if sent in quantities of less than 2 tons.

CLASS 1.

Acetate of lead or sugar of lead.	Birch or ling, for besoms.	
Acetate of soda.	Biscuits, dog, in bags or casks.	
Acorns.	Bisulphite of lime.	
Ale and porter, in casks.	Black oil or black varnish, common,	
Ale and porter, bottled, in cases or	in casks.	25
casks.	Blistered steel.	
Algerian fibre, machine pressed.	Bloom trucks.	
Anthracene, crude, in casks.	Boards and rollers (wooden) for drapers'	
Ashes, pot and pearl.	cloth and for folding paper.	
Axles and wheels, locomotive engine	Bogies, puddlers' tap.	30
and tender.	Bolt and nut machines.	
Bagging, old, in bundles, for paper	Bones, packed.	
making.	Boring, drilling, planing, punching,	
Bags, paper, in bags or bundles.	shearing, and slotting machines (for	
Barilla.	metal work), including beds and	35
Bark, loose, for tanning.	tables.	
Bars, roller, and bed plates for pulling	Bottles and bottle stoppers, glass,	
rag.	black, green, or pale, common,	
Beds and cylinders of steam engines.	packed.	
Benders (for rails) or jim crows.	Boundary posts (street) iron.	40
Bichrome and bichromate of potash in	Box iron heaters.	
casks.	Brattice cloth.	
Bichromite of soda, in casks.	Brickmaking machinery.	

	Bricks, air, cast-iron.	Chimney pieces, slate, not enamelled nor polished.	A.D. 1891.
	Broom and brush heads and blocks, wooden, without hair.	Chimney pots, earthenware or fireclay.	Great Eastern Railway.
5	Builders' implements, not new, and consisting of mixed consignments of the following :—	China grass, machine pressed.	
	Barrows.	Chloride or muriate of zinc.	
	Centerings.	Cider and perry, not bottled, in casks.	
	Crab winches.	Cider and perry, bottled, in cases or casks.	
10	Hoists.	Clips (iron) for boxes.	
	Mortar boards.	Clog irons.	
	Mortar mills.	Clog soles.	
	Poling boards.	Cloth oil and wool oil.	
	Pulleys.	Codilla, in bales, hydraulic or steam press-packed.	
15	Ropes.	Cones, fir, in sacks or bags.	
	Scaffold boards.	Copper precipitate.	
	Steps.	Copper regulus.	
	Struts.	Copperas, e.o.h.p.	
	Trestles.	Copra (or oil pulp of cocoanut), dried.	
20	Wheeling pieces.	Cotton, raw, in press-packed bales.	
	Wheeling planks.	Crab winches.	
	Windlasses.	Cryolite.	
	Bullets, small-arm.	Disinfecting powder.	
	Buttermilk.	Distilled water, in cases or casks.	
25	Cabbages, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.	Doors and door frames, iron or steel.	
	Candles, paraffin, tallow, and stearine.	Drain pipes, glazed, over 18 inches in diameter.	
	Cannon.	Drums, iron or steel, for collieries.	
	Capstan bars.	Dunnage mats.	
30	Capstans and windlasses.	Dye liquor refuse, from print or dye works.	
	Carbonate of ammonia, in casks or iron drums.	Dye woods, e.o.h.p.	
	Carbonate of potash, in casks.	Dye woods, ground, in chips, in bags.	
	Cardboard.	Esparto grass, machine pressed.	
35	Castings, mill, forge, and other rough and heavy unfinished castings, iron or steel.	Extract of bark or wood, for tanning.	
	Castor oil, for lubricating machinery, in tins, packed in wooden cases.	Farina, calcined.	
40	Caustic potash.	Felt, asphalted roofing, or tarred felt, or tarred sheathing.	
	Chaff, hydraulic or steam press-packed.	Fencing standards, iron, in concrete blocks.	
	Chairs and seats, garden, in parts, packed in cases.	Fern, for litter or packing, hydraulic or steam press-packed.	
	Charcoal, e.o.h.p.	Firewood, in bundles.	
45	Chestnuts.	Fish—	
	Chestnuts, extract of, for tanning purposes.	Cod and ling, dried.	

A.D. 1891. Great Eastern Railway.	Fish—<i>cont.</i> Cod and ling, thoroughly cured in brine. Herrings, thoroughly cured in brine. Red herrings, thoroughly cured. All other fish, thoroughly salted or dried. Cockles, limpets, mussels, whelks, and periwinkles. Flax, in bales, hydraulic or steam press-packed. Flax straw, machine pressed. Flax waste, for paper making. Fleshings and glue pieces, dry, in casks and bags. Fleshings and glue pieces, wet, from tanners, not packed. Flower sticks, wooden or cane, common. Frames and bed plates, iron or steel, for timber sawing, boring, morticing, or planing machinery. Frames, iron or steel, for targets. Fruit, minimum 20 cwt. per waggon— Apples. Gooseberries. Pears. Fuel economisers, iron or steel. Ginger beer, in cases and casks. Glass blocks, for pavement (fitted in iron frames). Glucose. Glue. Goat skins, thoroughly salted or dry, in bales or bundles. Granite, polished or dressed, in blocks or slabs, exceeding 2 inches in thickness. Grates, wooden, or wrought-iron, for purifying gas. Grease, in casks. Greaves. Hair, wet, from tanneries. Handles, broom, mop, rake, fork, spade, shovel, hammer, and pick. Handspikes, wooden. Haricot beans.	Hay, machine pressed, minimum 40 cwt. per waggon. Headstocks, iron or steel, for collieries. Hemp in bales, hydraulic or steam press-packed. 5 Hemp seed. Hemp waste, for paper making. Hide cuttings. Hides, thoroughly salted or dry, in bales or bundles. 10 Hoofs, horns, and horn tips, buffalo, cow, goat, ox, and sheep, packed. Horns, with slough. Horseshoes. Hurdles, iron or wood, e.o.h.p. 15 Hydraulic machinery and presses. Jute. Jute waste, for paper making. Kelp. Kips, thoroughly salted or dry, in bales or bundles. 20 Ladders, iron. Ladles, puddlers'. Lasts, iron. Lathe beds. 25 Lead ashes, in bags. Lead piping, in cases or casks. Leather cuttings or parings, waste. Lemon peel and citron peel. Lime water, in casks. 30 Linen waste, for paper making. Litharge. Malleable iron castings. Marble chip pavement. Megass, machine pressed. 35 Mexican fibre, machine pressed. Millboard. Mineral and aerated waters, in cases and casks. Molasses. 40 Mortar mills. Muriate of ammonia. Mustard seed. Nail (iron) cutting machines. Nitrate of lead. 45 Oil cloth cuttings, for paper making.
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Oils, not dangerous, in casks or iron drums, round or tapered at one end, as follows :—

- 5 Carbolirium avenarius.
- Castor.
- Cocoonut.
- Cod.
- Cod liver.
- Colza.
- 10 Cotton seed.
- Earth nut or ground nut.
- Haddock.
- Herring.
- Lard.
- 15 Linseed.
- Lubricating mineral.
- Menhadden.
- Niger.
- Oleic.
- 20 Oleine or tallow.
- Palm.
- Palm nut.
- Pine.
- Rape seed.
- 25 Rosin.
- Seal.
- Shale, crude.
- Soap.
- Sod.
- 30 Sperm.
- Tar, mineral.
- Train.
- Whale.
- Wool or cloth.
- 35 Old or scrap lead.
- Onions.
- Orange peel.
- Osiers, twigs, and willows, green and wet.
- 40 Palmetto leaf, machine pres
- Paper, for news printing, packing, or wrapping.
- Paper, in rolls for printing paper hangings.
- 45 Paraffin scale.

- Paraffin wax.
- Pasteboard.
- Pelts, wet, from tanners, not packed.
- Piassava, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
- Pickblocks or pickheads, iron or steel, e.o.h.p.
- Pigs, dead, for curing purposes.
- Pipes, air, for ventilators.
- Pit cages.
- Plaster slabs, fibrous.
- Plate or sheet iron, annealed.
- Plough arm and share moulds and moulding, iron or steel.
- Plough bodies, breasts, colters, side caps, frames, or rests, iron or steel.
- Plough plates, finished, iron or steel.
- Plough shares, finished, iron or steel.
- Plough slades and wheels, iron or steel.
- Provender, green.
- Provender, horse or cattle, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
- Pumice stone.
- Pumping machines.
- Pumps (except hand pumps, brass), and pump castings, e.o.h.p.
- Punching bears.
- Putty, e.o.h.p.
- Rags, not oily.
- Red lead.
- Retorts, clay.
- Retorts, fire brick.
- Rivetting machines.
- Rod lead.
- Rollers, garden or hand.
- Rosin.
- Rotten stone.
- Saccharine, in casks, bags, pails, or cans.
- Sad irons, packed.
- Salammoniac.
- Saltpetre.
- Sanitary tubes, over 18 inches in diameter.

A.D. 1891.

*Great Eastern
Railway.*

A.D. 1891. Great Eastern Railway.	Sawing machines, for sawing iron.	Sulphur, e.o.h.p.	
	Scrap tin.	Surat bagging, for paper making.	
	Screw jacks, iron.	Syrup, in casks.	
	Scrows, dry, in casks or bags.	Tabling, water (cement).	
	Scrows, wet, from tanners, not packed.	Tallow.	5
	Scythe stones.	Tares or wrappers, for cotton bales.	
	Seal pipes or valves, iron or steel.	Telegraph insulators, earthenware, packed.	
	Shafts, wrought iron, for driving mill wheels, finished.	Telegraph stores—	
	Sheep dipping powder.	Wrought iron double swivels.	10
	Sheepskins, in casks and thoroughly salted, or dry, in bales or bundles.	Malleable cast-iron double wall brackets.	
	Sheep wash.	Malleable cast-iron saddles.	
	Sheet lead.	Terra cotta caps or stoppers.	
	Ships' stern or rudder frames.	Timber, measurement weight.	15
	Shot, lead, in bags, packed in cases.	Tin ore.	
	Shovel plates, iron or steel, finished.	Tin plate boxes, empty.	
	Silicate cotton or slag wool, in casks or bags.	Tow, hydraulic or steam-pressed packet, e.o.h.p.	
	Sink trap, earthenware or fireclay.	Tow waste, for paper making.	20
	Sinks, earthenware or fireclay.	Treacle.	
	Size, in cases or casks.	Trestles, wrought iron.	
	Skid pans or waggon slippers, iron.	Turpentine, crude, in casks.	
	Soap.	Valves, gas or water, iron or steel.	
	Solder.	Vegetables, desiccated, for cattle food.	25
	Spade trees.	Vegetables, in brine.	
	Spelter sheets, in casks or cases.	Vegetables, not packed, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.	
	Spetches, dry, in casks or bags.	Verjuice, in casks.	
	Spetches, wet from tanners, not packed.	Vinegar, in casks.	30
	Spile pegs.	Waggon bodies, in pieces bound together.	
	Stampings, iron or steel, rough, unfinished, not tinned or galvanised.	Washing and wringing machine rollers.	
	Staples, iron.	Washing powder and paste.	35
	Steam hammers.	Wheelbarrows, in parts.	
	Stearine.	Wheels, cart and plough, iron or steel.	
	Stone cutting and crushing machines.	Wheels, fly and spur.	
	Straw, machine pressed, minimum 40 cwt. per waggon.	Wheels, wheelbarrow, iron or steel.	
	Strawboard.	White lead.	40
	Strawboard cuttings, for paper making.	Winches, hand.	
	Studs, iron or steel.	Window guards, iron.	
	Sugar, in bags, cases, or casks.	Woad.	
	Sulphate of copper, e.o.h.	Wood fibre, in bales.	

Wood pulp middles.

Yellow metal plates and sheathing.

A.D. 1891.

Wood treads, in frames for stairs.

Zinc ridges.

Great Eastern
Railway.

Merchandise comprised in Class C of the classification, if sent in quantities of less than 2 tons.

5

CLASS 2.

- | | |
|---|--|
| Acetate of alumina, in casks or iron drums. | Bass baskets. |
| Acetic or wood acid, in casks. | Bass mats and bass matting. |
| Acid cresylic, in casks or iron drums. | Bayonets. |
| 10 Agricultural and portable steam and traction engines, vertical steam engines, horizontal steam engines, steam ploughs, steam plough vans, steam tram engines, threshing machines, road rollers, and harrows. | Bed keys. |
| 15 Agricultural machines and implements, in cases. | Bedsteads, metallic, in cases. |
| Agricultural seeds. | Beef, in brine. |
| Ale and porter (bottled) in hampers. | Bees' wax. |
| 20 Algerian fibre, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon. | Bellows, packed. |
| Alkanet root. | Bellows pipes. |
| Ammonia, liquid, in casks or iron drums. | Bells, small. |
| 25 Animal guts, in casks. | Besoms. |
| Annotto, in casks. | Bicarbonate of soda, in boxes, crates, or hampers. |
| Antimony regulus. | Bicycle stands, wrought iron. |
| Argols or tartars. | Biscuits. |
| Arrowroot. | Bits, iron or steel. |
| 30 Arsenic acid, in casks. | Blackberries or brambleberries. |
| Asbestos. | Blacking. |
| Awl blades. | Black lead. |
| Axle boxes, brass. | Blanks, bronze and copper, for stamping for coins. |
| Axles, not in the rough, e.o.h.p. | Bleaching liquids, in casks. |
| 35 Bacon and hams, cured, packed. | Blood, in casks or iron drums. |
| Bagging, e.o.h.p. | Blow pipes. |
| Bags, hand, common (hemp). | Blue powder and stone and smalts, in casks, cases, boxes, or bags. |
| Bags, paper. | Boards, made of compressed leather. |
| Balusters, iron. | Bobbins, in bags. |
| 40 Bark, for tanning, e.o.h.p. | Boilers and boiler fittings, iron or steel. |
| Bark, ground, packed in bags. | Bolts, door. |
| Baskets, iron. | Bone-crushing mills. |
| Bass and whisk, for making brooms. | Bones, e.o.h.p. |
| | Boot and shoe linings, cotton or linen. |
| | Borax. |
| | Bottle jacks. |
| | Bottle stoppers, wood, packed. |
| | Bottles earthenware or stoneware. |

A.D. 1891. <i>Great Eastern Railway.</i>	Bowls, water, except iron or earthen-ware. Box or Italian irons. Boxes, safety. Boxes or trunks, tin or sheet iron, packed in crates or cases. Brands, iron or steel. Brass. Bread. Bristles, in boxes, cases, or casks. Bronze (phosphor) castings and ingots, rough. Buckles, iron, steel, or brass. Bullet moulds. Bungs, wood, or shives. Busks, wooden, horn, or steel. Buoys. Butter, in casks, firkins, baskets, or boxes, or in tubs or cools with wooden lids. Buttons, except gold, silver, or plated. Cabbages, packed, e.o.h.p. Calipers. Caloric engines. Canary seed. Candles, e.o.h.p. Candlesticks, brass or iron. Carbolic acid, liquid, in casks or iron drums. Carbolic seed dressing. Carbonate of magnesia. Carbonate of potash, e.o.h.p. Carpet bag frames. Carriage and foot warmers. Cartridge cases, e.o.h.p. Cart steps. Cartridge cases, exploded. Castings, brass. Castings (iron or steel), light, in boxes, cases, crates, casks, or hampers. Castors, of all kinds. Cattle food, prepared. Celery. Chains and traces, packed. Chains, curb or door. Chairwood, rough, undamageable.	Cheese, in boxes, casks, and cases. Chestnuts, extract of, e.o.h.p. Chicory. Chimney pieces, cement or concrete. China, in casks or crates. 5 China grass, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon. Chlorate of potash. Chlorate of soda, packed in hampers or casks. 10 Chloride of potash, packed in hampers or casks. Chocolate. Cider and perry (bottled), in hampers. Cinder sifters. 15 Clasps, book, boot, and belt, except gold, silver, or plated. Clothes pegs, packed. Coach wrenches. Cobalt ore. 20 Cocoa. Cocoa nut fibre, husk, shell, or matting, packed. Codilla, e.o.h.p. Coffee. 25 Coffee mills. Coffin furniture, metallic. Coir junk. Coir rope. Collars, dog. 30 Colliery screens or tips. Colours, in casks or iron drums, or in tins packed in cases. Confectionery, in cases, casks, or boxes. Copper. 35 Copying presses. Corkscrews. Corn flour, patent. Corves (small waggons for use in collieries). 40 Cotton, raw, e.o.h.p. Cotton and woollen waste. Cranberries. Cranes or crane-work. Crucibles, plumbago or clay. 45 Curling stones.
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	Currants (grocer's).	Flax, in bales, e.o.h.p.
	Curry combs.	Flax seed, for sowing.
	Cyanite, in casks or iron drums, or in tins packed in cases.	Flax straw, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.
5	Dandelion roots.	Flax waste, e.o.h.p.
	Dates.	Fleshings and glue pieces, e.o.h.p.
	Delta metal.	Flocks.
	Dextrine.	Flower pots, clay, common, unglazed.
	Dies and die stocks.	Forges, portable, in pieces, packed in boxes.
10	Dishes, iron.	Forges, portable, whole, cased in iron.
	Distilled water, e.o.h.p.	Forks and spoons, metal (except gold, silver, or plated).
	Dollies and peggies, wooden, for laun- dry purposes.	Forks, digging, in cases.
	Dripping, in casks, boxes, tins, or tubs	Forks, toasting, iron.
15	with lids.	Fruit, crystallised, in boxes, cases, or casks.
	Dubbin.	Fruit—
	Dust preventers.	Apples, gooseberries, and pears, e.o.h.p.
	Earthenware, in casks or crates.	Cherries, raspberries, strawberries, in tubs for jam.
	Electric accumulators.	Fruit, ripe, e.o.h.p.
20	Electric insulators.	Fruit, pulp, in casks.
	Emery.	Funnels, air or ship.
	Emery dust.	Fustic liquor.
	Emery rollers and emery wheels, in boxes or cases.	Gall nuts.
25	Envelopes, straw, for bottles.	Garancine.
	Esparto grass, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.	Gas engines, complete.
	Eyelets.	Gas fittings, in parts, except brass and copper tubing.
	Fat, raw.	Gates, iron or wooden, common.
30	Felt (not carpeting).	Ginger beer, e.o.h.p.
	Ferrules, iron, steel, or brass.	Gins, wheels with frames for hoisting purposes.
	Figs, dried.	Glass blocks, for pavement (not fitted in frames).
	Files or rasps, iron or steel.	Glycerine, in casks or iron drums.
	Filters, cast iron.	Grates, ovens, ranges, or stoves, common or kitchen.
35	Fire boxes of portable steam and trac- tion engines.	Gridirons.
	Fire guards, metal.	Grindery.
	Fire irons.	Grindstones, e.o.h.p.
	Fire lighters.	Gums, in mats, bags, casks, or cases.
40	Fish—	Gun barrels, rough.
	Herrings and sprats, in any state.	Gun carriages.
	All fish, partially cured, smoked, or dried, e.o.h.p.	
	Crabs.	
45	Fish hooks.	
	Flag poles or Venetian masts.	

A.D. 1891. Great Eastern Railway.	Gun locks and gun furniture. Gun metal. Hair, raw, pressed, in bales or bags. Hardware—Packages containing any hardware articles (not gold, silver, or plated) set out in classes hereinbefore mentioned, or in this class, and any of the following articles (not gold, silver, or plated), viz. :— Awl blades. Bayonets. Bed keys. Bellows, packed. Bellows pipes. Bells, small. Bicycle stands, wrought iron. Bits. Blanks, bronze and copper, for stamping for coins. Blow pipes. Bolts, door. Bottle jacks. Bowls, water, except iron or earthenware. Boxes, safety. Boxes or trunks, tin or sheet iron, packed in crates or cases. Box or Italian irons. Brands, iron or steel. Buckles, brass, steel, or iron. Bullet moulds. Busks, steel. Buttons. Calipers. Candlesticks, brass or iron. Carpet bag frames. Carriage and foot warmers. Cartridge cases, brass. Cart steps. Castings, brass. Castors, of all kinds. Chains, curb or door. Cinder sifters. Clasps, book, boot, or belt. Coach wrenches. Coffee mills, small hand.	Hardware—<i>cont.</i> Coffin furniture, metallic. Collars, dog. Copying presses. Corkscrews. 5 Curry combs. Dies and die stocks. Dust preventers. Eyelets. Ferrules, iron, brass, or steel. 10 Fire guards (metal). Fire irons. Fish hooks. Forks and spoons, metal. Forks, toasting, iron. 15 Gas fittings, in parts, except brass and copper tubing. Gins, wheels, with frames for hoisting purposes. Grindery. 20 Gun barrels, rough. Gun locks and gun furniture. Hammer heads, packed. Hammers, not steam. Handcuffs. 25 Handles, chest and saucepan. Hat and umbrella stands, cast iron. Hay forks, in bundles. Hinges, brass. „ iron or steel. 30 Hooks, boot and button, hat and coat, and reaping. Hooks and eyes. Jacks, small. Japanned ware, in casks or cases. 35 Kitchen fireplace stands. Knitting pins. Knives or blades for cutting machines. Knobs, range, iron. 40 „ door. Knockers, door. Ladles, not puddlers', iron. Lamp burners. Lanterns, tin or iron. 45 Latches, door.
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Hardware— <i>cont.</i>	
	Locks and keys.
	Magnets.
5	Match boxes, japanned or enamelled tin, new, empty, packed.
	Matchetts.
	Medals, brass or copper.
	Military ornaments.
10	Mortars and pestles, iron or steel.
	Nails and rivets, brass or copper.
	Needles (in tin-lined cases).
	Nut crackers.
	Ornaments for saddlery, brass, iron, or steel.
15	Ornaments for uniform.
	Pans, ash.
	„ copper, for closets.
	„ dust.
	„ warming.
20	Patten rings.
	Patterns, travellers' hardware.
	Percussion cap shells.
	Pins, metal, in boxes.
	Plates, door.
25	„ iron, enamelled.
	Pliers.
	Powder flasks.
	Pulley blocks, iron.
	Pulleys, iron.
30	Pumps, hand, brass.
	Railway carriage keys.
	Refrigerators.
	Riddles.
	Saddletrees.
35	Scales and weights, letter.
	Screws, brass, copper, or zinc.
	Screws, table expanding.
	Scythe blades.
	Scythes and sickles.
40	Shears, garden and sheep.
	Ships' logs, metal.
	Shoe horns and pegs, metallic.
	Show tablets, metal, enamelled.
	Skates.
45	Skewers, iron or steel.
	Snuffers, iron or steel.

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Hardware— <i>cont.</i>	
	Spanners.
	Spittoons, iron.
	Spring balances.
	Springs, chair, sofa, mattress, door, or cart.
	Spurs.
	Stair rods.
	Steelyards.
	Stirrups.
	Sugar nippers.
	Syringes, garden.
	Tacks.
	Taper holders, metal.
	Taps, brass.
	Terrets.
	Thimbles.
	Tinware, in casks or cases.
	Tips, brassed for boot heels.
	Tobacco boxes, metal.
	Tools, carpenters', coopers', edge, joiners', masons', and shipwrights'.
	Traps, sink, brass or copper.
	Traps, vermin.
	Trays, iron or steel.
	Trivets, iron or steel.
	Trouser stretchers, iron, portable.
	Trowels.
	Umbrella fittings.
	„ stretchers.
	Valves, brass.
	Washers, brass or copper.
	Weights, brass.
	Wire, copper or brass, packed in cases, casks, or in bags.
	Hames.
	Hammer heads, e.o.h.p.
	Hammers (not steam), e.o.h.p.
	Handcuffs.
	Handles, chest and saucepan.
	Harrow shafts, tube iron or tube steel.
	Hat and umbrella stands, cast iron.
	Hay, e.o.h.p., minimum load 30 cwt. per waggon.
	Hay forks.

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A.D. 1891.	Hay forks, in cases.	Linen waste, e.o.h.p.	
—	Hay rakes, hand, in cases.	Linen yarn and grey linen, steam or hydraulic press-packed, in bunches or bales.	
Great Eastern Railway.	Hemp, e.o.h.p.	Locks and keys.	5
	Hessians, jute.	Locomotive engines and tenders, loaded in railway companies' waggons.	
	Hinges, brass, iron, or steel.	Logwood liquor.	
	Hoes, hand.	Machinery, in parts, in cases, e.o.h.p.	10
	Hollow-ware, iron, including kettles, pans, maslins (pots for boiling fruit), and water cans, in casks or crates.	Madders.	
	Hooks and eyes.	Magnets.	
	Hooks, boot, button, hat, coat, ceiling, reaping.	Marbles, children's.	
	Hooks, clip, galvanised iron.	Margarine, in casks, firkins, or boxes, or in tubs with wooden lids.	
	Hoops, wooden.	Match boxes, japanned or enamelled tin, new, empty, packed.	15
	Ice.	Matchetts.	
	Ink, except printers', in boxes, casks, or crates.	Medals, brass or copper.	
	Iron liquor or muriate of iron.	Megass, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.	20
	Ivory black.	Mexican fibre, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.	
	Ivory waste or dust.	Military ornaments, except gold, silver, or plated.	
	Jacks, small.	Millstones, finished.	25
	Japanned ware, in casks or cases.	Mineral and aerated waters, e.o.h.p.	
	Japan wax.	Molliscorum.	
	Jars, earthenware or stoneware.	Mordant liquors (including alum liquor, dunging liquor, and red liquor).	
	Kitchen fireplace stands.	Mortars and pestles, iron or steel.	30
	Kitool fibre.	Mungo.	
	Knife boards.	Mushroom pulp.	
	Knitting pins.	Mushroom spawn.	
	Knives or blades for cutting machines.	Mustard, in casks, cases, boxes, or bags.	35
	Knobs (range), iron or steel.	Nails and rivets, brass or copper.	
	Knobs (door).	Nails, zinc.	
	Knockers (door).	Needles (in tin-lined cases).	
	Ladders, wooden.	Netting, of iron wire.	
	Ladles (not puddlers' iron).	Newspapers, in bales.	40
	Laminated lead.	Nickel ore.	
	Lamp burners.	Nitrate of copper, in cases.	
	Lanterns, tin or iron.	Nitrate of iron.	
	Lard, in casks, boxes, tins, or tubs with lids.	Nut crackers, except gold, silver, or plated.	45
	Lasts, wooden.	Nuts, e.o.h.p.	
	Latches, door.		
	Lead piping, e.o.h.p.		
	Leather, undressed, except in cases or crates.		
	Lemon and lime juice, in cases or casks.		
	Lemons.		

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| <p>Oakum.</p> <p>Oils, not dangerous, in casks or iron drums, round or tapered at one end, e.o.h.p.</p> <p>5 Oranges.</p> <p>Orchilla weed.</p> <p>Ornaments for saddlery, brass, iron, or steel.</p> <p>Ornaments for uniform, except gold, silver, or plated.</p> <p>10 Osiers, twigs, and willows, brown.</p> <p>Paints, in casks or iron drums, or in tins packed in cases.</p> <p>Palisades, iron.</p> <p>15 Palm leaves.</p> <p>Palmetto leaf, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.</p> <p>Pans, ash.</p> <p>Pans, copper, for closets.</p> <p>20 Pans, dust.</p> <p>Pans, warming.</p> <p>Paper, emery, sand, and tobacco.</p> <p>Paper hangings, common, in bales.</p> <p>Paraffin and petroleum oils, in owners' tank waggons, not giving off inflammable vapour under 73° Fahr., when tested in the manner set forth in the Petroleum Act, 1879</p> <p>Parian, in casks or crates.</p> <p>30 Patten rings.</p> <p>Patterns, travellers', hardware.</p> <p>Pelts, e.o.h.p.</p> <p>Percussion cap shells.</p> <p>Pewter.</p> <p>35 Piassava, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.</p> <p>Pickaxes.</p> <p>Picker bends.</p> <p>Pickles, in boxes, cases, or casks.</p> <p>40 Pimento.</p> <p>Pins, metal, in boxes.</p> <p>Piston rods, steel.</p> <p>Plates, door.</p> <p>Plates, iron, enamelled.</p> <p>45 Pliers.</p> <p>Plough shafts, tube iron or tube steel.</p> | <p>Plumbago.</p> <p>Polishing paste.</p> <p>Pork, in brine.</p> <p>Poultry pens (wire), folded.</p> <p>Powder flasks.</p> <p>Preserves (fish, fruit, meat, and provisions), in casks, boxes, or cases.</p> <p>Printed matter, not bound.</p> <p>Provender, horse or cattle, e.o.h.p.</p> <p>Prunes, in casks or mats.</p> <p>Pulley blocks, iron.</p> <p>Pulleys, iron.</p> <p>Pumps and pump castings, in cases.</p> <p>Pumps, hand, brass.</p> <p>Rags, pulled.</p> <p>Railway carriage keys.</p> <p>Railway waggon bodies.</p> <p>Railway waggon bodies, fitted together.</p> <p>Railway waggon brasses.</p> <p>Rain-water pipes, for spoutings and their connexions, cast iron.</p> <p>Raisins.</p> <p>Reed webbing, for ceilings.</p> <p>Refrigerators.</p> <p>Revalenta arabica.</p> <p>Rhubarb and rhubarb roots.</p> <p>Riddles.</p> <p>Rizine.</p> <p>Rolls, iron, e.o.h.p.</p> <p>Ropes.</p> <p>Ropes, wire.</p> <p>Sacks.</p> <p>Saddletrees.</p> <p>Sad irons, e.o.h.p.</p> <p>Safes, iron or steel.</p> <p>Sago.</p> <p>Sauces, in boxes, cases, or casks.</p> <p>Scales and weights, letter.</p> <p>Scoops, iron.</p> <p>Scrap zinc.</p> <p>Screw propellers.</p> <p>Screws, brass, copper, or zinc.</p> <p>Screws, table expanding.</p> <p>Scrolls, iron (for fixing springs to carts and carriages).</p> <p>Scrows, e.o.h.p.</p> |
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A.D. 1891.	Scythe blades.	Steel, bars and bundles.	
Great Eastern Railway.	Scythes and sickles.	Steelyards.	
	Seal skins, wet and salted.	Stirrups.	
	Seaweed (dry) or alga marina.	Stone blue, in casks, cases, boxes, or bags.	5
	Seeds, agricultural, e.o.h.p.	Stone, carved for building purposes, e.o.h.p.	
	Semolina.	Straw, e.o.h.p., minimum load 20 cwt. per waggon.	
	Shears, garden and sheep.	Strickles, in boxes or cases.	10
	Sheets, wool, new.	Sugar mills.	
	Ships' logs, metal.	Sugar nippers, except gold, silver, or plated.	
	Ships' masts.	Syringes, garden.	
	Ships' ventilators.	Tacks.	15
	Shoddy.	Tamarinds.	
	Shoe horns and pegs, metallic.	Taper holders, metal.	
	Shoemakers' wax.	Tapioca.	
	Shot, lead, e.o.h.p.	Tapioca flour.	
	Show tablets, metal, enamelled.	Taps, brass.	20
	Shumac liquor.	Tarpaulings.	
	Signal posts (railway) and materials belonging thereto.	Tartar, liquid.	
	Silicate cotton or slag wool, e.o.h.p.	Terne metal.	
	Sinks, cast iron, not enamelled.	Terrets.	
	Size, e.o.h.p.	Thimbles.	25
	Skates.	Tin, in blocks, cakes, or ingots.	
	Skewers, iron or steel.	Tincal.	
	Slate pencils.	Tinfoil.	
	Slates, writing.	Tin liquor.	
	Snuffers, iron or steel.	Tinware, in casks or cases.	30
	Spades and shovels, iron or steel.	Tips, brassed, for boot heels.	
	Spanners.	Tobacco boxes, metal.	
	Spelter sheets, e.o.h.p.	Tobacco juice, in casks.	
	Spetches, e.o.h.p.	Tobacco leaf, in hogsheads or tierces.	
	Spirits of tar, in casks or iron drums.	Tobacco stoves or presses.	35
	Spittoons, iron.	Tools, carpenters', coopers', edge, joiners', masons', and shipwrights'.	
	Spoutings and connexions, iron or steel.	Tools, well-boring and pit-boring.	
	Spring balances.	Torchwick.	
	Springs, chair, sofa, mattress, door, or cart.	Tow, in bales, e.o.h.p.	40
	Spurs, not plated.	Tow waste, e.o.h.p.	
	Stable fittings (except enamelled), iron or steel.	Traps, sink, brass or copper.	
	Stair rods.	Traps, vermin.	
	Stannite of potash.	Trays, iron or steel.	
	Stannite of soda.	Trivets, iron or steel.	45
	Staples (wire), for bookbinders.	Trouser stretchers, iron, portable.	
	Starch, in casks, cases, boxes, or bags.		
	Steam excavators or steam navvies.		

Trowels.	Weighing machines, large (those used A.D. 1891. for weighing railway or other Great Eastern vehicles, and also cattle). Railway.
Tubes, coated with brass.	
Tubes, electro-coppered.	
Tubes, steam, brass or copper.	
5 Tubs, iron.	Weights, brass.
Tue irons.	Window frames, iron, packed in cases.
Turmeric.	Window shutters, iron or steel.
Turpentine, spirits of, in casks or iron drums.	Wines, British, in casks.
10 Twine.	Wire, copper or brass, packed in cases, casks, or in bags.
Umbrella fittings.	Wire, cotton-covered, in casks, ham- pers, cases, and canvas-covered coils.
Umbrella sticks, in the rough.	Wire, iron or steel, e.o.h.p.
Umbrella stretchers.	Wire, lead.
Valves, brass.	Wood, bent, rough, unfinished.
15 Varnish, in casks or iron drums.	Wool, raw.
Vegetable wax.	Yarn, twist, and weft, cotton and linen, in bales, bags, wrappers, cases, boxes, skips, or casks.
Vegetables, packed, e.o.h.p.	Yeast, in bags, or in bags in baskets, hydraulic press-packed, dry.
Vices, iron or steel.	Yellow metal bolts and nails.
Vinegar, in cases.	Yellow metal rods.
20 Walking sticks, in the rough.	Zinc bars.
Walnuts, green, and husks.	
Washers, brass or copper.	
Washers, leather.	

CLASS 3.

Ale coolers.	Bell ringing (carillon) machinery.
25 Algerian fibre, e.o.h.p.	Belting, for machinery.
Alizarine, in casks or iron drums.	Bichromate of soda, e.o.h.p.
Almonds.	Bichrome and bichromate of potash, e.o.h.p.
American or leather cloth.	Bins, corn or wine.
Ammonia, liquid, in bottles (other than 30 carboys) in cases.	Bitters, in casks or cases.
Angelica root.	Black beer.
Aniseed.	Bladders, in casks.
Apple rings, in slices, dried.	Blankets.
Apples, dry, or pippins.	Blinds, paper.
35 Arsenic acid, e.o.h.p.	Blinds, Venetian and chain, in cases, crates, or frames.
Bacon and hams, cured, e.o.h.p.	Blowing engines.
Baking powder.	Blue, laundry, liquid, in boxes, cases, casks, or iron drums.
Baths.	Blue paste.
Beatings and mouldings, gilt, 40 lacquered, or varnished, packed in boxes.	Blue powder and stone and smalts, e.o.h.p.
Bedsteads, e.o.h.p.	Boards, parquet flooring.
Beehives, made of wood.	

A.D. 1891. <i>Great Eastern Railway.</i>	Boards, washing. Bobbins, e.o.h.p. Books, e.o.h.p. Booting or stalling. Boots and shoes, including goloshes, and leather cut into boot shapes, in casks, cases, or boxes. Boracic acid. Bottles and bottle stoppers, glass, e.o.h.p. Bowls, iron or wood. Braces, except silk, for wearing appa- rel, in bales, packs, or trusses. Broom and brush heads, e.o.h.p. Brooms and brushes, packed. Brush backs, xylonite. Buckets and pails. Buckram. Butter, in crocks in wood, or in crocks when packed with straw in baskets. Calicoes. Candlewick. Canvas. Cap peaks, not oily. Caps, men's or boys', except silk, in bales, packs, or trusses. Capsules, metal, in cases. Carbon candles, for electric lighting. Carbonate of ammonia, in cases. Card cloth. Cards, for weaving, packed in cases. Carpet bags. Carpet beating machines. Carpet lining (cork). Carpeting. Carpeting (cork). Carraway seeds. Carriage and cart steps. Castings, iron, light, e.o.h.p. Castings, sanitary, iron or steel, for public urinals and waterclosets. Castings, steel, e.o.h.p. Castor oil, in boxes. Cellarets, wrought iron. Chaff, in bags, not for cattle feeding. Chalk, French.	Chalk, prepared. Cheese, e.o.h.p. Cheese presses. Chemicals, not dangerous, corrosive, or explosive, in casks, iron drums, bales, 5 or bags. Chimney pieces, marble or slate, e.o.h.p. China, in hampers. China grass, e.o.h.p. Cinnabar ore. 10 Clock dials. Clogs, in casks, cases, or boxes. Clothing (exclusive of silk goods), if packed in trusses, packs, or bales. Clothing, for soldiers, police, prison 15 warders, railway porters, postal, and telegraph (except busbies or hel- mets). Clothing, waterproof (except oily can- vas clothing). 20 Cloth, linen, packed. Coach and upholsterers' trimmings, in packs, trusses, or bales. Cob nuts. Cocoa nut fibre, husk, shell, or matting, 25 e.o.h.p. Cocoa nuts. Coffee extract or essence. Coin, copper or bronze. Collars, rush, for horses. 30 Colliery pulleys. Colours, in cans, hampers, boxes, or iron bottles. Combs. Coquilla nuts. 35 Cordials, in casks or cases. Coriander seed. Cork shavings or cuttings. Cork socks, in boxes, cases, or casks. Corkwood. 40 Cornice poles, wood, in bundles, without rings or ends, not gilt. Corozzo nuts. Cotton and linen goods, in bales, boxes, cases, packs, or trusses, 45 e.o.h.p.
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A.D. 1891.
*Great Eastern
 Railway.*

	Cotton and linen thread.	Drapery, heavy— <i>cont.</i>	
	Cotton and woollen slops, in hampers, bales, or boxes.	Paper collars, cuffs, and shirt fronts.	
	Cotton wool, dressed and carded.	Shirts, cotton, woollen, and linen, in bales, packs, or trusses.	
5	Crucibles, e.o.h.p.	Stays, not silk.	
	Cummin seed.	Tapes.	
	Cutlery.	Thimbles, not gold, silver, or plated.	
	Cyanite, in cans, hampers, boxes, or iron bottles.	Wadding, cotton.	
10	Dishes, wood.	Woollen and worsted yarn.	
	Drapery, heavy.—Packages containing any of the following articles :—	Dripping, in crocks in wood, or in tubs or tins without lids.	
	American or leather cloth.	Druggeting.	
	Blankets.	Drugs, in casks, bales, or bags.	
15	Boots and shoes, including goloshes, in casks, cases, or boxes.	Drysalteries, in casks.	
	Buckram.	Dutch metal and leaf.	
	Buttons, except gold, silver, or plated.	Dyes, in casks and iron drums.	
20	Calicoes.	Earth closets.	
	Carpet bags.	Earthenware, in hampers.	
	Carpeting.	Eggs, in boxes, cases, or crates.	
	Clothing, waterproof (except oily canvas clothing).	Elastic webbing.	
25	Cotton and linen goods, in bales, boxes, cases, packs, or trusses, e.o.h.p.	Electric batteries.	
	Cotton and linen thread.	Electric cable.	
	Cotton and woollen slops, in hampers, bales, or boxes.	Emery rollers and emery wheels, e.o.h.p.	
30	Druggeting.	Esparto grass, e.o.h.p.	
	Elastic webbing.	Fenders, in crates.	
	Eyelets.	Fenders, kitchen, iron or steel.	
	Flannel.	Fenders, ships', cork or hemp.	
35	Floor cloth, including oil cloth, boulinikon, kamptulicon, and linoleum.	Fents and tabs, cotton and woollen.	
	Hearth rugs, except skins.	Fern, for litter or packing, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.	
	Hooks and eyes.	Filberts.	
40	Huckabacks.	Filters, earthenware.	
	India-rubber goods, except shoes and goloshes.	Fire engines, steam.	
	Laces, boot and stay, cotton or leather.	Fire escapes.	
45	Linen cloth, packed.	Fire extinguishers, (hand grenade), packed.	
		Fish, fresh, e.o.h.p.	
		Fish glue.	
		Flannel.	
		Flax, e.o.h.p.	
		Flax straw, e.o.h.p.	
		Floor cloth, including oil cloth, boulinikon, kamptulicon, and linoleum.	

A.D. 1891. Great Eastern Railway.	Flour-dressing or purifying machines. Flower roots (not orchids). Forges, portable, e.o.h.p. Forks, e.o.h.p. Fruit, ripe, not hothouse :— Apricots. Cherries. Nectarines. Peaches. Raspberries. Strawberries. Fustian and corduroy. Gas meters. Gelatine. German silver, in sheets. German silver wire, in casks and cases. Ginger, e.o.h.p. Glass beads. Glass, crown, rolled and sheet. Glass, flint, e.o.h.p. Glass, plate, rough. Glass, plate, not silvered. Gloves, cotton, woollen or worsted, in bales, packs, or trusses. Gloves, rough leather, for labourers. Glycerine, in cases or boxes. Glycerine grease, for lubricating pur- poses, in tins packed in wooden cases. Goat skins, e.o.h.p. Granite, polished or dressed, e.o.h.p. Grapes, packed in cork dust or saw- dust, in casks. Groceries, mixed. Packages consigned as mixed groceries may include any grocery articles set out in classes herein- before mentioned or in this class, the following articles in Class 4 :— Cardamoms. Citric acid. Confectionery, e.o.h.p. Crystallised fruits, e.o.h.p. Meat pies.	Preserved ginger. Sausages. Yeast, e.o.h.p. and the following in Class 5:— Blue, laundry liquid, e.o.h.p. 5 Cinnamon. Cloves. Cochineal. Cordials, e.o.h.p. Extract of meat. 10 Indigo. Isinglass. Lard, e.o.h.p. Nutmegs. Gums, e.o.h.p. 15 Gun stocks. Gun wads. Guns, machine, in cases. Gutta percha, raw. Guttering or corrugating machines, 20 e.o.h.p. Hair, for manufacturing purposes, e.o.h.p. Hair cloth. Harness or saddlery, in tin-lined cases 25 or casks. Hassocks. Hats, rush, in bales, trusses, and hampers. Hay rakes, hand, e.o.h.p. 30 Hearthrugs, except skins. Heel balls, shoemakers'. Helmets, metal, in cases or boxes. Herbs, green. Hides, e.o.h.p. 35 Honey, in casks, or in jars packed in crates or cases. Hoofs, horns, and horn tips, buffalo, cow, goat, ox, and sheep, e.o.h.p. Hops. 40 Hosiery, in bales, packs, or trusses. Huckabacks.
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A.D. 1891.
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Great Eastern
Railway.

- Hurdles, iron or steel, on wheels.
India-rubber goods, except shoes and goloshes.
India-rubber, raw.
5 Ink, printers'.
Jews' harps.
Joiners' work (common wood)—headings and mouldings (not gilt, lacquered or varnished), doors and
10 door frames, fittings and fixtures for buildings, staircases, balusters and hand rails, window sashes and frames and shutters.
Juniper berries.
15 Kips, e.o.h.p.
Laces, boot or stay, cotton or leather.
Lamp black.
Lamp chimneys (glass).
Lamp frames (street).
20 Lamp reflectors, enamelled iron.
Lamp wick.
Lamps, paraffin, in parts (except china or earthenware) packed in casks and cases.
25 Lard, in bladders, in crocks, in wood or in tubs, or tins without lids.
Lavatory stands and basins, earthenware, complete, enamelled.
Lawn mowers, packed.
30 Lead pencils.
Leather, e.o.h.p.
Lemon and lime juice, e.o.h.p.
Life buoys.
Limestone, polished or dressed.
35 Lime water, e.o.h.p.
Lincrusta and anaglypta (decorative wall papers).
Linen cloth, packed.
Linen yarn or grey linen, e.o.h.p.
40 Liquorice.
Looking glass frames (common), wood (not gilded) or Dutch metalled.
Maccaroni.
Machines, fitted up, packed, e.o.h.p.
45 Magnesia.
Marble, packed, and in slabs cemented together.
- Margarine, in crocks in wood, or in crocks when packed with straw in baskets.
Marquees or tents.
Mastic.
Mats and matting, e.o.h.p.
Megass, e.o.h.p.
Merinoes, in bales, packs, or trusses.
Mexican fibre, e.o.h.p.
Mica.
Milk.
Milk cans and pans.
Millboard rollers (for winding paper in cases).
Mops.
Mortars and pestles, marble.
Moss, packed.
Muslin, book, if packed in bales, packs, or trusses.
Mustard, e.o.h.p.
Netting, cotton and twine.
Nickel.
Nitrate of baryta.
Oars.
Oils, not dangerous, e.o.h.p.
Oleic acid, in casks.
Osiers, twigs and willows, white or stained.
Osnaburgs.
Oxalic acid.
Paints, in cans, hampers, boxes, or iron bottles.
Palliasses, straw.
Palmetto leaf, e.o.h.p.
Pans, chemical and dye, iron or steel.
Pans, earthenware or iron, for sanitary purposes.
Paper, e.o.h.p.
Paper collars, cuffs, and shirtfronts.
Paper, gummed for labels.
Paper hangings, e.o.h.p.
Paper tubes, for cops.
Parian, in hampers.
Pattens, in casks, cases, or boxes.
Pearl shells.
Penholders, wood or metal (except gold, silver, or plated).

A.D. 1891.	Pepper.	Shirts, cotton, woollen, and linen, in bales, packs, trusses, and hampers.	
Great Eastern Railway.	Percussion caps, uncharged.	Shoe horns and pegs.	
	Petroleum grease or petroleum jelly.	Shoes and boots, including goloshes and leather cut into shoe shapes, in 5	
	Piassava, e.o.h.p.	casks, cases, or boxes.	
	Pickles, e.o.h.p.	Shot belts.	
	Picture frames, common, wood (not gilded) or Dutch metalled.	Show cards (cardboard) unframed.	
	Pins, metal.	Shutters, revolving, wooden.	
	Plants, e.o.h.p.	Shuttles, weavers'. 10	
	Preserves (fish, fruit, meat, and provisions), e.o.h.p., in crates or baskets.	Silver ore.	
	Pulley blocks, wood.	Sinks, enamelled.	
	Pumps and pump castings, e.o.h.p.	Skins, hare and rabbit.	
	Quicks, e.o.h.p.	Slate beds of billiard tables, packed in cases. 15	
	Rabbit fur, or hatters' wool.	Slate slabs.	
	Raffia.	Spindles, in boxes.	
	Railway cards and tickets.	Spirits, in casks or cases.	
	Reels, for garden hose.	Splints, wood for matches.	
	Rennet.	Squeegees, for cleaning ships' decks, 20 &c.	
	Rick poles and covers.	Stable fittings and mangers, iron enamelled.	
	Road scraping and road sweeping machines.	Starch, e.o.h.p.	
	Rock, crystal.	Stationery, e.o.h.p. 25	
	Rugs, hearth, except skin.	Stays, not silk, for wearing apparel.	
	Saddlery or harness, in tin-lined cases or casks.	Stills, iron.	
	Sauces, e.o.h.p.	Stone blue, e.o.h.p.	
	Saw-bench machines, portable, packed.	Stoves, gas or oil.	
	Scale beams and scales.	Strickles, e.o.h.p. 30	
	Scoops, wood.	Stuff goods in bales, packs, or trusses.	
	Screw jacks, except iron.	Sugar, e.o.h.p.	
	Scythe sneds or handles.	Sugar candy.	
	Sealing wax.	Syrup, in cases, in tins, in baskets, or in stone bottles packed in crates or hampers. 35	
	Seaweed, edible.	Tables, cast iron or steel, in parts.	
	Sewing machines, in parts, packed.	Talc.	
	Sewing machine stands, in parts, packed in cases or frames.	Tapes.	
	Shafts, cart.	Tea. 40	
	Shafts, gig, carriage, or dog cart, not painted nor varnished.	Thimbles, except gold, silver, or plated.	
	Shavings, wood.	Thread, cotton and linen.	
	Sheepskins, e.o.h.p.	Toasting forks, iron or steel.	
	Sheet steel.	Tobacco juice, e.o.h.p.	
	Shellac.	Tobacco leaf, e.o.h.p. 45	
	Shells.	Tow, e.o.h.p.	
	Ships' blocks.	Toys, packed.	
	Ships' sails, finished.		

	Trellis work (wood), in bundles.	Water meters.	A.D. 1891.
	Troughs, bakers', wooden.	Weighing machines, small (those used	Great Eastern
	Troughs, cattle and other, iron or steel.	for weighing packages and goods).	Railway.
	Tubes, brass or copper, except steam,	Wheelbarrows.	
5	packed.	Wheels, rudder or steering, in cases,	
	Tubs, washing.	crates, or frames.	
	Tubs, wood.	Whetstones and honesstones.	
	Turnery ware.	Whisks, packed.	
	Type.	Winches, steam.	
10	Varnish, e.o.h.p.	Window frames, iron, e.o.h.p.	
	Vaseline.	Wines, British, e.o.h.p.	
	Vegetable ivory.	Wines, in casks or cases.	
	Velvet, cotton, in bales, packs, or trusses.	Wood, bent, e.o.h.p.	
	Vermicelli.	Wool, dressed or carded.	
15	Vinegar, e.o.h.p.	Woollen and worsted goods, in bales,	
	Wadding, cotton.	packs, or trusses.	
	Wash leather.	Woollen cloth, in bales, packs, or trusses.	
	Washstand tops, marble, packed.	Xylonite.	
	Washing and wringing machines,	Yarns, twist and weft (except silk).	
20	packed.	Yellow or Persian berries.	

CLASS 4.

	Agricultural machines and implements,	Books, bound or half bound in calf,
	e.o.h.p.	Morocco, roan, Russia, or law calf.
	Alabaster.	Boots and shoes, including goloshes
25	Albumen.	and leather cut into boot shapes, in
	Alizarine, e.o.h.p.	hampers (white rod).
	Ammonia, liquid, in bottles (other	Braces, for wearing apparel, not silk,
	than carboys) in hampers.	e.o.h.p.
	Anchovies.	Bristles, e.o.h.p.
30	Annotto, e.o.h.p.	Britannia metal goods.
	Anthracene, e.o.h.p.	Bronze powder.
	Asparagus.	Brooms and brushes, e.o.h.p.
	Bacon and hams, fresh or green.	Bungs and corks.
	Bags, leather.	Butter, in flats or hampers, or in tubs
35	Beef wine, in boxes.	or cools without lids.
	Bee hives, straw.	Candles, wax.
	Beer engines.	Canes and rattans.
	Bellows, e.o.h.p.	Caps, men's or boys' (except silk), in
	Bells.	boxes or cases.
40	Billiards cues, in bundles.	Caravans (showmen's or hawkers') and
	Blinds, Venetian and chain, e.o.h.p.	vans containing steam roundabouts.
	Boilers, copper.	Carbolic acid, solid.

A.D. 1891.	Carboys, gutta percha.	Drapery, light— <i>cont.</i>	
Great Eastern Railway.	Cardamoms.	Cloth, woollen.	
	Cats' and dogs' meat.	Clothing (exclusive of silk goods), e.o.h.p.	
	Cattle cribs.	Coach and upholsterers' trimmings.	5
	Chaff, e.o.h.p.	Gloves, cotton, woollen, and worsted.	
	Chairs and seats, garden, e.o.h.p.	Haberdashery.	
	Chairs, common, folding, in boxes, cases, crates, and parcels.	Hosiery.	
	Chemicals, not dangerous, corrosive, or explosive, in boxes or hampers.	Muslins (book).	10
	Chimney pieces, metal, unpacked.	Needles.	
	Chimney tops, iron or zinc.	Stuff goods.	
	China, in boxes or cases.	Umbrellas.	
	Churns and churning machines.	Woollen and worsted goods.	
	Cisterns.	Dripping, in bladders.	15
	Citric acid.	Druggists' sundries, in mixed packages.	
	Clocks, turret and church.	Drugs, in boxes or hampers.	
	Clogs, e.o.h.p.	Drysalteries, e.o.h.p.	
	Cloth, linen, tied in bundles, but not protected by wrappers, or not packed.	Dye extracts.	
	Clothing (exclusive of silk goods), e.o.h.p.	Dyes, e.o.h.p.	20
	Coach and upholsterers' trimmings, e.o.h.p.	Earthenware, in boxes or cases.	
	Coal scuttles.	Eggs, e.o.h.p.	
	Cobalt.	Extract of malt.	
	Coffee carts or stalls on wheels.	Felt hat bodies.	
	Confectionery, e.o.h.p.	Fire engines, e.o.h.p.	25
	Corn crushers.	Fish, fresh—	
	Cricket implements.	Brill, grayling, lobsters, oysters, prawns, red mullet, salmon, smelt, soles, trout, turbot, whitebait.	30
	Croquet implements.	Flax in the straw.	
	Crystallised fruit, e.o.h.p.	Flower roots, e.o.h.p.	
	Curtains, cotton, lace.	Flower stands, wrought iron.	
	Dandy rollers, in cases for paper mills.	Fluid, disinfecting, in bottles; packed in cases or hampers, or in basketed jars.	35
	Drapery, light.—Packages containing any drapery articles set out in classes herein-before mentioned, and in this class, and any of the following articles:—	Footballs.	
	Bags (leather, ladies' hand, courier, and travelling).	Frilling machines, in parts, packed.	
	Braces, not silk, for wearing apparel.	Fruit-cleaning machines.	
	Carpeting, exceeding 15 feet in length, packed in cases.	Furniture, in vans, carts, or road waggons.	40
		Garden arches.	
		Garden engines.	
		Glasshouse pots.	
		Glass, in boxes or cases.	45
		Glass, prepared, for photographers.	

	Globes, moons, or shades, glass, common.	Looms, not packed.	
	Gloves, cotton, woollen, and worsted, e.o.h.p.	Luggage or baggage, personal.	
5	Gold size.	Machinery, in parts, not packed, e.o.h.p.	
	Golf clubs.	Machines, fitted up, not packed, e.o.h.p.	
	Grates, ovens, ranges, or stoves, polished.	Malt crushers.	
	Gravestones or tombstones.	Maps, in boxes or cases.	
10	Gun barrels, e.o.h.p.	Margarine, in baskets, flats, or hampers, or in tubs without lids.	
	Guns.	Mats, skin.	
	Gutta-percha goods.	Mattresses.	
	Guttering or corrugating machines, not packed.	Meat, fresh.	
15	Haberdashery.	Meat pies.	
	Hand carts.	Meat safes.	
	Handmills.	Mincing machines.	
	Hares, dead.	Mushrooms.	
	Harness, e.o.h.p.	Muslin, book, e.o.h.p.	
20	Hat leathers.	Needles, e.o.h.p.	
	Hats, soft felt.	Oleic acid, e.o.h.p.	
	Hawkers' packs and trusses.	Panoramas and theatrical scenery.	
	Hollow-ware, iron, including kettles, pans, maslins (pots for boiling fruit), and water cans, e.o.h.p.	Pans, copper.	
25	Honey, e.o.h.p.	Parian, in boxes or cases.	
	Hop bitters.	Pattens, e.o.h.p.	
	Hose, leather and canvas.	Patterns, wood, for castings.	
	Hosiery, e.o.h.p.	Pens, steel.	
30	Household linen and wearing apparel (exclusive of silk goods), e.o.h.p.	Perforating and paper-cutting machines.	
	Incubators, complete.	Pine apples, not hothouse, packed.	
	Ink, e.o.h.p.	Pipes, brass and copper.	
	Japanned ware, e.o.h.p.	Pipes, smoking.	
35	Kilting machines, in parts, packed.	Pistols.	
	Knapsacks, soldiers'.	Plaiting machines, in parts, packed.	
	Knitting machines, in parts, packed.	Plated goods.	
	Lac.	Plums (dried), in fancy boxes.	
	Lace, British, not silk.	Porcelain.	
40	Laces, boot or stay, e.o.h.p.	Poultry, dead.	
	Lamps.	Preserved ginger.	
	Lawn mowers, not packed.	Preserves (fish, fruit, meat, and provisions), e.o.h.p.	
	Lawn tennis implements.	Rabbits, dead.	
	Leather leggings.	Razor strops.	
45	Lint.	Reeds and rushes.	
	Lithographic stones.	Reflectors, glass, with metal backs.	
		Rifles.	
		Rollers, type printers'.	
		Saddlery, e.o.h.p.	
		Sausages and saveloys.	

A.D. 1891.

Great Eastern
Railway.

A.D. 1891. Great Eastern Railway.	Saw-bench machines, portable, not packed.	Tiles, art.	
	Seal skins, e.o.h.p.	Tin crystals.	
	Seeds, e.o.h.p.	Tinware, e.o.h.p.	
	Sewing machine stands, e.o.h.p.	Tobacco, manufactured, except cigars and cigarettes.	5
	Shafts, gig, carriage, or dog cart, e.o.h.p.	Tomatoes.	
	Sheep racks.	Toys, e.o.h.p.	
	Shirts, e.o.h.p.	Tubes, tin and zinc.	
	Shoes and boots, including goloshes and leather cut into shoe shapes, in hampers (white rod).	Tubing, brass or copper, e.o.h.p.	
	Show cards, e.o.h.p.	Ultramarine.	10
	Shrubs and trees, e.o.h.p.	Umbrellas.	
	Skins, fine, including deer, fox, kid, musquash, and nutria.	Umbrella sticks, e.o.h.p.	
	Snuff.	Vans, commercial travellers'.	
	Spades and shovels, wooden.	Vats.	
	Spermaceti.	Vegetable washing machines.	15
	Spindles, e.o.h.p.	Vegetables, hothouse, packed.	
	Spirits, in hampers.	Veneers.	
	Spirits of tar, e.o.h.p.	Venison.	
	Stag horns.	Verdigris.	
	Steam gauges.	Walking sticks, e.o.h.p.	20
	Stereotype casts.	Warps, except silk.	
	Still, copper.	Washing and wringing machines, not packed.	
	Stone, decorative, carved for decorating the interior of buildings.	Whalebone.	
	Stoves, fire-clay tile.	Wheels, cart, coach, and carriage.	25
	Stuff goods, e.o.h.p.	Wheels, rudder or steering, e.o.h.p.	
	Swing boats and hobby horses.	Wines, in hampers.	
	Tables, cast iron or cast steel.	Wire, insulated.	
	Tanks.	Wire, polished or needle.	
	Tartaric acid.	Wire gauze.	30
	Telegraph instruments, packed.	Woodwork for the manufacture of organs.	
	Telephone apparatus, packed.	Woodwork for the manufacture of pianos.	
	Textile fabrics, made of mixed cotton, linen, wool, or similar materials.	Woollen and worsted goods, e.o.h.p.	35
	Theatrical luggage.	Woollen cloth, e.o.h.p.	
		Yeast, e.o.h.p.	

CLASS 5.

Acetic or wood acid, e.o.h.p.	Aquaria, glass.	
Aluminium.	Artificial flowers.	40
Amber.	Bagatelle tables.	
Ammonia, liquid, e.o.h.p.	Balloons.	
Animals and birds, stuffed, in cases.	Bark, not for tanning, e.o.h.p.	

- Barometers.
Baskets, e.o.h.p.
Bath chairs.
Beadings and moulding, gilt, lacquered,
5 or varnished, e.o.h.p.
Beds and bedding.
Bicycles.
Billiard tables.
Bird cages.
10 Bismuth.
Blue, laundry, liquid, e.o.h.p.
Boats and canoes.
Boots and shoes, including goloshes
and leather cut into boot shapes,
15 e.o.h.p.
Boxes, e.o.h.p.
Butter, in crocks, e.o.h.p.
Caps, e.o.h.p.
Carbolic acid, liquid, e.o.h.p.
20 Carboys, glass.
Cards, for carding machines, e.o.h.p.
Carriage bodies, e.o.h.p.
Chairs and seats, e.o.h.p.
Chandeliers and gasaliers.
25 Chemicals, not dangerous, corrosive, or
explosive, e.o.h.p.
Chloride of gold, in boxes, for photo-
graphers.
Cigars and cigarettes.
30 Cinnamon.
Clock cases.
Clocks, e.o.h.p.
Cloves.
Cochineal.
35 Coffins.
Collodion cotton, in bottles packed in
cases.
Colours, in jars.
Conservatories and hothouses, in parts.
40 Cordials, e.o.h.p.
Cork socks, e.o.h.p.
Crape.
Cyanite, in jars.
Dripping, in crocks, e.o.h.p.
45 Drugs, e.o.h.p.
Dyes, in glass carboys,

Empty cases, casks, crates, hampers, A.D. 1891.
and other empties, e.o.h.p.
Engravings.
Evergreens.
Extract of meat.
Feathers.
Fenders, e.o.h.p.
Figures, casts, or ornaments, alabaster,
bronze, gypsum, plaster, stucco, or
terra cotta.
Figures, flowers, and heads, wax.
Flowers, cut.
Flower stands, e.o.h.p.
Frilling machines, fitted up, packed.
Fruit, hothouse.
Furniture, e.o.h.p.
Furs.
Game.
Glass, cut, ornamental, for doors.
Glass, plate, silvered.
Glass, stained.
Globes, for educational purposes.
Globes, moons, or shades, glass, e.o.h.p.
Gloves, e.o.h.p.
Glycerine, e.o.h.p.
Hair, for head dressing.
Hat and umbrella stands, wood.
Hats, except soft felt and rush.
Helmets, felt, in cases or boxes.
Horses, dead.
Indigo.
Isinglass.
Ivory, e.o.h.p.
Jet.
Kilting machines, fitted up, packed.
Knitting machines, fitted up, packed.
Lace.
Lard, e.o.h.p.
Looking glass frames, e.o.h.p.
Looking glasses and mirrors, glass.
Lustres and vases, glass.
Magnesium metal.
Maps, e.o.h.p.
Margarine, in crocks, e.o.h.p.
Match boxes, empty, e.o.h.p.
Military ornaments, e.o.h.p.

A.D. 1891.	Millinery.	Ribbons.	
Great Eastern Railway.	Models, clay.	Rocking horses.	
	Morphia, in bottles in hampers.	Rollers, brass or copper.	
	Moss, e.o.h.p.	Seal skins, made into articles of wear- ing apparel.	5
	Musical instruments.	Serpentine, manufactured, packed.	
	Muslins.	Sewing machines, fitted up, packed.	
	Nitrate of copper, in jars or stone bottles, covered with wicker basket work.	Shoes and boots, including goloshes and leather cut into shoe shapes, e.o.h.p.	
	Nitrate of silver, in boxes, for photo- graphers.	Show cases for shops, glass and wood- work.	10
	Nut crackers, e.o.h.p.	Silk.	
	Nutmegs.	Silver precipitate.	
	Optical instruments.	Spirits, e.o.h.p.	
	Organs and organ work.	Sponges.	15
	Ornaments for uniform, e.o.h.p.	Straw goods, including straw hats and straw bonnets.	
	Overmantels, cast iron, with mirrors.	Straw plait.	
	Paints, in jars.	Sugar nippers, e.o.h.p.	
	Papier maché goods.	Summer houses.	20
	Parchment.	Surgical instruments.	
	Penholders, e.o.h.p.	Teazles.	
	Perambulators, complete or in parts.	Telescopes.	
	Perfumery.	Thermometers.	
	Phosphorus paste (vermin killer), packed.	Thimbles, e.o.h.p.	25
	Photographic apparatus.	Tonquin beans.	
	Picture frames, e.o.h.p.	Tortoiseshell.	
	Pictures.	Tricycles and velocipedes.	
	Pine apples, e.o.h.p.	Trunks.	
	Plaiting machines, fitted up, packed.	Turpentine, spirits of, e.o.h.p.	30
	Plants and shrubs (garden), in baskets, mats, pots, or tubs.	Turtle.	
	Platinum.	Velvet, e.o.h.p.	
	Plush, silk.	Ventilators, e.o.h.p.	
	Portmanteaus.	Watch glasses.	
	Poultry, alive.	Wines, e.o.h.p.	35
	Quicksilver.	Woodwork, carved, for decorating the interior of buildings.	
	Quills.	Yolk of eggs.	
	Retorts, glass.		

Great Eastern Railway Company (Rates and Charges) Provisional Order.

A

B I L L

To confirm a Provisional Order made by the Board of Trade under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, containing the Classification of Merchandise Traffic, and the Schedule of Maximum Rates and Charges applicable thereto, of the Great Eastern Railway Company, and certain other Railway Companies connected therewith.

*(Prepared and brought in by
Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Baron Henry de Worms.)*

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
10 February 1891.*

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[Price 5½d.]

[Bill 199.]

A

B I L L

[AS AMENDED BY THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF LORDS AND
COMMONS]

TO

Confirm a Provisional Order made by the Board of Trade under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, containing the Classification of Merchandise Traffic, and the Schedule of Maximum Rates and Charges applicable thereto, of the Great Eastern Railway Company, and certain other Railway Companies connected therewith. A.D. 1891.

WHEREAS under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, the Board of Trade embodied in a Provisional Order the classification of merchandise traffic and schedule of maximum rates and charges, including all terminal charges which, in the opinion of the Board of Trade, ought to be adopted by the Great Eastern Railway Company, and the railway companies connected therewith, which are mentioned in the schedule to the said Provisional Order : 51 & 52 Vict.
c. 25. s. 24.

And whereas it is expedient that the Provisional Order, as set out in the schedule to this Act annexed, be confirmed by Act of Parliament :

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

1. This Act may be cited as the Great Eastern Railway Company (Rates and Charges) Order Confirmation Act, 1891. Short title.

2. The Order, as set out in the schedule to this Act annexed, shall be and the same is hereby confirmed, and all the provisions of the said Order in manner and form as they are set out in the said schedule shall, from and after the passing of this Act, have full validity and effect. Confirmation
of Order in
schedule.

[Bill 419.]

A

A.D. 1891.

*Great Eastern
 Railway.*

SCHEDULE.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Order of the Board of Trade under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, embodying the classification of merchandise traffic and the authorised schedule of maximum rates and charges, including all terminal charges 5 applicable to the said classification of the Great Eastern Railway Company, and certain other railway companies connected therewith.

Short title. 1. This Order may be cited as the Great Eastern Railway Company (Rates and Charges) Order, 1891.

Commence-
 ment. 2. This Order shall come into force and have effect on the first day of 10 August one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, or such later date as the Board of Trade may by order direct, which date is in this Order referred to as the commencement of this Order.

Interpretation. 3. This Order is to be read and construed subject in all respects to the provisions of the Railway and Canal Traffic Acts, 1873 and 1888, and of any 15 other Acts or parts of Acts incorporated therewith.

Schedule of
 maximum
 rates and
 charges. 4. From and after the commencement of this Order the maximum rates and charges which the Great Eastern Railway Company, and the railway companies connected therewith mentioned in the Appendix to the schedule to this Order in respect of railways mentioned in the said Appendix, shall be entitled to 20 charge and make in respect of merchandise traffic on the railways of the said companies, shall be the rates and charges specified in the schedule to this Order annexed, and shall be subject to the classification, regulations, and provisions set forth in the said schedule.

SCHEDULE OF MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES, AND CLASSIFICATION OF MERCHANDISE TRAFFIC APPLICABLE TO THE GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY AND CERTAIN OTHER COMPANIES CONNECTED THEREWITH. A.D. 1891.
Great Eastern Railway.

5

I.—MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES.

1: This schedule of maximum rates and charges shall be divided into six parts: Part I., containing the maximum rates and charges authorised in respect of the merchandise comprised in the several classes of merchandise specified in the classification. Part II. and Part III., containing the maximum rates and charges authorised in respect of animals and carriages as therein mentioned. Part IV., specifying the exceptional charges mentioned in such part, and the circumstances in which they may be made. Part V., containing the rates and charges authorised in respect of perishable merchandise by passenger train, with the provisions and regulations which are to apply to such class of merchandise; and Part VI., containing the rates and charges authorised in respect of small parcels by merchandise train, with the provisions and regulations which are to apply to such parcels.

2. The maximum rate for conveyance is the maximum rate which the Company may charge for the conveyance of merchandise by merchandise train; and, subject to the exceptions and provisions specified in this schedule, includes the provision of locomotive power and trucks by the Company, and every other expense incidental to such conveyance not herein-after provided for. Provided that—

(a.) The provision of trucks is not included in the maximum rates applicable to merchandise specified in Class A of the classification, and the Company shall not be required to provide trucks for the conveyance of such merchandise, or for the conveyance of lime in bulk or salt in bulk, or of the following articles when carried in such a manner as to injure the trucks of the Company; that is to say, ammoniacal liquor, creosote, coal tar, gas tar, gas water, or gravel tarred for paving.

(b.) Where, for the conveyance of merchandise other than merchandise specified in Class A of the classification, the Company do not provide trucks, the rate authorised for conveyance shall be reduced by a sum which for distances not exceeding fifty miles shall, in case of difference between the Company and the person liable to pay the charge, be determined by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade, and for distances exceeding fifty miles shall be the charge authorised to be made by the Company for the provision of trucks when not included in the maximum rate for conveyance.

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- A.D. 1891. *Great Eastern Railway.* 3. The maximum station terminal is the maximum charge which the Company may make to a trader for the use of the accommodation (exclusive of coal drops) provided, and for the duties undertaken by the Company for which no other provision is made in this schedule, at the terminal station for or in dealing with merchandise, as carriers thereof, before or after conveyance. 5
4. The maximum service terminals are the maximum charges which the Company may make to a trader for the following services, when rendered to or for a trader, that is to say, loading, unloading, covering, and uncovering merchandise, which charges shall, in respect of each service, be deemed to include all charges for the provision by the Company of labour, machinery, 10 plant, stores, and sheets. Provided that—
- Where merchandise conveyed in a separate truck is loaded or unloaded elsewhere than in a shed or building of the Company, the Company may not charge to a trader any service terminal for the performance by the Company of any of the said services if the trader has requested the Company to allow him to perform the service for himself and the Company have unreasonably refused to allow him to do so. Any dispute between a trader and the Company in reference to any service terminal charged to a trader who is not allowed by the Company to perform for himself the service shall be determined by the Board of Trade. 15 20
5. The Company may charge for the services hereunder mentioned, or any of them, when rendered to a trader at his request or for his inconvenience, a reasonable sum, by way of addition to the tonnage rate. Any difference arising under this section shall be determined by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade at the instance of either party. Provided that where before any service is rendered to a trader he has given notice in writing to the Company that he does not require it, the service shall not be deemed to have been rendered at the trader's request or for his convenience. 25
- (i.) Services rendered by the Company at or in connexion with sidings not belonging to the Company. 30
- (ii.) The collection or delivery of merchandise outside the terminal station.
- (iii.) Weighing merchandise.
- (iv.) The detention of trucks, or the use or occupation of any accommodation, before or after conveyance, beyond such period as shall be reasonably necessary for enabling the Company to deal with the merchandise as carriers thereof, or the consignor or consignee to give or take delivery thereof; or, in cases in which the merchandise is consigned to an address other than the terminal station, beyond a reasonable period from the time when notice has been delivered at such address that the merchandise has arrived at the terminal station for delivery. And services rendered in connexion with such use and occupation. 35 40
- (v.) Loading or unloading, covering or uncovering merchandise comprised in Class A or Class B of the classification.

(vi.) The use of coal drops.

A.D. 1891.

(vii.) The provision by the Company of accommodation at a waterside wharf, and special services rendered thereat by the Company in respect of loading or unloading merchandise into or out of vessels or barges where no special charge is prescribed by any Act of Parliament. Provided that charges under this sub-section shall for the purposes of sub-section (3) of section 33 of the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, be deemed to be dock charges.

*Great Eastern
Railway.*

6. Where merchandise is conveyed in trucks not belonging to the Company, the trader shall be entitled to recover from the Company a reasonable sum by way of demurrage for any detention of his trucks beyond a reasonable period, either by the Company or by any other Company over whose railway the trucks have been conveyed under a through rate or contract. Any difference arising under this section shall be determined by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade at the instance of either party.

7. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Company from making and receiving, in addition to the charges specified in this schedule, charges and payments, by way of rent or otherwise, for sidings or other structural accommodation provided or to be provided for the private use of traders, and not required by the Company for dealing with the traffic for the purposes of conveyance, provided that the amount of such charges or payments is fixed by an agreement, in writing, signed by the trader, or by some person duly authorised on his behalf, or determined in case of difference by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade.

8. In respect of merchandise received from or delivered to another railway company having a railway of a different gauge, the Company may make a reasonable charge for any service of transhipment performed by them, the amount of such charge to be determined in case of difference by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade.

9. The Company may charge for the use of the trucks provided by them for the conveyance of merchandise, when the provision of trucks is not included in the maximum rates for conveyance, any sums not exceeding the following :—

		s.	d.
35	For any distances not exceeding 20 miles - - - - -	0	4½ per ton.
	For distances exceeding 20 miles, but not exceeding 50 miles - - - - -	0	6 per ton.
	For distances exceeding 50 miles, but not exceeding 75 miles - - - - -	0	9 per ton.
40	For distances exceeding 75 miles, but not exceeding 150 miles - - - - -	1	0 per ton.
	For distances exceeding 150 miles - - - - -	1	3 per ton.

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II.—PROVISIONS AS TO FIXING RATES AND CHARGES.

*Great Eastern
Railway.*

10. In calculating the distance along the railway for the purpose of the maximum charge for conveyance of any merchandise, the Company shall not include any portion of their railway which may, in respect of that merchandise, be the subject of a charge for station terminal.

5

11. Where merchandise is conveyed for an entire distance which does not exceed in the case of merchandise in respect of which a station terminal is chargeable at each end of the transit three miles, or in the case of merchandise in respect of which a station terminal is chargeable at one end of the transit four and a half miles, or in the case of merchandise in respect of which no station terminal is chargeable six miles, the Company may, except as hereinafter specially provided, make the charges for conveyance authorised by this schedule as for three miles, four and a half miles, and six miles respectively. Provided that where merchandise is conveyed by the Company partly on the railway and partly on the railway of any other company the railway and the railway of such other company shall for the purpose of reckoning such short distance be considered as one railway.

10

15

12. For any quantity of merchandise less than a truck load which the Company either receive or deliver in one truck, on, or at a siding not belonging to the Company, or which, from the circumstances in which the merchandise is tendered, or the nature of the merchandise, the Company are obliged or required to carry in one truck, the Company may charge as for a reasonable minimum load, having regard to the nature of the merchandise.

20

13. Where a consignment by merchandise train is over three hundred-weight and under five tons in weight, a fraction of a quarter of a hundred-weight may be charged for as a quarter of a hundredweight; and where a consignment by merchandise train is over five tons in weight, a fraction of a quarter of a ton may be charged for as a quarter of a ton.

25

14. For a fraction of a mile the Company may charge according to the number of quarters of a mile in that fraction, and a fraction of a quarter of a mile may be charged for as a quarter of a mile.

30

15. For a fraction of a penny in the gross amount of rates and charges for any consignment for the entire distance carried, the Company may demand a penny.

16. Weight (except as to stone and timber when charged by measurement) shall be determined according to the imperial avoirdupois weight.

35

17. All stone shall be charged at actual weight, when the weight can be conveniently ascertained. When the actual weight of stone in blocks cannot be conveniently ascertained, fourteen cubic feet of stone in blocks may be charged for as one ton, and smaller quantities may be charged for in the like proportion.

40

18. When timber is consigned by measurement weight, forty cubic feet of oak, mahogany, teak, beech, greenheart, ash, elm, hickory ironwood, baywood, or other heavy timber, and fifty cubic feet of poplar, larch, fir, or other light timber may be charged for as one ton, and smaller quantities may be charged for in the like proportion. The cubic contents of timber consigned by measurement weight shall be ascertained by the most accurate mode of measurement in use for the time being.

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Railway.

19. Articles sent in large aggregate quantities, although made up of separate parcels, such as bags of sugar, coffee, and the like, shall not be deemed to be small parcels.

III.—MISCELLANEOUS.

20. In respect of any merchandise or article of any description which is not specified in the classification, the Company may, unless and until such merchandise or article is duly added to this classification and schedule pursuant to subsection eleven of section twenty-four of the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, make the charges which are by this schedule authorised in respect of merchandise and things in Class 3.

21. Nothing herein contained shall affect the right of the Company to make any charges which they are authorised by any Act of Parliament to make in respect of any accommodation or services provided or rendered by the Company at or in connexion with docks or shipping places.

22. In respect of returned empties, if from the same station and consignee to which and to whom they were carried full to the same station and consignor from which and from whom they were carried full, the Company may charge the following rates inclusive of station and service terminals:—

For any distance not exceeding 25 miles - - - 3*d.* per cwt.

For any distance exceeding 25 miles and not exceeding
50 miles - - - - - 4*d.* „ „

For any distance exceeding 50 miles but not exceeding
100 miles - - - - - 8*d.* „ „

For each additional 50 miles or part of 50 miles - - - 3*d.* „ „

The minimum weight to be 56 lbs. with a minimum charge of 3*d.*

Provided that—

(1.) Returned empty sacks and bags shall not be charged more than half the above rates with a minimum charge of 4*d.*

(2.) Returned empty carboys or crates (other than glass manufacturers' crates and crates taken to pieces and so packed) may be charged double the above rates.

(3.) Returned empty fish packages shall not be charged more than the following rates:—

For any distance not exceeding 50 miles - - - 4*d.* per cwt.

For any distance exceeding 50 miles but not exceeding
100 miles - - - - - 5*d.* „ „

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For any distance exceeding 100 miles but not exceeding 150 miles	- - - - -	7d. per cwt.	
For any distance exceeding 150 miles but not exceeding 200 miles	- - - - -	8d. „ „	
For any distance exceeding 200 miles but not exceeding 250 miles	- - - - -	9d. „ „	5
For any distance exceeding 250 miles but not exceeding 300 miles	- - - - -	10d. „ „	
For any distance exceeding 300 miles	- - - - -	11d. „ „	
The minimum weight to be 56 lbs., with a minimum charge of 4d.			10

23. Where merchandise is conveyed in a trader's truck, the Company shall not make any charge in respect of the return of the truck empty, provided that the truck is returned empty from the consignee and station or siding to whom and to which it was consigned loaded direct to the consignor and station or siding from which it was so consigned, and where a trader forwards an empty truck to any station or siding for the purpose of being loaded with merchandise the Company shall make no charge in respect of the forwarding of such empty truck, provided the truck is returned to them loaded for conveyance direct to the consignor and station or siding from whom and whence it was so forwarded. 20

24. Any railway company (other than the Company) conveying merchandise on the railway, or performing any of the services for which rates or charges are authorised by this schedule, shall be entitled to charge and make the same rates and charges as the Company are by this schedule authorised to make. 25

25. The Board of Trade Arbitrations, &c. Act, 1874, shall, so far as applicable, apply to every determination of a difference or question by arbitration under the provisions herein contained.

26. In this schedule, unless the context otherwise requires:—

The term “the Company” means a railway company to which this schedule applies; 30

The term “the railway” means any railway or steam tramway over which the Company conveys merchandise, and in respect of which no maximum rates and charges other than those authorised in this schedule are for the time being authorised by Parliament; 35

The term “merchandise” includes goods, cattle, live stock, and animals of all descriptions;

The term “the classification” means the classification of goods annexed to this schedule;

The term “trader” includes any person sending or receiving, or desiring to send merchandise by the railway; 40

The term “terminal station” means a station or place upon the railway at which a consignment of merchandise is loaded or unloaded before or after

conveyance on the railway, but does not include any station or junction at which the merchandise in respect of which any terminal is charged has been exchanged with, handed over to, or received from any other railway company, or a junction between the railway and a siding let by or not belonging to the Company, or in respect of merchandise passing to or from such siding any station with which such siding may be connected, or any dock or shipping place the charges for the use of which are regulated by Act of Parliament.

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—
*Great Eastern
Railway.*

5

The term "siding" includes branch railways not belonging to a railway company.

10

The term "person" includes a company or body corporate.

27. The foregoing provisions shall, so far as applicable, apply to merchandise when conveyed by passenger train under Part V.; but, save as aforesaid and so far as is provided by Part V., nothing herein contained shall apply to the conveyance of merchandise by passenger trains, or to the charges which the

15 Company may make therefor.

28. This schedule shall apply to the Great Eastern Railway Company and the other companies mentioned in the Appendix hereto so far as relates to the railways therein specified.

A.D. 1891.

*Great Eastern
Railway.*

APPENDIX.

Companies to which this Schedule applies.

The Northern and Eastern Railway Company, in respect of the Northern and Eastern Railway.

The Colchester, Stour Valley, Sudbury, and Halstead Railway Company, in respect of the Colchester, Stour Valley, Sudbury, and Halstead Railway. 5

The Thetford and Watton Railway Company, in respect of the Thetford and Watton Railway.

The Watton and Swaffham Railway Company, in respect of the Watton and Swaffham Railway. 10

The Ely and St. Ives Railway Company, in respect of the Ely and St. Ives Railway.

The Ely and Newmarket Railway Company, in respect of the Ely and Newmarket Railway.

The London and Blackwall Railway Company, in respect of the London and Blackwall Railways, and the London, Blackwall, and Millwall Extension Railway. 15

The Millwall Dock Company, in respect of the London, Blackwall, and Millwall Extension Railway.

The East and West India Dock Company, in respect of the London, Blackwall, and Millwall Extension Railway. 20

The Downham and Stoke Ferry Railway Company, in respect of the Downham and Stoke Ferry Railway.

The Gaslight and Coke Company, in respect of the Beckton Branch Railway. 25

The Great Northern and Great Eastern Joint Committee, in respect of the Great Northern and Great Eastern Joint Railway.

MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES.

PART I.—GOODS AND MINERALS.

Rates and Terminals in respect of Classes A., B., C., 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

In respect of Merchandise comprised in the under-mentioned Classes.	MAXIMUM RATES FOR CONVEYANCE.				MAXIMUM TERMINALS.					
	For Consignments except as otherwise provided in the Schedule.				Station Terminal at each End.	Service Terminals.				
	For the first 20 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the next 30 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the next 50 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the remainder of the Distance.		Loading.	Un-loading.	Covering.	Un-covering.	
	Per Ton per Mile.	Per Ton per Mile.	Per Ton per Mile.	Per Ton per Mile.		Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	
	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
A.	1·15	0·90	0·45	0·40	0 3	—	—	—	—	A.
B.	1·40	1·05	0·80	0·55	0 6	—	—	—	—	B.
C.	1·80	1·50	1·20	0·70	1 0	0 3	0 3	1	1	C.
1.	2·20	1·85	1·40	1·00	1 6	0 5	0 5	1·50	1·50	1.
2.	2·65	2·30	1·80	1·50	1 6	0 8	0 8	2	2	2.
3.	3·10	2·65	2·00	1·80	1 6	1 0	1 0	2	2	3.
4.	3·60	3·15	2·50	2·20	1 6	1 4	1 4	3	3	4.
5.	4·30	3·70	3·25	2·50	1 6	1 8	1 8	4	4	5

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(Rates and Charges) Provisional Order.

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Railway.*

MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES—continued.
PART II.—ANIMAL CLASS.

Description.	Rate for Conveyance per Mile.				Station Terminal at each End.	Service Terminals.		Minimum Total Charge per Consignment.
	For the first 20 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the next 30 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the next 50 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the remainder of the Distance.		Loading.	Unloading.	
1. For every horse, mule, or other beast of draught or burden	d. 3	d. 3	d. 1'65	d. 1'65	s. d. 0 6	s. d. 0 4	s. d. 0 4	s. d. 2 6
2. For every ox, cow, bull, or head of neat cattle	2	2	1'30	1'30	0 4	0 3	0 3	2 6
3. For every calf not exceeding 12 months old, pig, sheep, lamb, or other small animal.	0'75	0'75	0'40	0'35	0 2	0 1'50	0 1'50	2 6
4. For every animal of the several classes above enumerated conveyed in a separate carriage, by direction of the consignor, or from necessity.	6	6	6	6	1 6	1 0	1 0	5 0
5. For each truck containing any consignment by the same person of such number of oxen, cows, neat cattle, calves, sheep, goats, or pigs, as may reasonably be carried in a truck of 13 feet 6 inches in length inside measurement.	6	5'0	4'30	4'20	1 0	0 6	0 6	5 0
6. For each truck containing any consignment by the same person of such number of oxen, cows, neat cattle, calves, sheep, goats, or pigs, as may reasonably be carried in a truck of 15 feet 6 inches in length inside measurement.	7	6'0	5'20	4'50	1 0	0 9	0 9	5 0
7. For each truck containing any consignment by the same person of such number of oxen, cows, neat cattle, calves, sheep, goats, or pigs, as may reasonably be carried in a truck of 18 feet inside in length measurement.	8	7'0	6'20	5'50	1 0	1 0	1 0	5 0

The terminal charges other than those payable under paragraph 4 on animals sent by the same person at a rate calculated per head, and carried in the same truck, shall in no case exceed the terminal charges per truck.

Where the Company is required to cleanse and does cleanse trucks under the provision of any Order in Council, or duly authorised Regulation of any Department of State, they may make a charge not exceeding one shilling per truck in addition to the charges herein authorised.

MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES—continued.

PART III.—CARRIAGES.

Description.	Rate for Conveyance.				Station Terminal at each End.	Service Terminals.		
	For the first 20 Miles or any part of such Distance.	For the next 30 Miles or any part of such Distance.	For the next 30 Miles or any part of such Distance.	For the remainder of the Distance.		Loading.	Unloading.	Covering.
	Per Mile. d.	Per Mile. d.	Per Mile. d.	Per Mile. d.	s. d.	d.	d.	
For every carriage of whatever description not included in the classification, and not being a carriage adapted and used for travelling on a railway, and not weighing more than one ton, carried or conveyed on a truck or platform - - - - -	6	6	3-30	3-20	1 0	6	6	
For every additional quarter of a ton which such carriage may weigh - - - - -	2	2	1-95	1-25				
For the use of a covered carriage truck for the conveyance of any such carriage	An additional charge of ten shillings.							

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PART IV.—EXCEPTIONAL CLASS.

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Description.	Charge.
For articles of unusual length, bulk, or weight, or of exceptional bulk in proportion to weight -	5
For articles requiring an exceptional truck, or more than one truck, or a special train -	
For locomotive engines and tenders, and railway vehicles running on their own wheels -	
For any wild beast, or any large animal not otherwise provided for -	Such reasonable sum as the Company may think fit in each case. 10
For dangerous goods - - - -	
For specie, bullion, or precious stones - -	15
For any accommodation or services provided or rendered by the Company within the scope of their undertaking by the desire of a trader, and in respect of which no provisions are made by this schedule - - - -	

PART V.—PERISHABLE MERCHANDISE BY PASSENGER TRAINS.

The following provisions and regulations shall be applicable to the conveyance of perishable merchandise by passenger train :— 20

1. The Company shall afford reasonable facilities for the expeditious conveyance of the articles enumerated in the three divisions set out hereunder (which articles are herein-after called "perishables"), either by passenger train or by other similar service.

2. Such facilities shall be subject to the reasonable regulations of the Company for the convenient and punctual working of their passenger train service, and shall not include any obligation to convey perishables by any particular train. 25

3. The Company shall not be under obligation to convey by passenger trains, or other similar service, any merchandise other than perishables. 30

4. Any question as to the facilities afforded by the Company under these provisions and regulations shall be determined by the Board of Trade.

5. Where a consignment of milk is less than 12 gallons, the Company shall be entitled to charge as for 12 gallons, and where a consignment of perishable merchandise comprised in Divisions II. or III. is less than one hundredweight, 35 the Company shall be entitled to charge as for one hundredweight, with a minimum charge of 1s.

DIVISION I.

Milk.

DIVISION II.

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	Butter (fresh).	Fish— <i>cont.</i>
	Cheese (soft).	Soles.
	Cream.	Trout.
5	Eggs.	Turbot.
	Fish—	Whitebait.
	Char.	Fruit—
	Grayling.	Hothouse fruit.
	Lobsters.	Game (dead).
10	Mullet (red).	Meat (fresh).
	Oysters.	Poultry (dead).
	Prawns.	Rbbits (dead).
	Salmon.	Vegetables (hothouse).

DIVISION III.

- 15 Fish (except as provided in Division II.).
Fruit (except as provided in Division II.).
Ice.

Maximum rates and charges for the three divisions—

DIVISION I.

20	Rate for Conveyance.							Service Terminals.	
	For any Distance not exceeding 20 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 20, but not exceeding 50 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 50, but not exceeding 75 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 75, but not exceeding 100 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 100, but not exceeding 150 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 150 Miles.	Station Terminal at each End.	Loading.	Unloading.
52									
	Per Imperial Gallon.	Per Imperial Gallon.	Per Imperial Gallon.	Per Imperial Gallon.	Per Imperial Gallon.	Per Imperial Gallon.	Per Can.	Per Can.	Per Can.
30	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
	0.50	0.60	0.70	0.90	1.00	1.20	1.50	1.00	1.00
	RETURNED EMPTY CANS.								
	Per Can.	Per Can.	Per Can.	Per Can.	Per Can.	Per Can.			
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.			
35	1.50	2.00	2.25	2.50	3.00	3.00		0.50	0.50

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Rate for Conveyance.				Station Terminal at each End.	Service Terminals.	
For the first 20 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the next 30 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the next 50 Miles or any part of such Distance.	For the Remainder of the Distance.		Loading.	Unloading.
Per Cwt. per Mile.	Per Cwt. per Mile.	Per Cwt. per Mile.	Per Cwt. per Mile.	Per Cwt.	Per Cwt.	Per Cwt.
DIVISION II.						
d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
0'60	0'45	0'24	0'10	0'75	0'75	0'75
DIVISION III.						
d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
0'40	0'30	0'13	0'12	0'75	0'50	0'50

PART VI.—SMALL PARCELS BY MERCHANDISE TRAINS.

1. For small parcels by merchandise trains, not exceeding in weight three hundredweight, the Company may charge, in addition to the maximum rates for conveyance, and the maximum station and service terminals, authorised by this schedule, which rates and charges are in this part together referred to by the expression "the maximum tonnage charge," the following :—

Authorised additional Charge per Parcel.		Per Ton.		Per Ton.
s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
0 5	When the maximum tonnage charge does not exceed	20 0		
0 6	When the maximum tonnage charge exceeds	20 0	but does not exceed	30 0
0 7		30 0		40 0
0 8		40 0		50 0
0 9		50 0		60 0
0 10		60 0		70 0
1 0		70 0		80 0
1 2		80 0		90 0
1 4		90 0		100 0
1 6		100 0		

2. Where, for a parcel exceeding in weight three hundredweight, the maximum tonnage charge comes to less than the Company are authorised, according to the above table, to charge for a parcel of three hundredweight in weight, the Company may charge for such parcel as if its weight was three hundredweight.

3. A small parcel under this part of the schedule may consist of one consignment of two or more packages of merchandise comprised in the same class of the classification of not less than fourteen pounds each in weight. A.D. 1891.
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Any package weighing less than fourteen pounds shall be deemed to be a small parcel, and the Company may charge for any such parcel as if it were
5 twenty-eight pounds in weight.

4. For a small parcel of less than twenty-eight pounds in weight the Company may charge as for a parcel of twenty-eight pounds in weight.

5. For a fraction of fourteen pounds in weight the Company may charge as
10 for fourteen pounds weight.

6. Any small parcel (other than a parcel of mixed groceries) containing articles belonging to different classes of the classification shall be chargeable with the maximum tonnage charge applicable to the highest of such classes.

7. If the consignor of a small parcel declines, on demand by the Company
15 to declare to the Company the nature of the contents of the small parcel before or at the time when the same is delivered to the Company for conveyance, the Company may charge for the parcel as if it was wholly composed of articles comprised in Class 5 of the classification.

8. Nothing in this part of this schedule shall apply to returned empties.

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CLASSIFICATION OF MERCHANDISE TRAFFIC.

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*Where in this list the letters "e.o.h.p." are placed after the designation of any
 article they mean "except otherwise herein provided."*

CLASS A.

APPLICABLE TO CONSIGNMENTS OF FOUR TONS AND UPWARDS. 5

Basic slag, unground.	Ironstone.	
Cannel.	Limestone, in bulk.	
Chalk in the rough, for agricultural purposes.	Manganiferous iron ore, for iron making.	
Cinders, coal.	Manure, street, stable, farmyard, in bulk.	10
Clay, in bulk, e.o.h.p.	Night soil.	
Coal.	Purple ore.	
Coke.	Sand.	
Coprolites and rock phosphate, unground.	Slack.	15
Creosote, coal-tar, gas-tar, gas-water, in owners' tank waggons.	Slag or scoria, blast furnace.	
Culm.	Stone and undressed material, for the repair of roads.	
Gannister.	Stone, wholly undressed straight from a quarry.	20
Gas-lime or gas purifying refuse.	Tap or mill cinder.	
Gravel.	Waste sulphate of lime.	
Hammer scale.		
Iron-ore.		
Iron-pyrites, unburnt and burnt.		

When merchandise specified in Class A. is consigned in quantities of less than 25
 four tons and not less than two tons, the Company may charge for such con-
 signment the conveyance rates applicable to Class B., and if less than two tons
 the conveyance rates applicable to Class C.: Provided that the Company shall
 not charge more than as for a consignment of four tons or two tons respectively.

CLASS B.

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APPLICABLE TO CONSIGNMENTS OF FOUR TONS AND UPWARDS.

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	Alabaster stone, in lumps, unground.	Iron and steel— <i>cont.</i>
	Ammoniacal liquor.	Clippings, shearings, and stampings
5	Antimony ore waste.	of sheet iron and tin plates, in
	Asphalte paving, in blocks.	compressed bundles.
	Barytes, raw, in bulk.	Filings.
	Basic material, burnt limestone, in	Ingot moulds.
	bulk, to steel converters.	Plates—
10	Basic slag, ground, packed.	Open sand, cast.
	Blooms, billets or ingots, iron or steel.	Scrap, minimum load four tons per
	Bog-ore, for gas purifying.	truck.
	Bricks, clay, common and fire.	Swarf.
	Bricks, crushed.	Wire rope, old, cut in pieces.
15	Cement, in blocks or slabs.	Iron-ore refuse for gas purifying.
	Cement stone.	Kainit.
	China clay,	Lead ashes, in bulk.
	Coal fuel, patent.	Lime, in bulk.
	Compost, for manure.	Litter (moss or peat), hydraulic or
20	Concrete, in blocks or slabs.	steam press-packed.
	Copperas, green, in bulk.	Loam.
	Coprolites and rock phosphate, ground.	Manganese ore.
	Creosote, coal-tar, gas-tar, gas-water,	Mangel wurzel, in bulk, for feeding
	e.o.h.p.	cattle.
25	Draff, or brewers' and distillers' grains.	Manure (other than street, stable, and
	Ferro-manganese, in bulk.	farmyard), in bulk.
	Furnace lumps.	Peat.
	Furnace scrapings.	Pig-iron.
	Gas-carbon.	Pipes, draining, common, for agricul-
30	Granite, in blocks, rough or undressed.	tural draining.
	Gravel, tarred, for paving.	Pitch, coal tar, in blocks.
	Gypsum, for manure.	Plaster-stone, in lumps, unground.
	Gypsum stone, in lumps, unground.	Potsherds.
	Iron and steel.	Puddled bar, iron.
35	The following articles of iron or	Quarls.
	steel:—	Rock-salt.
	Anvils.	Salt, in bulk.
	Bar, iron or steel, exceeding 1 cwt.	Skimmings, flux, lead, tin, or zinc.
	per bar, in open trucks at request	Slates, common.
40	of trader.	Slate slabs, in the rough, or roughly
	Bars, for tin-plate making.	squared or planed, not packed.
	Buoy sinkers.	Spar, in the rough, in bulk.
	Cannon balls and shot, and shells not	Spiegeleisen, in bulk.
	charged.	

A.D. 1891. <i>Great Eastern Railway.</i>	Stone, in the rough state, building,	Tiles, paving, draining, roofing, or	5
	pitching, paving, kerb or flag.	garden edging, common.	
	Sud-cake manure.	Turf.	
	Sugar-scum, for manure.	Turnips, in bulk, for cattle feeding.	
	Sulphate of potash.	Zinc ashes.	
	Sulphur ore.	Zinc ore.	
	Tan or spent bark.		

When merchandise specified in Class B. is consigned in quantities of less than four tons and not less than two tons, the Company may charge for such consignment the conveyance rates applicable to Class C., and if less than two tons the conveyance rates applicable to Class I.: Provided that the Company shall not charge more than as for a consignment of four tons or two tons respectively.

CLASS C.

APPLICABLE TO CONSIGNMENTS OF TWO TONS AND UPWARDS.

Acetate of lime.	Bone ash.	15
Algarovilla.	Bone waste.	
Algerian fibre, hydraulic or steam	Bones, calcined.	20
press-packed.	Bones, for size or manure.	
Alum.	Break blocks.	
Alum cake.	Bricks, clay, glazed, or enamelled.	
Alum waste.	Bricks, flanders or scouring.	25
Alumina, hydrate of, or bauxite.	Brimstone, crude or unmanufactured.	
Alumina water.	Burrstones.	
Aluminoferrie.	Cabbages, loose, in bulk.	
Aluminosilic.	Cake, for cattle feeding.	30
Antichlorine.	Carbonate of lime.	
Antimony ore.	Carbonate of soda, or soda crystals.	
Arsenate of soda.	Carrots.	
Arsenic.	Caustic soda.	35
Asphaltum.	Cement, e.o.h.p.	
Barium, chloride of, in casks.	Chair bottoms, wooden, in the rough.	
Bark for tanning, chopped, packed in	Chalk, ground.	
bags, or hydraulic pressed.	Charcoal, packed.	40
Barley, pot and pearl.	Chertstone.	
Barytes, ground, in casks or bags.	China grass, hydraulic or steam press-	
Bicarbonate of soda, in casks.	packed.	
Bisulphite of soda.	China stone.	40
Blanc-fixe (ground barytes with water	Chloride of calcium.	
added, for glazing paper).	Chromate ore.	
Beaching powder.	Clay, in bags or casks.	
Blood, for manure, in casks.	Clips, cotton tie, packed.	40
Bobbin blocks.	Clog blocks, rough.	

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	Copper ore.		Gambier and terra japonica.
	Copperas, green, e.o.h.p.		Glass, ground.
	Cotton waste, for paper-making, hydraulic or steam press-packed.		Glaze, potters', in casks.
5	Cullet (or broken glass).		Grain—
	Cutch.		Barley.
	Divi divi.		Beans, e.o.h.p.
	Dog, hen, and other pures or bates, in barrels or bags.		Bran.
10	Drain pipes, glazed.		Brank or buckwheat.
	Dross, metal.		Dari.
	Dyewoods—		Dills.
	Barwood.		Groats.
	Fustic wood.		Gurdgeons.
15	Lima wood.		Hominy.
	Logwood.		Indian corn.
	Nicaragua wood.		Lentils.
	Earth, red.		Linseed.
	Earth nuts, or ground nuts.		Locusts or charubs.
20	Emery stone.		Maize.
	Ensilage.		Malt.
	Esparto grass, hydraulic or steam press-packed.		Malt culms or cummings.
	Extracts, in casks or boxes, for tanners' use.		Meal.
25	Farina, e.o.h.p.		Middlings.
	Felloes, naves, and spokes.		Millet.
	Fenugreek seeds.		Oat dust.
	Flax straw, hydraulic or steam press-packed.		Oats.
30	Flax waste, for paper-making, hydraulic or steam press-packed.		Peas, dried or spilt.
	Fleshings and glue pieces, wet, from tanners, in casks.		Pollards or thirds.
35	Flints, e.o.h.p.		Rice points or husks.
	Flour.		Rye.
	Flue linings or flue pipes, fire clay.		Sharps or seconds.
	Forgings, iron or steel, in the rough, e.o.h.p.		Shelling.
40	Fullers' earth.		Shudes.
	Furniture vans, returned empty, if from the same station and consignee to which and to whom they were carried full to the same station and consignor from which and from whom they were carried full.		Tares.
			Vetches.
			Wheat.
			Grindstones, in the rough.
			Grit in bags (for sawing stone).
			Guano.
			Guide plates or ramps, iron or steel.
			Gypsum, e.o.h.p.
			Hay, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
			Heads and staves, prepared, for casks.
			Hoof and horn waste, e.o.h.p.
			Horn piths or sloughs.
			Horse shoe bars, iron.
45			Hygeian rock building composition, in bags or casks.

A.D. 1891. Great Eastern Railway.	Infusorial earth or diatomite. Iron and steel, the following articles of— Anchors. Angle bars, or plates. Anvil blocks and cups. Anvils, hammers, and standards, for steam hammers. Axle box guides, in the rough, for locomotives. Axle forgings, in the rough. Axles, in the rough. Axles and wheels (railway carriage, railway waggon, tram, or corve). Bar, e.o.h.p. Beams. Bearers. Binders. Bolts and nuts. Boot protectors. Bridgework— Cantilevers. Cross and longitudinal girders. Floor plates. Girders, whole or in part. Joists. Lattice bars. Screw and other piles, both hollow and solid. Struts and ties. Bundles of bars. Caissons. Cart bushes. Chain cables. Chains and traces, not packed. Colliery tubbing. Columns. Corrugated iron. Crowbars. Curbing, for roadways. Cylinders, not turned, drilled, planed or slotted. Engine bed plates. Ferro-manganese, e.o.h.p. Galvanised iron. Gasometer sheets.	Iron and steel, the following articles of—<i>cont.</i> Girders. Girder bars. Granulated iron. 5 Gratings (man-hole, drain, pavement, area, or floor). Hammer heads, in the rough. Heater bottoms. Helves, or tilt hammers. 10 Hoop iron. Hoop steel. Hoops, iron. Hoops, weldless, in the rough. Horn blocks, in the rough, for locomotives. 15 Housings, chocks, standards, plain bed plates, pinions, coupling boxes, and spindles, for rolling mills. Lamp posts. 20 Mortar mill rolls. Nail rods and sheets. Nails and spikes. Pickblocks or pickheads, in the rough. 25 Pipes (exclusive of rain-water pipes), gas, water, air, and steam. Pipes, for blast furnaces. Plates— Annealing. 30 Armour. Black, in boxes, or not packed. Boiler. Furnace. Hoe-head, in the rough. 35 Plough, in the rough. Railway fish. Rough flooring. Ships. Shovel. 40 Tank. Press tops and bottoms, unfinished. Railway carriage and waggon work. Railway chairs. Railway points, crossings, or joints. 45 Railway rails.
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Iron and steel, the following articles of— <i>cont.</i>		Iron and steel, the following articles of— <i>cont.</i>		A.D. 1891.
	Retorts, retort lids, and retort mouth- pieces, in the rough.		Telegraph stores— <i>cont.</i>	<i>Great Eastern Railway.</i>
5	Rivets.		Tip iron.	
	Rods, common.		Trawl heads.	
	Rods (wire), rolled, not drawn.		Trunnions, unfinished.	
	Rolls, turned or unturned, not polished or packed.		Tubes and fittings for tube (except electro-coppered or coated with brass).	
10	Roofwork—		Tyres and tyre bars, in the rough.	
	Bed plates.		Wall boxes.	
	Gutters.		Wall brackets.	
	Rafters.		Weights.	
	Struts and ties or tie rods.		Wire (iron), not packed or wrap- pered.	
15	Tun shoes for principals.		Wire iron, rolled in rods or coils, not packed.	
	Wind ties—		Wire (steel), not packed or wrap- pered.	
	Principals.			
	Purlins.			
	Wrought or cast iron sky bars.			
20	Scrap, minimum load, three tons per truck.		Keel bars.	
	Shafts, for driving mill wheels, unfinished.		Lead ore.	
	Sheet iron, not packed.		Lime, e.o.h.p.	
25	Shoe tips.		Lime salt.	
	Sleepers.		Linen waste, for paper making, hy- draulic or steam press-packed,	
	Spiegeleisen, e.o.h.p.		Magnesia, rough oxide of, in cases or casks.	
	Standards for hurdles, packed.		Magnesium, chloride of, in casks.	
	Strips, not packed.		Manganate of soda, crude, in casks.	
30	Telegraph posts.		Mangel wurzel, e.o.h.p.	
	Telegraph stores—		Manure, e.o.h.p.	
	Blackened iron (cast) ridge chairs.		Marble, in blocks, rough.	
	Galvanised and blacked earth plates, in bundles.		Marble chips, for pavement, in sacks.	
35	Galvanised and blacked iron loop rods.		Megass, hydraulic or steam press- packed.	
	Galvanised and blacked screw tighteners, packed.		Mexican fibre, hydraulic, or steam press-packed.	
	Galvanised and blacked stay rods, in bundles.		Millstones, in the rough.	
40	Galvanised and blacked stay tight- eners.		Mineral white.	
	Iron poles, roofs or caps.		Moulders' black or dust.	
	Malleable cast-iron brackets, galvanised, packed.		Muriate of manganese.	
45	Tiles (roofing), painted, galvanised, or enamelled.		Muriate of potash.	
			Myrabolams.	
			Netting, old, for paper making.	
			Nitrate of soda.	
			Nitre cake.	
			Ochre.	

A.D. 1891. <i>Great Eastern Railway.</i>	Oil cake.	Shakings from cotton mills, for paper making.	
	Old sails and old tarpaulins, for paper making.	Shumac.	
	Oxide of iron.	Silicate of soda.	
	Palmetto leaf, hydraulic or steam press-packed.	Slag, glass (refuse from glass works).	5
	Parsnips.	Slate, ground for cement.	
	Pearl hardening, for paper making.	Slummage.	
	Pelts, wet, from tanners, in casks or bags.	Soapstone.	
	Pig lead.	Soda.	
	Pins, iron or steel.	Soda ash.	10
	Pipe clay.	Sole bars, wooden.	
	Pitch, e.o.h.p.	Sole plates, iron or steel, for steam hammers.	
	Pitwood, for mining purposes.	Soot.	
	Plaster.	Spar, ground.	15
	Ploughshares, iron or steel, in the rough.	Spelter, in plates or ingots.	
	Plumbago ore.	Spetches, wet, from tanners, in casks.	
	Posts, iron or steel, for wire fencing.	Sticks, pea and bean.	
	Potatoes, in bulk or in sacks.	Stone, sawn or roughly wrought up, such as troughs or sinks.	20
	Pots, iron, for melting iron.	Straw, hydraulic or steam press-packed.	
	Pyrites, e.o.h.p.	Stucco, ground.	
	Rags, not oily, hydraulic or steam press-packed.	Sugar mats, old, for paper making.	
	Railway cotters.	Sulphate of alumina.	25
	Railway keys, wooden.	Sulphate of ammonia. Sulphate of copper, for export in 10-ton lots.	
	Railway waggons and other railway vehicles, e.o.h.p., loaded in other waggons.	Sulphate of iron.	
	Rice.	Sulphate of lime.	
	Ridges (cement or stone), for roofing.	Sulphate of magnesia.	30
	Ridges, slate.	Sulphate of soda.	
	Ropes, old, for paper-making.	Sulphur, crude or unmanufactured.	
	Sago flour.	Targets, iron or steel.	
	Salt, packed.	Terra alba.	
	Salt cake.	Terra cotta blocks and bricks.	35
	Sand, glass and silver.	Tiles, e.o.h.p.	
	Sanitary tubes.	Timber, actual machine weight.	
	Sawdust.	Tow waste, hydraulic or steam press-packed.	
	Scouring rock.	Trenails.	40
	Screw propeller blades.	Troughs, earthenware and fire-clay.	
	Scrubs, wet, from tanners, in casks.	Turnips e.o.h.p.	
	Seeds, for crushing for oil.	Turn-tables, in parts.	
	Shafts of screw propellers or paddle wheels, iron or steel.	Umber.	
		Valonia.	45
		Vegetable tar.	

Washers, iron or steel.	Wood pulp or half stuff.
Waste paper, for paper making.	Wood turnings, for fish curing.
Whiting and whitening.	Wooden blocks, for paving.
Wire (of iron or steel, including tinned	Wooden boxes, for packing tin plates.
5 or galvanised), in wrapped coils, or	Zinc, white, or oxide of zinc.
not otherwise packed.	Zinc, carbonate of.
Wolfram.	Zinc ingots or plates.
Wood fibre, hydraulic or steam press-	Zinc sheets or rods.
packed.	

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- 10 When merchandise specified in Class C. is consigned in quantities of less than two tons, the Company may charge for such consignment the conveyance rates applicable to Class 1: Provided that the Company shall not charge more than as for a consignment of two tons.

CLASS 1.

15 Acetate of lead or sugar of lead.	Bloom trucks.
Acetate of soda.	Boards and rollers (wooden) for drapers' cloth and for folding paper.
Acorns.	Bogies, puddlers' tap.
Ale and porter, in casks.	Bolt and nut machines.
Ale and porter, bottled, in cases or	Bones, packed.
20 casks.	Boring, drilling, planing, punching, shearing, and slotting machines (for metal work), including beds and tables.
Algerian fibre, machine pressed.	Bottles and bottle stoppers, glass, black, green, or pale, common, packed.
Anthracene, crude, in casks.	Boundary posts (street) iron.
Ashes, pot and pearl.	Box iron heaters.
Axles and wheels, locomotive engine	Brattice cloth.
25 and tender.	Brickmaking machinery.
Bagging, old, in bundles, for paper making.	Bricks, air, cast-iron.
Bags, paper, in bags or bundles.	Broom and brush heads and blocks, wooden, without hair.
Barilla.	Builders' implements, not new, and consisting of mixed consignments of the following :—
30 Bark, loose, for tanning.	Barrows.
Bars, roller, and bed plates for pulling rags.	Centerings.
Beds and cylinders of steam engines.	Crab winches.
Benders (for rails) or jim crows.	Hoists.
35 Bichrome and bichromate of potash in casks.	Mortar boards.
Bichromite of soda, in casks.	Mortar mills.
Birch or ling, for besoms.	
Biscuits, dog, in bags or casks.	
40 Bisulphite of lime.	
Black oil or black varnish, common, in casks.	
Blistered steel	

A.D. 1891. <i>Great Eastern Railway.</i>	Builders' implements, not new, and consisting of mixed consignments of the following—<i>cont.</i> Poling boards. Pulleys. Ropes. Scaffold boards. Steps. Struts. Trestles. Wheeling pieces. Wheeling planks. Windlasses. Bullets, small-arm. Buttermilk. Cabbages, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon. Candles, paraffin, tallow, and stearine. Cannon. Capstan bars. Capstans and windlasses. Carbonate of ammonia, in casks or iron drums. Carbonate of potash, in casks. Cardboard. Castings (iron or steel), light, in boxes, crates, cases, casks, or hampers. Castings, mill, forge, and other rough and heavy unfinished castings, iron or steel. Castor oil, for lubricating machinery, in tins, packed in wooden cases. Caustic potash. Chaff, hydraulic or steam press-packed. Chairs and seats, garden, in parts, packed in cases. Charcoal, e.o.h.p. Chestnuts. Chestnuts, extract of, for tanning purposes. Chimney pieces, slate, not enamelled nor polished. Chimney pots, earthenware or fireclay. China grass, machine pressed. Chloride or muriate of zinc.	Cider and perry, not bottled, in casks. Cider and perry, bottled, in cases or casks. Clips (iron) for boxes. Clog irons. 5 Clog soles. Cloth oil and wool oil. Codilla, in bales, hydraulic or steam press-packed. Cones, fir, in sacks or bags. 10 Copper precipitate. Copper regulus. Copperas, e.o.h.p. Copra (or oil pulp of cocoanut), dried. 15 Cotton, raw, in press-packed bales. Crab winches. Cryolite. Disinfecting powder. Distilled water, in cases or casks. 20 Doors and door frames, iron or steel. Drums, iron or steel, for collieries. Dunnage mats. Dye liquor refuse, from print or dye works. 25 Dye woods, e.o.h.p. Dye woods, ground, in chips, in bags. Esparto grass, machine pressed. Extract of bark or wood, for tanning. Farina, calcined. 30 Felt, asphalted roofing, or tarred felt, or tarred sheathing. Fencing standards, iron, in concrete blocks. Fern, for litter or packing, hydraulic or steam press-packed. 35 Firewood, in bundles. Fish— Cod and ling, dried. Cod and ling, thoroughly cured in brine. 40 Herrings, thoroughly cured in brine. Red herrings, thoroughly cured. All other fish, thoroughly salted or dried. 45
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A.D. 1891.

*Great Eastern
Railway.*

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| <p>Fish—<i>cont.</i>
 Cockles, limpets, mussels, whelks,
 and periwinkles.
 Flax, in bales, minimum 60 cwt.
 5 per waggon.
 Flax straw, machine pressed.
 Flax waste, for paper making.
 Fleshings and glue pieces, dry, in casks
 and bags.
 10 Fleshings and glue pieces, wet, from
 tanners, not packed.
 Flower sticks, wooden or cane, common.
 Frames and bed plates, iron or steel,
 for timber sawing, boring, morticing,
 or planing machinery.
 15 Frames, iron or steel, for targets.
 Fruit, minimum 20 cwt. per waggon—
 Apples.
 Gooseberries.
 20 Pears.
 Fruit pulp, in casks.
 Fuel economisers, iron or steel.
 Ginger beer, in cases and casks.
 Glass blocks, for pavement (fitted in
 25 iron frames).
 Glucose.
 Glue.
 Goat skins, thoroughly salted or dry,
 in bales or bundles.
 30 Granite, polished or dressed, in blocks
 or slabs, exceeding 2 inches in thickness.
 Grates, wooden, or wrought-iron, for
 purifying gas.
 35 Grease, in casks.
 Greaves.
 Hair, wet, from tanneries.
 Handles, broom, mop, rake, fork, spade,
 shovel, hammer, and pick.
 40 Handspikes, wooden.
 Haricot beans.
 Hay, machine pressed, minimum 40
 cwt. per waggon.
 Headstocks, iron or steel, for collieries.
 45 Hemp in bales, hydraulic or steam
 press-packed.</p> | <p>Hemp seed.
 Hemp waste, for paper making.
 Hide cuttings.
 Hides, thoroughly salted or dry, in
 bales or bundles.
 Hoofs, horns, and horn tips, buffalo,
 cow, goat, ox, and sheep, packed.
 Horns, with slough.
 Horseshoes.
 Hurdles, iron or wood, e.o.h.p.
 Hydraulic machinery and presses.
 Iron and Steel, the following articles
 of—
 Axle boxes.
 Dredger buckets and bucket backs.
 Malt kiln flooring (iron wire)
 packed in cases.
 Pans, annealing.
 Plates—
 Canada.
 For glass rolling.
 Tin.
 Railway buffers, buffer heads, rods,
 and sockets.
 Railway springs.
 Railway spring steel.
 Rings.
 Scrap, e.o.h.p.
 Smiths' hearths.
 Standards for hurdles, not packed.
 Tinned iron, in sheets, not packed.
 Tram couplings.
 Traps, sink and stench.
 Jute.
 Jute waste, for paper making.
 Kelp.
 Kips, thoroughly salted or dry, in
 bales or bundles.
 Ladders, iron.
 Ladles, puddlers'.
 Lasts, iron.
 Lathe beds.
 Lead ashes, in bags.
 Lead piping, in cases or casks.
 Leather cuttings or parings, waste.
 Lemon peel and citron peel.</p> |
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A.D. 1891. — <i>Great Eastern Railway.</i>	Lime water, in casks. Linen waste, for paper making. Litharge.	Oils, not dangerous, in casks or iron drums, round or tapered at one end —cont.	
	Malleable iron castings. Marble chip pavement. Megass, machine pressed. Mexican fibre, machine pressed. Millboard.	Tar, mineral. Train. Whale.	5
	Mineral and aerated waters, in cases and casks. Molasses. Mortar mills.	Wool or cloth. Old or scrap lead. Onions.	
	Muriate of ammonia. Mustard seed. Nail (iron) cutting machines. Nitrate of lead.	Orange peel. Osiers, twigs, and willows, green and . wet.	10
	Oil cloth cuttings, for paper making. Oils, not dangerous, in casks or iron drums, round or tapered at one end, as follows :—	Palmetto leaf, machine pressed. Paper, for news printing, packing, or wrappering. Paper, in rolls for printing paper hangings.	15
	Carbolirium avenarius. Castor. Cocoanut. Cod. Cod liver. Colza.	Paraffin scale. Paraffin wax. Pasteboard.	20
	Cotton seed. Earth nut or ground nut. Haddock. Herring.	Pelts, wet, from tanners, not packed. Piassava, hydraulic or steam press- packed. Pickblocks or pickheads, iron or steel, e.o.h.p.	25
	Lard. Linseed. Lubricating mineral. Menhadden. Niger.	Pigs, dead, in carcase not packed or wrapped, carried in open waggons at traders' request. Pipes, air, for ventilators.	30
	Oleic. Oleine or tallow. Palm. Palm nut. Pine.	Plaster slabs, fibrous. Plate or sheet iron, annealed. Plough arm and share moulds and moulding, iron or steel.	35
	Rape seed. Rosin. Seal. Shale, crude. Soap.	Plough bodies, breasts, colters, side caps, frames, or rests, iron or steel. Plough plates, finished, iron or steel. Plough shares, finished, iron or steel.	40
	Sod. Sperm.	Plough slades and wheels, iron or steel. Provender, green. Provender, horse or cattle, hydraulic or steam press-packed.	45
		Pumice stone. Pumping machines. Pumps (except hand pumps, brass), and pump castings, e.o.h.p.	

Punching bears.	Spetches, wet from tanners, not packed.	A.D. 1891.
Putty, e.o.h.p.	Spile pegs.	<i>Great Eastern Railway.</i>
Rags, not oily.	Stampings, iron or steel, rough, unfinished, not tinned or galvanised.	
Red lead.	Staples, iron.	
5 Retorts, clay.	Steam hammers.	
Retorts, fire brick.	Stearine.	
Rivetted machines.	Stone cutting and crushing machines.	
Rod lead.	Straw, machine pressed, minimum 40 cwt. per waggon.	
Rollers, garden or hand.	Strawboard.	
10 Rosin.	Strawboard cuttings, for paper making.	
Rotten stone.	Studs, iron or steel.	
Saccharine, in casks, bags, pails, or cans.	Sugar, in bags, cases, or casks.	
Sad irons, packed.	Sulphate of copper, e.o.h.p.	
15 Salammoniac.	Sulphur, e.o.h.p.	
Saltpetre.	Surat bagging, for paper making.	
Sawing machines, for sawing iron.	Syrup, in casks.	
Scrap tin.	Tabling, water (cement).	
Screw jacks, iron.	Tallow.	
20 Scrows, dry, in casks or bags.	Tares or wrappers, for cotton bales.	
Scrows, wet, from tanners, not packed.	Telegraph insulators, earthenware, packed.	
Scythe stones.	Telegraph stores—	
Seal pipes or valves, iron or steel.	Wrought iron double swivels.	
Shafts, wrought iron, for driving mill wheels, finished.	Malleable cast-iron double wall brackets.	
25 Sheep dipping powder.	Malleable cast-iron saddles.	
Sheepskins, in casks and thoroughly salted, or dry, in bales or bundles.	Terra cotta caps or stoppers.	
Sheep wash.	Timber, measurement weight.	
30 Sheet lead.	Tin ore.	
Ships' stern or rudder frames.	Tow, in bales, minimum 60 cwt. per waggon.	
Shot, lead, in bags, packed in cases.	Tow waste, for paper making.	
Shovel plates, iron or steel, finished.	Treacle.	
Silicate cotton or slag wool, in casks or bags.	Trestles, wrought iron.	
35 Sink traps, earthenware or fireclay.	Turpentine, crude, in casks.	
Sinks, earthenware or fireclay.	Valves, gas or water, iron or steel.	
Size, in cases or casks.	Vegetables, desiccated, for cattle food.	
Skid pans or waggon slippers, iron.	Vegetables, in brine.	
40 Slate slabs, not polished or enamelled, in cases.	Vegetables, not packed, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt per waggon.	
Soap.	Verjuice, in casks.	
Solder.	Vinegar, in casks.	
Spade trees.		
45 Spelter sheets, in casks or cases.		
Spetches, dry, in casks or bags.		

<i>Great Eastern Railway.</i>	A.D. 1891. Waggon bodies, in pieces bound together.	White lead.
	Washing and wringing machine rollers.	Winches, hand.
	Washing powder and paste.	Window guards, iron.
	Wheelbarrows, in parts.	Woad.
	Wheels, cart and plough, iron or steel.	Wood fibre, in bales. 5
	Wheels, fly or spur.	Wood pulp middles.
	Wheels, wheelbarrow, iron or steel.	Wood treads, in frames for stairs.
		Yellow metal plates and sheathing.
		Zinc ridges.

CLASS 2.

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Acetate of alumina, in casks or iron drums.	Bark, ground, packed in bags.
Acetic or wood acid, in casks.	Baskets, iron.
Acid cresylic, in casks or iron drums.	Bass and whisk, for making brooms.
Agricultural and portable steam and traction engines, vertical steam engines, horizontal steam engines, steam ploughs, steam plough vans, steam tram engines, threshing machines, road rollers, and harrows.	Bass baskets.
Agricultural machines and implements, in cases.	Bass mats and bass matting. 15
Agricultural seeds.	Bedsteads, metallic, in cases.
Ale and porter (bottled) in hampers.	Beef, in brine.
Alkanet root.	Bees' wax.
Ammonia, liquid, in casks or iron drums.	Besoms.
Animal guts, in casks.	Bicarbonate of soda, in boxes, crates, or hampers. 20
Annotto, in casks.	Biscuits.
Antimony regulus.	Blackberries or brambleberries.
Argols or tartars.	Blacking.
Arrowroot.	Black lead. 25
Arsenic acid, in casks.	Bleaching liquids, in casks.
Asbestos.	Blood, in casks or iron drums.
Axle boxes, brass.	Blue powder and stone and smalts, in casks, cases, boxes, or bags.
Axles, not in the rough, e.o.h.p.	Boards, made of compressed leather. 30
Bacon and hams, cured, packed.	Bobbins, in bags.
Bagging, e.o.h.p.	Boilers and boiler fittings, iron or steel.
Bags, hand, common (hemp).	Bone-crushing mills.
Bags, paper.	Bones, e.o.h.p. 35
Balusters, iron.	Boot and shoe linings, cotton or linen.
Bark, for tanning, e.o.h.p.	Borax.
	Bottle stoppers, wood, packed.
	Bottles, earthenware or stoneware.
	Bowls, iron, nested or packed. 40
	Brass.

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| Bread. | Coir junk. |
| Bristles, in boxes, cases, or casks. | Coir rope. |
| Bronze (phosphor or manganese) castings and ingots, rough. | Colliery screens or tips. |
| 5 Buckets and pails, iron, nested or packed. | Colours, in casks or iron drums, or in tins packed in cases. |
| Bungs, wood, or shives. | Confectionery, in cases, casks, or boxes. |
| Buoys. | Copper. |
| Butter, in casks, firkins, baskets, or boxes, or in tubs or cools with wooden lids. | Corn flour, patent. |
| 10 Cabbages, packed, e.o.h.p. | Corves (small waggons for use in collieries). |
| Caloric engines. | Cotton, raw, e.o.h.p. |
| Canary seed. | Cotton and woollen waste. |
| 15 Candles, e.o.h. p. | Cranberries. |
| Carbolic acid, liquid, in casks or iron drums. | Cranes or crane-work. |
| Carbolic seed dressing. | Crucibles, plumbago or clay. |
| Carbonate of magnesia. | Curling stones. |
| 20 Carbonate of potash, e.o.h.p. | Currants (grocer's). |
| Cartridge cases, exploded. | Cyanite, in casks or iron drums, or in tins packed in cases. |
| Cattle food, prepared. | Dandelion roots. |
| Celery. | Dates. |
| Chains and traces, packed. | Delta metal. |
| 25 Chairwood, rough, undamageable. | Dextrine. |
| Cheese, in boxes, casks, and cases. | Dishes, iron. |
| Chestnuts, extract of, e.o.h.p. | Distilled water, e.o.h.p. |
| Chicory. | Dollies and peggies, wooden, for laundry purposes. |
| Chimney pieces, cement or concrete. | Dripping, in casks, boxes, tins, or tubs with lids. |
| 30 China, in casks or crates. | Dubbin. |
| Chlorate of potash. | Earthenware, in casks or crates. |
| Chlorate of soda, packed in hampers or casks. | Electric accumulators. |
| Chloride of potash, packed in hampers or casks. | Electric insulators. |
| 35 Chocolate. | Emery. |
| Cider and perry (bottled), in hampers. | Emery dust. |
| Clothes pegs, packed. | Emery rollers and emery wheels, in boxes or cases. |
| Coal scuttles, common, iron or galvanized, nested, or packed. | Envelopes, straw, for bottles. |
| 40 Cobalt ore. | Fat, raw. |
| Cocoa. | Felt (not carpeting). |
| Cocoa nut fibre, husk, shell, or matting, packed. | Figs, dried. |
| 45 Codilla, e.o.h.p. | Files or rasps, iron or steel. |
| Coffee. | Filters, cast iron. |
| | Fire boxes of portable steam and traction engines. |
| | Fire lighters. |

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A.D. 1891. Fish—

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Herrings and sprats, in any state.
 All fish, partially cured, smoked, or
 dried, e.o.h.p.
 Crabs.
 Flag poles or Venetian masts.
 Flax, in bales, e.o.h.p.
 Flax seed, for sowing.
 Flax waste, e.o.h.p.
 Fleshings and glue pieces, e.o.h.p.
 Flocks.
 Flower pots, clay, common, unglazed.
 Forges, portable, in pieces, packed in
 boxes.
 Forges, portable, whole, cased in iron.
 Forks, digging, in cases.
 Fruit, crystallised, in boxes, cases, or
 casks.
 Fruit—
 Apples, gooseberries, and pears,
 e.o.h.p.
 Cherries, raspberries, strawberries,
 in tubs for jam.
 Fruit, ripe, e.o.h.p.
 Funnels, air or ship.
 Fustic liquor.
 Gall nuts.
 Garancine.
 Gas engines, complete.
 Gates, iron or wooden, common.
 Ginger beer, e.o.h.p.
 Glass blocks, for pavement (not fitted
 in frames).
 Glycerine, in casks or iron drums.
 Grates, ovens, ranges, or stoves,
 common or kitchen.
 Gridirons.
 Grindstones, e.o.h.p.
 Gums, in mats, bags, casks, or cases.
 Gun carriages.
 Gun metal.
 Hair, raw, pressed, in bales or bags.
 Hames.
 Harrow shafts, tube iron or tube steel.
 Hay, e.o.h.p., minimum load 30 cwt.
 per waggon.
 Hay forks, in cases.

Hay rakes, hand, in cases.
 Hemp, e.o.h.p.
 Hessians, jute.
 Hinges, iron or steel.
 Hoes, hand. 5
 Hollow-ware, cast iron, nested and
 packed.
 Hooks, ceiling.
 Hooks, clip, galvanised iron.
 Hoops, wooden. 10
 Ice.
 Ink, except printers', in boxes, casks,
 or crates.
 Iron liquor or muriate of iron.
 Ivory black. 15
 Ivory waste or dust.
 Japan wax.
 Jars, earthenware or stoneware.
 Kitool fibre.
 Knife boards. 20
 Ladders, wooden.
 Laminated lead.
 Lard, in casks, boxes, tins, or tubs with
 lids.
 Lasts, wooden. 25
 Lead piping, e.o.h.p.
 Leather, undressed, except in cases or
 crates.
 Lemon and lime juice, in cases or casks.
 Lemons. 30
 Linen waste, e.o.h.p.
 Linen yarn 'press-packed, in bunches
 or bales.
 Linens, grey, unbleached.
 Locomotive engines and tenders, loaded 35
 in railway companies' waggons.
 Logwood liquor.
 Machinery, in parts, in cases, e.o.h.p.
 Madders.
 Marbles, children's. 40
 Margarine, in casks, firkins, or boxes,
 or in tubs with wooden lids.
 Millstones, finished.
 Mineral and aerated waters, e.o.h.p.
 Molliscurium. 45
 Mordant liquors (including alum liquor,
 dunging liquor, and red liquor).

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Mungo.	Printed matter, not bound.
Mushroom pulp.	Provender, horse or cattle, e.o.h.p.
Mushroom spawn.	Prunes, in casks or mats.
Mustard, in casks, cases, boxes, or	Pumps and pump castings, in cases.
5 bags.	Rags, pulled.
Nails, zinc.	Railway waggon bodies.
Netting, of iron wire.	Railway waggon bodies, fitted together.
Newspapers, in bales.	Railway waggon brasses.
Nickel ore.	Rain-water pipes, for spoutings and
10 Nitrate of copper, in casks.	their connexions, cast iron.
Nitrate of iron.	Raisins.
Nuts, e.o.h.p.	Reed webbing, for ceilings.
Oakum.	Revalenta arabica.
Oils, not dangerous, in casks or iron	Rhubarb and rhubarb roots.
15 drums, round or tapered at one end,	Rizine.
e.o.h.p.	Rolls, iron, e.o.h.p.
Oranges.	Ropes.
Orchilla weed.	Ropes, wire.
Osiers, twigs, and willows, brown.	Sacks.
20 Paints, in casks or iron drums, or in	Sad irons, e.o.h.p.
tins packed in cases.	Safes, iron or steel.
Palisades, iron.	Sago.
Palm leaves.	Sauces, in boxes, cases, or casks.
Paper, emery, sand, and tobacco.	Scoops, iron.
25 Paper hangings, common, in bales.	Scrap zinc.
Paraffin and petroleum oils, in owners'	Screw propellers.
tank waggons, not giving off in-	Scrolls, iron (for fixing springs to carts
flammable vapour under 73° Fahr.,	and carriages).
when tested in the manner set forth	Scrows, e.o.h.p.
30 in the Petroleum Act, 1879.	Seal skins, wet and salted.
Parian, in casks or crates.	Seaweed (dry) or alga marina.
Pelts, e.o.h.p.	Seeds, agricultural, e.o.h.p.
Pewter.	Semolina.
Piassava, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt.	Sheets, wool, new.
35 per waggon.	Ships' masts.
Pickaxes.	Ships' ventilators.
Picker bends.	Shoddy.
Pickles, in boxes, cases, or casks.	Shoemakers' wax.
Pimento.	Shot, lead, e.o.h.p.
40 Piston rods, steel.	Shumac liquor.
Plough shafts, tube iron or tube steel.	Signal posts (railway) and materials
Plumbago.	belonging thereto.
Polishing paste.	Silicate cotton or slag wool, e.o.h.p.
Pork, in brine.	Sinks, cast iron, not enamelled.
45 Poultry pens (wire), folded.	Size, e.o.h.p.
Preserves (fish, fruit, meat and pro-	Slate pencils.
visions), in casks, boxes, or cases.	Slates, writing.

A.D. 1891. Great Eastern Railway.	Spades and shovels, iron or steel.	Tubes, electro-coppered.	
	Spelter sheets, e.o.h.p.	Tubes, steam, brass or copper.	
	Spetches, e.o.h.p.	Tubs, iron.	
	Spirits of tar, in casks or iron drums.	Tue irons.	
	Spoutings and connexions, iron or steel.	Turmeric.	5
	Stable fittings (except enamelled), iron or steel.	Turpentine, spirits of, in casks or iron drums.	
	Stannite of potash.	Twine.	
	Stannite of soda.	Umbrella sticks, in the rough.	
	Staples (wire), for bookbinders.	Varnish, in casks or iron drums.	10
	Starch, in casks, cases, boxes, or bags.	Vegetable wax.	
	Steam excavators or steam navvies.	Vegetables, packed, e.o.h.p.	
	Steel, bars and bundles.	Vices, iron or steel.	
	Stone blue, in casks, cases, boxes, or bags.	Vinegar, in cases.	
	Stone, carved for building purposes, e.o.h.p.	Walking sticks, in the rough.	15
	Strickles, in boxes or cases.	Walnuts, green, and husks.	
	Sugar mills.	Washers, leather.	
	Tamarinds.	Weighing machines, large (those used for weighing railway or other vehicles, and also cattle).	20
	Tapioca.	Window frames, iron, packed in cases.	
	Tapioca flour.	Window shutters, iron or steel.	
	Tarpaulings.	Wines, British, in casks.	
	Tartar, liquid.	Wire, cotton-covered, in casks, hampers, cases, and canvas-covered coils.	25
	Terne metal.	Wire, iron or steel, e.o.h.p.	
	Tin, in blocks, cakes, or ingots.	Wire, lead.	
	Tincal.	Wood, bent, rough, unfinished.	
	Tinfoil.	Wool, raw.	
	Tin liquor.	Yarn, twist, and weft, cotton and linen, in bales, bags, wrappers, cases, boxes, skips, or casks.	30
	Tobacco juice, in casks.	Yeast, in bags, or in bags in baskets, hydraulic press-packed, dry.	
	Tobacco leaf, in hogsheads or tierces.	Yellow metal bolts and nails.	35
	Tobacco stoves or presses.	Yellow metal rods.	
	Tools, well-boring and pit-boring.	Zinc bars.	
	Torchwick.		
	Tow, in bales, e.o.h.p.		
	Tow waste, e.o.h.p.		
	Tubes, coated with brass.		

CLASS 3.

Ale coolers.	Alizarine, in casks or iron drums.	40
Algerine fibre (not hydraulic or steam press packed or machine pressed) in full truck loads, or in consignments of 20 cwt.	Almonds.	
	American or leather cloth.	
	Ammonia, liquid, in bottles (other than carboys) in cases.	

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| Angelica root. | Bobbins, e.o.h.p. |
| Aniseed. | Bolts, door. |
| Apple rings, in slices, dried. | Books, e.o.h.p. |
| Apples, dry, or pippins. | Boothing or stalling. |
| 5 Arsenic acid, e.o.h.p. | Boots and shoes, including goloshes, |
| Awl blades. | and leather cut into boot shapes, in |
| Bacon and hams, cured, e.o.h.p. | casks, cases, or boxes. |
| Baking powder. | Boracic acid. |
| Baths. | Bottle jacks. |
| 10 Bayonets. | Bottles and bottle stoppers, glass, |
| Beadings and mouldings, gilt, | e.o.h.p. |
| lacquered, or varnished, packed in | Bowls, wood or iron, e.o.h.p. |
| boxes. | Boxes or trunks, tin or sheet iron, |
| Bed keys. | packed in crates or cases. |
| 15 Bedsteads, e.o.h.p. | Boxes, safety. |
| Beehives, made of wood. | Box or Italian irons. |
| Bellows, packed. | Braces, except silk, for wearing appa- |
| Bellows pipes. | rel, in bales, packs, or trusses. |
| Bell ringing (carillon) machinery. | Brands, iron or steel. |
| 20 Bells, small. | Broom and brush heads, e.o.h.p. |
| Belting, for machinery. | Brooms and brushes, packed. |
| Bichromate of soda, e.o.h.p. | Brush backs, xylonite. |
| Bichrome and bichromate of potash, | Buckets and pails, e.o.h.p. |
| e.o.h.p. | Buckles, iron, steel, or brass. |
| 25 Bicycle stands, wrought iron. | Buckram. |
| Bins, corn or wine. | Bullet moulds. |
| Bit burnishers, packed. | Busks, wooden, horn, or steel. |
| Bits, iron or steel. | Butter, in crocks in wood, or in crocks |
| Bitters, in casks or cases. | when packed with straw in baskets. |
| 30 Black beer. | Buttons, except gold, silver, or plated. |
| Bladders, in casks. | Calicoes. |
| Blankets. | Calipers. |
| Blanks, bronze and copper, for stamp- | Candlesticks, brass or iron. |
| ing for coins. | Candlewick. |
| 35 Blinds, paper. | Canvas. |
| Blinds, Venetian and chain, in cases, | Cap peaks, not oily. |
| crates, or frames. | Caps, men's or boys', except silk, in |
| Blowing engines. | bales, packs, or trusses. |
| Blow pipes. | Capsules, metal, in cases. |
| 40 Blue, laundry, liquid, in boxes, cases, | Carbon candles, for electric lighting. |
| casks, or iron drums. | Carbonate of ammonia, in cases. |
| Blue paste. | Card cloth. |
| Blue powder and stone and smalts, | Cards, for weaving, packed in cases. |
| e.o.h.p. | Carpet bag frames. |
| 45 Boards, parquet flooring. | Carpet bags. |
| Boards, washing. | Carpet beating machines. |

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A.D. 1891. Great Eastern Railway.	Carpet lining (cork).	Coach and upholsterers' trimmings, in packs, trusses, or bales.
	Carpeting.	
	Carpeting (cork).	Coach fittings, metallic, packed.
	Carraway seeds.	Coach wrenches.
	Carriage and cart steps.	Coal scuttles, metallic, packed, in cases 5 or boxes.
	Carriage and foot warmers.	
	Cartridge cases, brass	Cob nuts.
	Castings, brass, German silver, or nickel.	Cocoa nut fibre, husk, shell, or matting, e.o.h.p.
	Castings, iron, light, e.o.h.p.	Cocoa nuts. 10
	Castings, sanitary, iron or steel, for public urinals and waterclosets.	Coffee extract or essence.
		Coffee mills, small hand.
	Castings, steel, e.o.h.p.	Coffin furniture, metallic.
	Castor oil, in boxes.	Coin, copper or bronze.
	Casters of all kinds.	Collars, dog. 15
	Cellarets, wrought iron.	Collars, rush, for horses.
	Chaff, in bags, not for cattle feeding.	Colliery pulleys.
	Chains, curb or door.	Colours, in cans, hampers, boxes, or iron bottles.
	Chalk, French.	
	Chalk, prepared.	Combs. 20
	Cheese, e.o.h.p.	Copying presses.
	Cheese presses.	Coquilla nuts.
	Chemicals, not dangerous, corrosive, or explosive, in casks, iron drums, bales, or bags.	Cordials, in casks or cases.
		Coriander seed.
	Chimney pieces, marble or slate, e.o.h.p.	Corkscrews. 25
	China, in hampers.	Cork shavings or cuttings.
	China grass (not hydraulic or steam press packed, or machine pressed), in full truck loads, or in consign- ments of 20 cwt.	Cork socks, in boxes, cases, or casks.
		Corkwood.
	Cinder sifters.	Cornice poles, wood, in bundles, without rings or ends, not gilt. 30
	Cinnabar ore.	
	Clasps, boot, book, or belt, except gold silver, or plated.	Corozzo nuts.
	Clock dials.	Cotton and linen goods, in bales, boxes, cases, packs, or trusses, e.o.h.p.
	Clogs, in casks, cases, or boxes.	
	Clothing (exclusive of silk goods), if packed in trusses, packs, or bales.	Cotton and linen thread. 35
	Clothing, for soldiers, police, prison warders, railway porters, postal, and telegraph (except busbies or hel- mets).	Cotton wool, dressed and carded.
		Crucibles, e.o.h.p.
	Clothing, waterproof (except oily can- vas clothing).	Cummin seed. 40
		Currycombs.
	Cloth, linen, packed.	Cutlery.
		Cyanite, in cans, hampers, boxes, or iron bottles.
		Dies and die stocks. 45
		Dishes, wood.

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	Drapery, heavy.—Packages containing any of the following articles :— American or leather cloth. Blankets.	Druggeting. Drugs, in casks, bales, or bags. Drysalteries, in casks. Dust preventers. Dutch metal and leaf. Dyes, in casks and iron drums. Earth closets. Earthenware, in hampers. Eggs, in boxes, cases, or crates. Elastic webbing. Electric batteries. Electric cable.
5	Boots and shoes, including goloshes, in casks, cases, or boxes. Buckram. Buttons, except gold, silver, or plated.	Emery rollers and emery wheels, e.o.h.p.
10	Calicoes. Carpet bags. Carpeting. Clothing, waterproof (except oily canvas clothing).	Esparto grass (not hydraulic or steam press packed, or machine pressed), in full truck loads, or in consignments of 20 cwt.
15	Cotton and linen goods, in bales, boxes, cases, packs, or trusses, e.o.h.p. Cotton and linen thread. Cotton and woollen slops, in hampers, bales, or boxes.	Eyelts.
20	Druggeting. Elastic webbing. Eyelets. Flannel.	Fenders, packed in crates, cases, or boxes. Fenders, kitchen, iron or steel. Fenders, ships', cork or hemp. Fents and tabs, cotton and woollen.
25	Floor cloth, including oil cloth, boulinikon, kamptulicon, and linoleum. Hearth rugs, except skins. Hooks and eyes.	Fern, for litter or packing, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon. Ferrules, iron brass, or steel. Filberts.
30	Huckabacks. India-rubber goods, except shoes and goloshes. Laces, boot and stay, cotton or leather.	Filters, earthenware. Fire engines, steam. Fire escapes. Fire extinguishers (hand grenade), packed.
35	Linen cloth, packed. Paper collars, cuffs, and shirt fronts. Shirts, cotton, woollen, and linen, in bales, packs, or trusses. Stays, not silk.	Fire guards, metal. Fire irons. Fish, fresh, e.o.h.p. Fish glue. Fish hooks. Flannel.
40	Tapes. Thimbles, not gold, silver, or plated. Wadding, cotton. Woollen and worsted yarn.	Flax, e.o.h.p. Flax straw (not hydraulic or steam press packed, or machine pressed), in full truck loads, or in consignments of 20 cwt.
45	Dripping, in crocks in wood, or in tubs or tins without lids.	Floor cloth, including oil cloth, boulinikon, kamptulicon, and linoleum.

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A.D. 1891. — Great Eastern Railway.	Flour-dressing or purifying machines.	Groceries, mixed— <i>cont.</i>	
	Flower roots (not orchids).	Packages consigned as mixed	
	Forges, portable, e.o.h.p.	groceries, &c.— <i>cont.</i>	
	Forks, and spoons.	Confectionery, e.o.h.p.	
	Forks, toasting, iron.	Crystallised fruits, e.o.h.p.	5
	Fruit, ripe, not hothouse:—	Meat pies.	
	Apricots.	Preserved ginger.	
	Cherries.	Sausages.	
	Nectarines.	Yeast, e.o.h.p.	
	Peaches.	and the following in Class 5:—	10
	Raspberries.	Blue, laundry liquid, e.o.h.p.	
	Strawberries.	Cinnamon.	
	Fustian and corduroy.	Cloves.	
	Gas fittings, in parts, except brass and	Cochineal.	
	copper tubing.	Cordials, e.o.h.p.	15
	Gas meters.	Extract of meat.	
	Gelatine.	Indigo.	
	German silver, in sheets.	Isinglass.	
	German silver wire, in casks and cases.	Lard, e.o.h.p.	
	Ginger, e.o.h.p.	Nutmegs.	20
	Gins, wheels with frames for hoisting	Gums, e.o.h.p.	
	purposes.	Gun barrels, rough.	
	Glass beads.	Gun locks and gun furniture.	
	Glass, crown, rolled, or sheet.	Gun stocks.	
	Glass, flint, e.o.h.p.	Gun wads.	25
	Glass, plate, rough.	Guns, machine, in cases.	
	Glass, plate, not silvered.	Gutta percha, raw.	
	Gloves, cotton, woollen or worsted, in	Guttering or corrugating machines,	
	bales, packs, or trusses.	e.o.h.p.	
	Gloves, rough leather, for labourers.	Hair, for manufacturing purposes, 30	
	Glycerine, in cases or boxes.	e.o.h.p.	
	Glycerine grease, for lubricating pur-	Hair cloth.	
	poses, in tins packed in wooden cases.	Hammer heads, e.o.h.p.	
	Goat skins, e.o.h.p.	Hammers (not steam), e.o.h.p.	
	Granite, polished or dressed, e.o.h.p.	Handcuffs.	35
	Grapes, packed in cork dust or saw-	Handles, chest and saucepan.	
	dust, in casks.	Harness or saddlery, in tin-lined cases	
	Grindery.	or casks.	
	Groceries, mixed.	Hardware—Packages containing any	
	Packages consigned as mixed	hardware articles (not gold, silver,	40
	groceries may include any grocery	or plated) set out in classes herein-	
	articles set out in classes herein-	before mentioned, or in this class,	
	before mentioned or in this class,	and any of the following articles	
	the following articles in Class 4:—	(not gold, silver, or plated), viz.:—	
	Cardamoms.	Awl blades.	45
	Citric acid.	Bayonets.	
		Bed keys.	

Hardware—*cont.*

	Bedsteads, metallic, in strawed bundles.
	Bellows, packed.
5	Bellows pipes.
	Bells, small.
	Bicycle stands, wrought iron.
	Bit burnishers, packed.
	Bits, iron or steel.
10	Blanks, bronze and copper, for stamping for coins.
	Blow pipes.
	Bolts, door.
	Bottle jacks.
15	Boxes, safety.
	Boxes or trunks, tin or sheet iron, packed in crates or cases.
	Box or Italian irons.
	Brands, iron or steel.
20	Brasswork, spun or stamped, packed.
	Buckles, brass, steel, or iron.
	Bullet moulds.
	Busks, wooden, horn, or steel.
25	Buttons.
	Calipers.
	Candlesticks, brass or iron.
	Carpet bag frames.
	Carriage and foot warmers.
30	Cartridge cases, brass.
	Cart steps.
	Castings, brass, German silver, or nickel.
	Castors, of all kinds.
35	Chains, curb or door.
	Cinder sifters.
	Clasps, book, boot, or belt.
	Coach fittings, metallic, packed.
	Coach wrenches.
40	Coal scuttles, metallic, packed in cases or boxes.
	Coffee mills, small hand.
	Coffin furniture, metallic.
	Collars, dog.
45	Copying presses.
	Corkscrews.
	Currycombs.

Hardware—*cont.*

	Dies and die stocks.
	Dust preventers.
	Eyelets.
	Fenders, packed in crates, cases, or boxes.
	Ferrules, iron, brass, or steel.
	Fire guards (metal).
	Fire irons.
	Fish hooks.
	Forks and spoons, metal.
	Forks, toasting, iron.
	Gas fittings, in parts, except brass and copper tubing.
	Gins, wheels, with frames for hoisting purposes.
	Grindery.
	Gun barrels, rough.
	Gun locks and gun furniture.
	Hammer heads, packed.
	Hammers, not steam, e.o.h.p.
	Handcuffs.
	Handles, chest and saucepan.
	Harness fittings, metallic, packed.
	Hat and umbrella stands, cast iron.
	Hay forks, in bundles.
	Hinges, brass.
	Hooks, boot and button, hat and coat, and reaping.
	Hooks and eyes.
	Horse clippers, packed in casks or cases.
	Jacks, small.
	Japanned ware, in casks or cases.
	Kitchen fireplace stands.
	Knitting pins.
	Knives or blades for cutting machines.
	Knobs, range, iron or steel.
	Knobs, door.
	Knockers, door.
	Ladles, not puddlers', iron.
	Lamp burners.
	Lanterns, tin or iron.
	Latches, door.
	Locks and keys.

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A.D. 1891. <i>Great Eastern Railway.</i>	Hardware—<i>cont.</i> Magnets. Match boxes, japanned or enamelled tin, new, empty, packed. Matchetts. Medals, brass or copper. Military ornaments. Mortars and pestles, iron or steel. Nails and rivets, brass or copper. Needles (in tin-lined cases). Nut crackers. Ornaments for saddlery, brass, iron, or steel. Ornaments for uniform. Pans, ash. Pans, copper, for closets. Pans, dust. Pans, warming. Patten rings. Patterns, travellers' hardware. Percussion cap shells. Pins, metal, in boxes. Plates, door. Plates, iron, enamelled. Pliers. Powder flasks. Pulley blocks, iron. Pulleys, iron. Pumps, hand, brass. Railway carriage keys. Refrigerators. Riddles. Saddletrees. Scales and weights, letter. Screws, brass, copper, or zinc. Screws, table expanding. Scythe blades. Scythes and sickles. Shears, garden and sheep. Ships' logs, metal. Shoe horns and pegs, metallic. Show tablets, metal, enamelled. Skates. Skewers, iron or steel. Snuffers, iron or steel. Spanners.	Hardware—<i>cont.</i> Spittoons, iron. Spring balances. Springs, chair, sofa, mattress, door, or cart. 5 Spurs. Stair rods. Steelyards. Stirrups. Sugar nippers. 10 Sweat scrapers, packed. Syringes, garden. Tacks. Taper holders, metal. Taps, brass. 15 Terrets. Thimbles. Tinware, in casks or cases. Tips, brass for boot heels. Tobacco boxes, metal. 20 Tools, carpenters', coopers', edge, joiners', masons', and shipwrights'. Traps, sink, brass or copper. Traps, vermin. 25 Trays, iron or steel. Trivets, iron or steel. Trouser stretchers, iron, portable. Trowels. Tubes, brass or copper (except steam tubes), packed. 30 Umbrella fittings. Umbrella stretchers. Valves, brass. Ventilators, small, iron or brass, for buildings, packed. 35 Washers, brass or copper. Weights, brass. Wire, copper or brass, packed in cases or casks, or in bags. 40 Hassocks. Hat and umbrella stands, cast-iron. Hats, rush, in bales, trusses, and hampers. Hay forks, in bundles. 45 Hay rakes, hand, e.o.b.p. Hearthrugs, except skins.
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- Heel balls, shoemakers'.
- Helmets, metal, in cases or boxes.
- Herbs, green.
- Hides, e.o.h.p.
- 5 Hinges, brass.
- Hollow-ware, iron, including kettles, pans, maslins (pots for boiling fruit), and water cans, in casks or crates.
- Honey, in casks, or in jars packed in
- 10 crates or cases.
- Hoofs, horns, and horn tips, buffalo, cow, goat, ox, and sheep, e.o.h.p.
- Hooks and eyes.
- Hooks, boot, button, hat, coat, reaping.
- 15 Hops.
- Horse clippers, packed in casks or cases.
- Hosiery, in bales, packs, or trusses.
- Huckabacks.
- 20 Hurdles, iron or steel, on wheels.
- India-rubber goods, except shoes and goloshes.
- India-rubber, raw.
- Ink, printers'.
- 25 Jacks, small.
- Japanned ware, in casks or cases.
- Jews' harps.
- Joiners' work (common wood)—headings and mouldings (not gilt, lacquered or varnished), doors and door frames, fittings and fixtures for buildings, staircases, balusters and hand rails, window sashes and frames and shutters.
- 30
- Juniper berries.
- 35 Kips, e.o.h.p.
- Kitchen fireplace stands.
- Knitting pins.
- Knives or blades for cutting machines.
- 40 Knobs, range, iron or steel.
- Knobs, door.
- Knockers, door.
- Laces, boot or stay, cotton or leather.
- Ladles (not puddlers), iron.
- 45 Lamp black.

- Lamp burners.
- Lamp chimneys (glass).
- Lamp frames (street).
- Lamp reflectors, enamelled iron.
- Lamp wick.
- Lamps, paraffin, in parts (except china or earthenware) packed in casks and cases.
- Lanterns, tin or iron.
- Lard, in bladders, in crocks, in wood or in tubs, or tins without lids.
- Latches, door.
- Lavatory stands and basins, earthenware, complete, enamelled.
- Lawn mowers, packed.
- Lead pencils.
- Leather, e.o.h.p.
- Lemon and lime juice, e.o.h.p.
- Life buoys.
- Limestone, polished or dressed.
- Lime water, e.o.h.p.
- Lincrusta and anaglypta (decorative wall papers).
- Linen cloth, packed.
- Linen yarn or grey linen, e.o.h.p.
- Liquorice.
- Locks and keys.
- Looking glass frames (common), wood (not gilded) or Dutch metalled.
- Maccaroni.
- Machines, fitted up, packed, e.o.h.p.
- Magnesia.
- Magnets.
- Marble, packed, and in slabs cemented together.
- Margarine, in crocks in wood, or in crocks when packed with straw in baskets.
- Marquees or tents.
- Mastic.
- Match boxes, japanned or enamelled tin, new, empty, packed.
- Matchetts.
- Medals, brass or copper.
- Mats and matting, e.o.h.p.

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A.D. 1891. <i>Great Eastern Railway.</i>	Megass (not hydraulic or steam press packed, or machine pressed), in full truck loads or in consignments of 20 cwt. Merinoes, in bales, packs, or trusses. Mexican fibre (not hydraulic or steam press packed, or machine pressed), in full truck loads or in consignments of 20 cwt. Mica. Military ornaments, except gold, silver, or plated. Milk. Milk cans and pans. Millboard rollers (for winding paper in cases). Mops. Mortars and pestles, iron or steel. Mortars and pestles, marble. Moss, packed. Muslin, book, if packed in bales, packs, or trusses. Mustard, e.o.h.p. Nails and rivets, brass or copper. Needles (in tin-lined cases). Netting, cotton and twine. Nickel. Nitrate of baryta. Nut crackers, except gold, silver, or plated. Oars. Oils, not dangerous, e.o.h.p. Oleic acid, in casks. Ornaments for saddlery, brass, iron, or steel. Ornaments for uniform, except gold, silver, or plated. Osiers, twigs and willows, white or stained. Osnaburgs. Oxalic acid. Paints, in cans, hampers, boxes, or iron bottles. Palliassees, straw.	Palmetto leaf (not hydraulic or steam press packed, or machine pressed), in full truck loads or in consignments of 20 cwt. Pans, ash. 5 Pans, chemical and dye, iron or steel. Pans, copper, for closets. Pans, dust. Pans, earthenware or iron, for sanitary purposes. 10 Pans, warming. Paper, e.o.h.p. Paper collars, cuffs, and shirtfronts. Paper, gummed for labels. Paper hangings, e.o.h.p. 15 Paper tubes, for cops. Parian, in hampers. Patten rings. Pattens, in casks, cases, or boxes. Patterns, travellers', hardware. 20 Pearl shells. Penholders, wood or metal (except gold, silver, or plated). Pepper. Percussion cap shells. 25 Percussion caps, uncharged. Petroleum grease or petroleum jelly. Piassava, e.o.h.p. Pickles, e.o.h.p. Picture frames, common, wood (not gilded) or Dutch metal. Pins, metal. Plants, e.o.h.p. Plates, door. Plates, iron, enamelled. 35 Pliers. Powder flasks. Preserves (fish, fruit, meat, and provisions), e.o.h.p., in crates or baskets. Pulley blocks, wood, or iron. 40 Pulleys, iron. Pumps and pump castings, e.o.h.p. Pumps, hand, brass. Quicks, e.o.h.p. Rabbit fur, or hatters' wool. 45 Raffia.
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Railway cards and tickets.	Shoes and boots, including goloshes	A.D. 1891.
Railway carriage keys.	and leather cut into shoe shapes, in	<i>Great Eastern</i>
Reels, for garden hose.	casks, cases, or boxes.	<i>Railway.</i>
Refrigerators.	Shot belts.	
5 Rennet.	Show cards (cardboard), unframed.	
Rick poles and covers.	Show tablets, metal, enamelled.	
Riddles.	Shutters, revolving, wooden.	
Road scraping and road sweeping	Shuttles, weavers'.	
machines.	Silver ore.	
10 Rock, crystal.	Sinks, enamelled.	
Rugs, hearth, except skin.	Skates.	
Saddlery or harness, in tin-lined cases	Skewers, iron or steel.	
or casks.	Skins, hare and rabbit.	
Saddletrees.	Slate beds of billiard tables, packed in	
15 Sauces, e.o.h.p.	cases.	
Saw-bench machines, portable, packed.	Slate slabs, e.o.h.p.	
Scale beams and scales.	Snuffers, iron or steel.	
Scales and weights, letter.	Spanners.	
Scoops, wood.	Spindles, in boxes.	
20 Screw jacks, except iron.	Spirits, in casks or cases.	
Screws, brass, copper, or zinc.	Spittoons, iron.	
Screws, table expanding.	Splints, wood for matches.	
Scythes and sickles.	Spring balances.	
Scythe blades.	Springs, chair, sofa, mattress, door, or	
25 Scythe sneds or handles.	cart.	
Sealing wax.	Spurs, not plated.	
Seaweed, edible.	Squeegees, for cleaning ships' decks,	
Sewing machines, in parts, packed.	&c.	
Sewing machine stands, in parts, packed	Stable fittings and mangers, iron	
30 in cases or frames.	enamelled.	
Shafts, cart.	Stair rods.	
Shafts, gig, carriage, or dog cart, not	Starch, e.o.h.p.	
painted nor varnished.	Stationery, e.o.h.p.	
Shavings, wood.	Stays, not silk, for wearing apparel.	
35 Shears, garden and sheep.	Steelyards.	
Sheepskins, e.o.h.p.	Stills, iron.	
Sheet steel.	Stirrups.	
Shellac.	Stone blue, e.o.h.p.	
Shells.	Stoves, gas or oil.	
40 Ships' blocks.	Straw (not hydraulic or steam press	
Ships' logs, metal.	packed, or machine pressed), in full	
Ships' sails, finished.	truck loads, or in consignments of	
Shirts, cotton, woollen, and linen, in	20 cwt.	
bales, packs, trusses, and hampers.	Strickles, e.o.h.p.	
45 Shoe horns and pegs.	Stuff goods in bales, packs, or trusses.	
	Sugar, e.o.h.p.	

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(Rates and Charges) Provisional Order.

A.D. 1891. Great Eastern Railway.	Sugar candy, Sugar nippers, except gold, silver, or plated. Sweat scrapers, packed. Syringes, garden. Syrup, in cases, in tins, in baskets, or in stone bottles packed in crates or hampers. Tables, cast iron or steel, in parts. Tacks. Talc. Taper holders, metal. Tapes. Taps, brass. Tea. Terrets. Thimbles, except gold, silver, or plated. Thread, cotton and linen. Tinware, in casks or cases. Tips, brassed, for boot heels. Toasting forks, iron or steel. Tobacco boxes, metal. Tobacco juice, e.o.h.p. Tobacco leaf, e.o.h.p. Tools, carpenters', coopers', edge, joiners', masons', and shipwrights'. Tow, e.o.h.p. Toys, packed. Traps, sink, brass or copper. Traps, vermin. Trays, iron or steel. Trellis work (wood), in bundles. Trivets, iron or steel. Troughs, bakers', wooden. Troughs, cattle and other, iron or steel. Trousers stretchers, iron, portable. Trowels. Tubes, brass or copper (except steam), packed. Tubs, washing. Tubs, wood. Turnery ware.	Type. Umbrella fittings. Umbrella stretchers. Valves, brass. Varnish, e.o.h.p. 5 Vaseline. Vegetable ivory. Velvet, cotton, in bales, packs, or trusses. Ventilators, small, iron, or brass, for buildings, packed. 10 Vermicelli. Vinegar, e.o.h.p. Wadding, cotton. Washers, brass or copper. Wash leather. 15 Washstand tops, marble, packed. Washing and wringing machines, packed. Water meters. Weighing machines, small (those used 20 for weighing packages and goods). Weights, brass. Wheelbarrows. Wheels, rudder or steering, in cases, crates, or frames. 25 Whetstones and honestones. Whisks, packed. Winches, steam. Window frames, iron, e.o.h.p. Wines, British, e.o.h.p. 30 Wines, in casks or cases. Wire, copper or brass, packed in cases, or casks, or in bags. Wood, bent, e.o.h.p. Wool, dressed or carded. 35 Woollen and worsted goods, in bales, packs, or trusses. Woollen cloth, in bales, packs, or trusses. Xylonite. Yarns, twist and weft (except silk). 40 Yellow or Persian berries.
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CLASS 4.

A.D. 1891.

*Great Eastern
Railway.*

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| Agricultural machines and implements,
e.o.h.p. | Cardamoms. |
| Alabaster. | Cats' and dogs' meat. |
| 5 Albumen. | Cattle cribs. |
| Algerian fibre, e.o.h.p. | Chaff, e.o.h.p. |
| Alizarine, e.o.h.p. | Chairs and seats, garden, e.o.h.p. |
| Ammonia, liquid, in bottles (other
than carboys) in hampers. | Chairs, common, folding, in boxes,
cases, crates, and parcels. |
| 10 Anchovies. | Chemicals, not dangerous, corrosive,
or explosive, in boxes or hampers. |
| Annotto, e.o.h.p. | Chimney pieces, metal, unpacked. |
| Anthracene, e.o.h.p. | Chimney tops, iron or zinc. |
| Asparagus. | China grass, e.o.h.p. |
| Bacon and hams, fresh or green. | China, in boxes or cases. |
| 15 Bags, leather. | Churns and churning machines. |
| Beef wine, in boxes. | Cisterns. |
| Bee hives, straw. | Citric acid. |
| Beer engines. | Clocks, turret and church. |
| Bellows, e.o.h.p. | Clogs, e.o.h.p. |
| 20 Bells, e.o.h.p. | Cloth, linen, bleached, tied in bundles,
but not protected by wrappers, or
not packed. |
| Billiards cues, in bundles. | Clothing (exclusive of silk goods),
e.o.h.p. |
| Blinds, Venetian and chain, e.o.h.p. | Coach and upholsterers' trimmings,
e.o.h.p. |
| Boilers, copper. | Coal scuttles, e.o.h.p. |
| Books, bound or half bound in calf,
Morocco, roan, Russia, or law calf. | Cobalt. |
| 25 Boots and shoes, including goloshes
and leather cut into boot shapes, in
hampers (white rod). | Coffee carts or stalls on wheels. |
| Braces, for wearing apparel, not silk,
e.o.h.p. | Confectionery, e.o.h.p. |
| 30 Bristles, e.o.h.p. | Corn crushers. |
| Britannia metal goods. | Crickets implements. |
| Bronze powder. | Croquet implements. |
| Brooms and brushes, e.o.h.p. | Crystallised fruit, e.o.h.p. |
| 35 Bungs and corks. | Curtains, cotton, lace. |
| Butter, in flats or hampers, or in tubs
or cools without lids. | Dandy rollers, in cases for paper mills. |
| Candles, wax. | Drapery, light.—Packages containing
any drapery articles set out in
classes herein-before mentioned, and
in this class, and any of the following
articles :— |
| Canes and rattans. | Bags (leather, ladies' hand,
courier, and travelling). |
| 40 Caps, men's or boys' (except silk), in
boxes or cases. | Braces, not silk, for wearing
apparel. |
| Caravans (showmen's or hawkers') and
vans containing steam roundabouts. | |
| Carbolic acid, solid. | |
| 45 Carboys, gutta percha. | |

A.D. 1891. Drapery— <i>cont.</i>	Garden engines.
Great Eastern Railway.	Glasshouse pots.
Carpeting, exceeding 15 feet in length, packed in cases.	Glass, in boxes or cases, e.o.h.p.
Cloth, woollen.	Glass, prepared, for photographers.
Clothing (exclusive of silk goods), e.o.h.p.	Globes, moons, or shades, glass, 5 common.
Coach and upholsterers' trimmings.	Gloves, cotton, woollen, and worsted, e.o.h.p.
Gloves, cotton, woollen, and worsted.	Gold size.
Haberdashery.	Golf clubs. 10
Hosiery.	Grates, ovens, ranges, or stoves, polished.
Muslins (book).	Gravestones or tombstones.
Needles.	Gun barrels, e.o.h.p.
Stuff goods.	Guns. 15
Umbrellas.	Gutta-percha goods.
Woollen and worsted goods.	Guttering or corrugating machines, not packed.
Dripping, in bladders.	Haberdashery.
Druggists' sundries, in mixed packages.	Hand carts. 20
Drugs, in boxes or hampers.	Handmills.
Drysalteries, e.o.h.p.	Hares, dead.
Dye extracts.	Harness, e.o.h.p.
Dyes, e.o.h.p.	Hat leathers.
Earthenware, in boxes or cases.	Hats, soft felt. 25
Eggs, e.o.h.p.	Hawkers' packs and trusses.
Esparto grass, e.o.h.p.	Hollow-ware, iron, including kettles, pans, maslins (pots for boiling fruit), and water cans, e.o.h.p.
Extract of malt.	Honey, e.o.h.p. 30
Felt hat bodies.	Hop bitters.
Fire engines, e.o.h.p.	Hose, leather and canvas.
Fish, fresh—	Hosiery, e.o.h.p.
Brill, grayling, lobsters, oysters, prawns, red mullet, salmon, smelt, soles, trout, turbot, whitebait.	Household linen and wearing apparel (exclusive of silk goods), e.o.h.p. 35
Flax in the straw.	Incubators, complete.
Flax straw, e.o.h.p.	Ink, e.o.h.p.
Flower roots, e.o.h.p.	Japanned ware, e.o.h.p.
Flower stands, wrought iron.	Kilting machines, in parts, packed.
Fluid, disinfecting, in bottles; packed in cases or hampers, or in basketed jars.	Knapsacks, soldiers'. 40
Footballs.	Knitting machines, in parts, packed.
Frilling machines, in parts, packed.	Lac.
Fruit-cleaning machines.	Lace, British, not silk.
Furniture, in vans, carts, or road waggons.	Laces, boot or stay, e.o.h.p.
Garden arches.	Lamps. 45
	Lawn mowers, not packed.

A.D. 1891.
—
*Great Eastern
Railway.*

- | | |
|--|---|
| Lawn tennis implements. | Razor strops. |
| Leather leggings. | Reeds and rushes. |
| Lint. | Reflectors, glass, with metal backs. |
| Lithographic stones. | Rifles. |
| 5 Looms, not packed. | Rollers, type printers'. |
| Luggage or baggage, personal. | Saddlery, e.o.h.p. |
| Machinery, in parts, not packed, e.o.h.p. | Sausages and saveloys. |
| Machines, fitted up, not packed, e.o.h.p. | Saw-bench machines, portable, not packed. |
| Malt crushers. | Seal skins, e.o.h.p. |
| 10 Maps, in boxes or cases. | Seeds, e.o.h.p. |
| Margarine, in baskets, flats, or hampers, or in tubs without lids. | Sewing machine stands, e.o.h.p. |
| Mats, skin. | Shafts, gig, carriage, or dog cart, e.o.h.p. |
| Mattresses. | Sheep racks. |
| 15 Meat, fresh. | Shirts, e.o.h.p. |
| Meat pies. | Shoes and boots, including goloshes and leather cut into shoe shapes, in hampers (white rod). |
| Meat safes. | Show cards, e.o.h.p. |
| Megass, e.o.h.p. | Shrubs and trees, e.o.h.p. |
| Mexican fibre, e.o.h.p. | Skins, fine, including deer, fox, kid, musquash, and nutria. |
| 20 Mincing machines. | Snuff. |
| Mushrooms. | Spades and shovels, wooden. |
| Muslin, book, e.o.h.p. | Spermaceti. |
| Needles, e.o.h.p. | Spindles, e.o.h.p. |
| Oleic acid, e.o.h.p. | Spirits, in hampers. |
| 25 Palmetto leaf, e.o.h.p. | Spirits of tar, e.o.h.p. |
| Panoramas and theatrical scenery. | Stag horns. |
| Pans, copper. | Steam gauges. |
| Parian, in boxes or cases. | Stereotype casts. |
| Pattens, e.o.h.p. | Stills, copper. |
| 30 Patterns, wood, for castings. | Stone, decorative, carved for decorating the interior of buildings. |
| Pens, steel. | Stoves, fire-clay tile. |
| Perforating and paper-cutting machines. | Straw, e.o.h.p. |
| Pine apples, not hothouse, packed. | Stuff goods, e.o.h.p. |
| 35 Pipes, brass and copper. | Swing boats and hobby horses. |
| Pipes, smoking. | Tables, cast iron or cast steel. |
| Pistols. | Tanks. |
| Plaiting machines, in parts, packed. | Tartaric acid. |
| Plated goods. | Telegraph instruments, packed. |
| 40 Plums (dried), in fancy boxes. | Telephone apparatus, packed. |
| Porcelain. | Textile fabrics, made of mixed cotton, linen, wool, or similar materials. |
| Poultry, dead. | Theatrical luggage. |
| Preserved ginger. | |
| Preserves (fish, fruit, meat, and provisions), e.o.h.p. | |
| 45 Rabbits, dead. | |

Great Eastern Railway Company [54 & 55 VICT.]
(Rates and Charges) *Provisional Order.*

A.D. 1891.	Tiles, art.	Walking sticks, e.o.h.p.	
Great Eastern Railway.	Tin crystals.	Warps, except silk.	
	Tinware, e.o.h.p.	Washing and wringing machines, not packed.	
	Tobacco, manufactured, except cigars and cigarettes.	Whalebone.	5
	Tomatoes.	Wheels, cart, coach, and carriage.	
	Toys, e.o.h.p.	Wheels, rudder or steering, e.o.h.p.	
	Tubes, tin and zinc.	Wines, in hampers.	
	Tubing, brass or copper, e.o.h.p.	Wire, insulated.	
	Ultramarine.	Wire, polished or needle.	10
	Umbrellas.	Wire gauze.	
	Umbrella sticks, e.o.h.p.	Woodwork for the manufacture of organs.	
	Vans, commercial travellers'.	Woodwork for the manufacture of pianos.	15
	Vats.	Woollen and worsted goods, e.o.h.p.	
	Vegetable washing machines.	Woollen cloth, e.o.h.p.	
	Vegetables, hothouse, packed.	Yeast, e.o.h.p.	
	Veneers.		
	Venison.		
	Verdigris.		

CLASS 5.

20

Acetic or wood acid, e.o.h.p.	Boots and shoes, including goloshes and leather cut into boot shapes, e.o.h.p.	
Aluminium.	Boxes, e.o.h.p.	
Amber.	Butter, in crocks, e.o.h.p.	25
Ammonia, liquid, e.o.h.p.	Caps, e.o.h.p.	
Animals and birds, stuffed, in cases.	Carbolic acid, liquid, e.o.h.p.	
Aquaria, glass.	Carboys, glass.	
Artificial flowers.	Cards, for carding machines, e.o.h.p.	
Bagatelle tables.	Carriage bodies, e.o.h.p.	30
Balloons.	Chairs and seats, e.o.h.p.	
Bark, not for tanning, e.o.h.p.	Chandeliers and gasaliers.	
Barometers.	Chemicals, not dangerous, corrosive, or explosive, e.o.h.p.	
Baskets, e.o.h.p.	Chloride of gold, in boxes, for photo- graphers.	35
Bath chairs.	Cigars and cigarettes.	
Beadings and moulding, gilt, lacquered, or varnished, e.o.h.p.	Cinnamon.	
Beds and bedding.	Clock cases.	
Bicycles.	Clocks, e.o.h.p.	40
Billiard tables.	Cloves.	
Bird cages.	Cochineal.	
Bismuth.		
Blue, laundry, liquid, e.o.h.p.		
Boats and canoes.		

	Coffins.	Kilting machines, fitted up, packed.	A.D. 1891.
	Collodion cotton, in bottles packed in cases.	Knitting machines, fitted up, packed.	<i>Great Eastern Railway.</i>
	Colours, in jars.	Lace.	
5	Conservatories and hothouses, in parts.	Lard, e.o.h.p.	
	Cordials, e.o.h.p.	Looking glass frames, e.o.h.p.	
	Cork socks, e.o.h.p.	Looking glasses and mirrors, glass.	
	Crape.	Lustres and vases, glass.	
	Cyanite, in jars.	Magnesium metal.	
10	Dripping, in crocks, e.o.h.p.	Maps, e.o.h.p.	
	Drugs, e.o.h.p.	Margarine, in crocks, e.o.h.p.	
	Dyes, in glass carboys.	Match boxes, empty, e.o.h.p.	
	Empty cases, casks, crates, hampers, and other empties, e.o.h.p.	Military ornaments, e.o.h.p.	
15	Engravings.	Millinery	
	Evergreens.	Models, clay.	
	Extract of meat.	Morphia, in bottles in hampers.	
	Feathers.	Moss, e.o.h.p.	
	Fenders, e.o.h.p.	Musical instruments.	
20	Figures, casts, or ornaments, alabaster, bronze, gypsum, plaster, stucco, or terra cotta.	Muslins.	
	Figures, flowers, and heads, wax.	Nitrate of copper, in jars or stone bottles, covered with wicker basket work.	
	Flowers, cut.	Nitrate of silver, in boxes, for photographers.	
25	Flower stands, e.o.h.p.	Nut crackers, e.o.h.p.	
	Frilling machines, fitted up, packed.	Nutmegs.	
	Fruit, hothouse.	Optical instruments.	
	Furniture, e.o.h.p.	Organs and organ work.	
	Furs.	Ornaments for uniform, e.o.h.p.	
30	Game.	Overmantels, cast iron, with mirrors.	
	Glass, cut, ornamental, for doors.	Paints, in jars.	
	Glass, plate, silvered.	Papier maché goods.	
	Glass, stained.	Parchment.	
	Globes, for educational purposes.	Penholders, e.o.h.p.	
35	Globes, moons, or shades, glass, e.o.h.p.	Perambulators, complete or in parts.	
	Gloves, e.o.h.p.	Perfumery.	
	Glycerine, e.o.h.p.	Phosphorus paste (vermin killer), packed.	
	Hair, for head dressing.	Photographic apparatus.	
	Hat and umbrella stands, wood.	Picture frames, e.o.h.p.	
40	Hats, except soft felt and rush.	Pictures.	
	Helmets, felt, in cases or boxes.	Pine apples, e.o.h.p.	
	Horses, dead.	Plaiting machines, fitted up, packed.	
	Indigo.	Plants and shrubs (garden), in baskets, mats, pots, or tubs.	
	Isinglass.	Platinum.	
45	Ivory, e.o.h.p.	Plush, silk.	
	Jet.		

A.D. 1891.	Portmanteaus.	Straw plait.	
	Poultry, alive.	Sugar nippers, e.o.h.p.	
<i>Great Eastern Railway.</i>	Quicksilver.	Summer houses.	
	Quills.	Surgical instruments.	
	Retorts, glass.	Teazles.	5
	Ribbons.	Telescopes.	
	Rocking horses.	Thermometers.	
	Rollers, brass or copper.	Thimbles, e.o.h.p.	
	Seal skins, made into articles of wear- ing apparel.	Tonquin beans.	
	Serpentine, manufactured, packed.	Tortoiseshell.	10
	Sewing machines, fitted up, packed.	Tricycles and velocipedes.	
	Shoes and boots, including goloshes and leather cut into shoe shapes, e.o.h.p.	Trunks.	
	Show cases for shops, glass and wood- work.	Turpentine, spirits of, e.o.h.p.	
	Silk.	Turtle.	
	Silver precipitate.	Velvet, e.o.h.p.	15
	Spirits, e.o.h.p.	Ventilators, e.o.h.p.	
	Sponges.	Watch glasses.	
	Straw goods, including straw hats and straw bonnets.	Wines, e.o.h.p.	
		Woodwork, carved, for decorating the interior of buildings.	20
		Yolk of eggs.	

Great Eastern Railway Company (Rates and Charges) Provisional Order.

A

B I L L

[AS AMENDED BY THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF
LORDS AND COMMONS]

To confirm a Provisional Order made by the Board of Trade under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, containing the Classification of Merchandise Traffic, and the Schedule of Maximum Rates and Charges applicable thereto, of the Great Eastern Railway Company, and certain other Railway Companies connected therewith.

*(Prepared and brought in by
Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Baron Henry de Worms.)*

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
17 July 1891.*

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[Price 5½d.]

[Bill 419.]

A
B I L L

TO

Confirm a Provisional Order made by the Board of Trade A.D. 1891.
under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, con-
taining the Classification of Merchandise Traffic and the
Schedule of Maximum Rates and Charges applicable
thereto, of the Great Northern Railway Company, and
certain other Railway Companies connected therewith.

WHEREAS under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, 51 & 52 Vict.
c. 25. s. 24.
the Board of Trade have embodied in the Provisional Order,
set out in the schedule to this Act annexed, the classification of
merchandise traffic and schedule of maximum rates and charges,
5 including all terminal charges which, in the opinion of the Board
of Trade, ought to be adopted by the Great Northern Railway
Company, and the railway companies connected therewith, which
are mentioned in the schedule to the said Provisional Order :

And whereas it is expedient that the said Provisional Order, as
10 set out in the schedule to this Act annexed, be confirmed by Act of
Parliament :

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty,
by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and
Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled,
15 and by the authority of the same, as follows :

1. This Act may be cited as the Great Northern Railway Short title.
Company (Rates and Charges) Order Confirmation Act, 1891.

2. The Order, as set out in the schedule to this Act annexed, Confirmation
of Order in
schedule.
20 shall be and the same is hereby confirmed, and all the provisions
of the said Order in manner and form as they are set out in the
said schedule shall, from and after the passing of this Act, have
full validity and effect.

A.D. 1891.

*Great
Northern
Railway.*

SCHEDULE.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Order of the Board of Trade under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, embodying the Classification of Merchandise Traffic and the authorised Schedule of Maximum Rates and Charges, 5 including all Terminal Charges applicable to the said Classification of the Great Northern Railway Company, and certain other Railway Companies connected therewith.

- Short title. 1. This Order may be cited as the Great Northern Railway Company (Rates and Charges) Order, 1891. 10
- Commencement. 2. This Order shall come into force and have effect upon the day when the Act confirming this Order is passed, which date is in this Order referred to as the commencement of this Order.
- Interpretation. 3. This Order is to be read and construed subject in all respects to the provisions of the Railway and Canal Traffic Acts, 1873 and 1888, and of any 15 other Acts or parts of Acts incorporated therewith, and the several words, terms, and expressions to which by the said Acts meanings are assigned shall have, in this Order, the same respective meanings.
- Schedule of maximum rates and charges. 4. From and after the commencement of this Order the maximum rates and charges which the Great Northern Railway Company, and the railway 20 companies connected therewith mentioned in the appendix to the schedule to this Order in respect of railways mentioned in the said appendix, shall be entitled to charge and make in respect of merchandise traffic on the railways of the said companies, shall be the rates and charges specified in the schedule to this Order annexed, and shall be subject to the classification, regulations, and 25 provisions set forth in the said schedule.

SCHEDULE OF MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES, AND CLASSIFICATION OF MERCHANDISE TRAFFIC APPLICABLE TO THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, AND CERTAIN OTHER COMPANIES CONNECTED THEREWITH. 30

I.—MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES.

- Division of schedule. 1. This schedule of maximum rates and charges shall be divided into six parts: Part I., containing the maximum rates and charges authorised in respect of the merchandise comprised in the several classes of merchandise specified in the classification. Part II. and Part III., containing the maximum rates and 35

A.D. 1891.

Great Northern Railway.

charges authorised in respect of animals and carriages as therein mentioned. Part IV., specifying the exceptional charges mentioned in such part, and the circumstances in which they may be made. Part V., containing the rates and charges authorised in respect of perishable merchandise by passenger train, with the provisions and regulations which are to apply to such class of merchandise; and Part VI., containing the rates and charges authorised in respect of small parcels by merchandise train, with the provisions and regulations which are to apply to such parcels.

2. The maximum rate for conveyance is the maximum rate which the Company may charge for the conveyance of merchandise by merchandise train; and, subject to the exceptions and provisions specified in this schedule, includes the provision of trucks by the Company. Provided that—

Maximum conveyance rates.

(a.) The provision of trucks is not included in the maximum rates applicable to merchandise included in Class A. of the classification, or to lime or lias lime in bulk, or salt in bulk.

(b.) Where, for the conveyance of merchandise other than merchandise included in Class A. of this classification, or lime or lias lime in bulk, or salt in bulk, the Company do not provide trucks, the charge authorised for conveyance shall be reduced by a reasonable sum, which shall, in case of difference between the Company and the person liable to pay the charge, be determined by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade.

3. The maximum station terminal is the maximum charge which the Company may make to a trader for the use of the accommodation (exclusive of coal drops) provided, and for the duties undertaken for which no other provision is made in this schedule by the Company, at the terminal station for or in dealing with merchandise, as carriers thereof, before or after conveyance.

Maximum station terminal.

4. The maximum service terminals are the maximum charges which the Company may make to a trader for the following services, when rendered to or for a trader, that is to say, loading, unloading, covering, and uncovering merchandise, which charges shall, in respect of each service, be deemed to include all charges for the provision by the Company of labour, machinery, plant, stores, and sheets. Provided that—

Maximum service terminals.

Where merchandise conveyed in a separate truck is loaded or unloaded elsewhere than in a shed or building of the Company, the Company may not charge to a trader any service terminal for the performance by the Company of any of the said terminal services if the trader has requested the Company to allow him to perform the service for himself and the Company have unreasonably refused to allow him to do so. Any dispute between a trader and the Company in reference to any service terminal charged to a trader who is not allowed by the Company to perform for himself the terminal service, shall be determined by the Board of Trade.

5. The Company may charge for the services hereunder mentioned, when provided for or rendered to a trader at his request or for his convenience, such reasonable sums, by way of addition to the tonnage rate, as shall, in case of difference between the Company and the person liable to pay the charge, be

Special charges.

A.D. 1891. determined by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade. Provided that where before any service is provided for or rendered to a trader he has given notice in writing to the Company that he does not require it, the service shall not be deemed to have been provided or rendered at the trader's request or for his convenience.

Great
Northern
Railway.

5

(i.) Services rendered by the Company at or in connexion with sidings not belonging to the Company, and services in respect of the delivery and reception of merchandise to and from such sidings.

(ii.) The collection or delivery of merchandise outside the terminal station.

(iii.) Weighing merchandise.

10

(iv.) The detention of trucks, or the use or occupation of any accommodation, before or after conveyance, beyond such period as shall be reasonably necessary for enabling the Company to deal with the merchandise as carriers thereof, or the consignor or consignee to give or take delivery thereof; or, in cases in which the merchandise is consigned to an address other than the terminal station beyond a reasonable period from the time when notice has been delivered at such address that the merchandise has arrived at the terminal station for delivery. And services rendered in connexion with such use and occupation.

15

(v.) Loading or unloading, covering or uncovering merchandise comprised in Class A. or Class B. of the classification.

20

(vi.) The use of coal drops.

Charges for
use of trucks.

6. The Company may charge for the use of the trucks provided by them for the conveyance of merchandise, when the provision of trucks is not included in the maximum rates for conveyance, any sums not exceeding the following:—

25

	s.	d.	
For distances not exceeding 25 miles - - -	0	3	per ton.
For distances exceeding 25 miles, but not exceeding 50 miles - - -	0	6	per ton.
For distances exceeding 50 miles, but not exceeding 75 miles - - -	0	9	per ton.
For distances exceeding 75 miles, but not exceeding 150 miles - - -	1	0	per ton.
For distances exceeding 150 miles - - -	1	3	per ton.

30

II.—PROVISIONS AS TO FIXING RATES AND CHARGES.

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Calculation of
distance.

7. In calculating the distance along the railway for the purpose of the maximum charge for conveyance of any merchandise, the Company shall not include any portion of their railway which may, in respect of that merchandise, be the subject of a charge for station terminal.

Charges for
short distance.

8. Where merchandise is conveyed for an entire distance which does not exceed in the case of merchandise in respect of which a station terminal is chargeable at each end of the transit three miles, or in the case of merchandise not so chargeable six miles, the Company may, except as herein-after specially

40

provided, make the charges for conveyance authorised by this schedule as for A.D. 1891.
three miles or six miles respectively.

*Great
Northern
Railway.*

Provision
against over-
lapping of
charges.

9. Where the distance exceeds 20 miles the Company shall not be compelled to charge a less sum than the maximum charge would have been if the distance
5 had been 20 miles; where the distance exceeds 50 miles the Company shall not be compelled to charge a less sum than the maximum charge would have been if the distance had been 50 miles; where the distance exceeds 75 miles the Company shall not be compelled to charge a less sum than the maximum charge would have been if the distance had been 75 miles; where the distance
10 exceeds 100 miles the Company shall not be compelled to charge a less sum than the maximum charge would have been if the distance had been 100 miles; where the distance exceeds 150 miles the Company shall not be compelled to charge a less sum than the maximum charge would have been if the distance had been 150 miles; and where the distance exceeds 200 miles the Company
15 shall not be compelled to charge a less sum than the maximum charge would have been if the distance had been 200 miles.

10. For any quantity of merchandise less than a truck load which the Company either receive or deliver in one truck, on, or at a siding not belonging to the Company, or which, from the circumstances in which the merchandise is
20 tendered, or the nature of the merchandise, the Company are required to carry in one truck, the Company may charge as for a reasonable minimum load, having regard to the nature of the merchandise.

Minimum
truck loads.

11. Where a consignment by merchandise train is over three hundred-weight and under five tons in weight, a fraction of a quarter of a hundred-weight may be charged for as a quarter of a hundredweight; and where a
25 consignment by merchandise train is over five tons in weight, a fraction of a quarter of a ton may be charged for as a quarter of a ton.

Charges for
fractions of
tons and
hundred-
weights.

12. For a fraction of a mile the Company may charge according to the number of quarters of a mile in that fraction, and a fraction of a quarter of a
30 mile may be charged for as a quarter of a mile.

Charges for
fractions of
a mile and
of quarters
of a mile.

13. For a fraction of a penny in the gross amount of rates and charges for any consignment for the entire distance carried, the Company may demand a penny.

Fractions of
a penny.

14. Weight (except as to stone and timber when charged by measurement)
35 shall be determined according to the imperial avoirdupois weight.

Weight to
be avoirdupois weight.

15. All stone shall be charged at actual weight, when the weight can be conveniently ascertained. When the actual weight of stone in blocks cannot be conveniently ascertained, 14 cubic feet of stone in blocks may be charged for as one ton, and smaller quantities may be charged for in the like proportion.

Calculation
of weight
of stone.

- 40 16. When timber is charged by measurement weight, 40 cubic feet of oak, mahogany, teak, beech, greenheart, hickory, ironwood, baywood, or other heavy timber, and 50 cubic feet of poplar, larch, fir, or other light timber may be charged for as one ton, and smaller quantities may be charged for in the like proportion. The cubic contents of timber charged by measurement weight

Measurement
of timber.

A.D. 1891. shall be ascertained by the most accurate mode of measurement in use for the time being.

Great
Northern
Railway.
Aggregate
quantities.

17. Articles sent in large aggregate quantities, although made up of separate parcels, such as bags of sugar, coffee, and the like, shall not be deemed to be small parcels.

5

III.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Saving as to
things not yet
classified.

18. In respect of any merchandise or article of any description which is not specified in the classification, the Company may, unless and until such merchandise or article is duly added to this classification and schedule pursuant to sub-section eleven of section twenty-four of the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, make the charges which are by this schedule authorised in respect of merchandise and things in Class 3.

10

Saving as to
agreements.

19. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Company from making and receiving, in addition to the charges specified in this schedule, charges and payments, by way of rent or otherwise, for providing sidings or other structural accommodation for the private use of traders, and not required by the Company for dealing with the traffic for the purposes of carriage, provided that the amount of such charges or payments is fixed by an agreement, in writing, signed by the trader, or by some person duly authorised on his behalf.

15

Saving as to
dock and
shipping
charges.

20. Nothing herein contained shall affect the right of the Company to make any charges which they are authorised by any Act of Parliament to make in respect of any accommodation or services provided or rendered by the Company at or in connexion with docks or shipping places.

20

Returned
empties.

21. Returned empties, if from the same station and consignee to which and to whom they were carried full, to the same station and consignor from which and from whom they were carried full, shall be deemed to be included in the same class of the classification as comprises the merchandise which was carried in them when full, but the maximum rates and charges in respect of such returned empties shall not exceed seventy-five per cent. of the maximum rates and charges for the said class of merchandise.

30

Empty
trucks.

22. Where merchandise is conveyed in a trader's truck, the Company shall not make any charge in respect of the return of the truck empty, provided that the truck is returned empty from the consignee and station or siding to whom and to which it was consigned loaded direct to the consignor and station or siding from which it was so consigned.

35

Rates and
charges of
companies
using the
railway.

23. Any railway company (other than the Company) conveying merchandise on the railway, or performing any of the services for which rates or charges are authorised by this schedule, shall be entitled to charge and make the same rates and charges as the Company are by this schedule authorised to make.

40

Arbitration.

24. The Board of Trade Arbitrations, &c., Act, 1874, shall, so far as applicable, apply to every determination of a difference or question by arbitration under the provisions herein contained.

25. In this schedule, unless the context otherwise requires :—

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The term “the company” means a railway company to which this schedule applies;

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5 The term “the railway” means any railway or steam tramway over which the Company conveys merchandise, and in respect of which no maximum rates and charges other than those authorised in this schedule are for the time being authorised by Parliament;

The term “merchandise” includes goods, cattle, live stock, and animals of all descriptions;

10 The term “the classification” means the classification of goods annexed to this schedule;

The term “trader” includes any person sending, or receiving, or desiring to send merchandise by the railway;

15 The term “terminal station” means a station or place upon the railway at which a consignment of merchandise is loaded or unloaded before or after conveyance on the railway, but does not include any station or junction at which the merchandise in respect of which any terminal is charged has been exchanged with, handed over to, or received from any other railway company, or a junction between the railway and a siding not belonging to the Company, or any station with which such siding may be connected, or any dock or shipping place the charges for the use of which are regulated by Act of Parliament.

20 The term “person” includes a company or body corporate.

25 26. The foregoing provisions shall, so far as applicable, apply to merchandise when conveyed by passenger train under Part V.; but save as aforesaid and so far as is provided by Part V., nothing herein contained shall apply to the conveyance of merchandise by passenger trains, or to the charges which the Company may make therefor.

Saving as to
conveyance by
passenger
trains.

30 27. This schedule shall apply to the Great Northern Railway Company, and the other companies mentioned in the appendix hereto so far as relates to the railways therein specified.

Application of
schedule.

A.D. 1891.

APPENDIX.

*Great
Northern
Railway.**Companies to which this Schedule applies.*

The Nottingham and Grantham Railway and Canal Company in respect of the Nottingham and Grantham Railway.

The East Lincolnshire Railway Company in respect of the East Lincolnshire Railway. 5

The Muswell Hill and Palace Railway Company in respect of the Muswell Hill and Palace Railway.

The Stamford and Essendine Railway Company in respect of the Stamford and Essendine Railway. 10

The Horncastle Railway Company in respect of the Horncastle Railway.

The Spilsby and Firsby Railway Company in respect of the Spilsby and Firsby Railway.

The Wainfleet and Firsby Railway Company in respect of the Wainfleet and Firsby Railway. 15

The Wainfleet and Skegness Railway Company in respect of the Wainfleet and Skegness Railway.

The Sutton and Willoughby Railway Company in respect of the Sutton and Willoughby Railway.

The Louth and East Coast Railway Company in respect of the Louth and East Coast Railway. 20

The Nottingham Suburban Railway Company in respect of the Nottingham Suburban Railway.

The Halifax High Level and North and South Junction Railway Company in respect of the Halifax High Level and North and South Junction Railway. 25

The Great Northern Railway Company, the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, and the North-eastern Railway Company, in respect of the Lofthouse and Methley Joint Line.

The Great Northern Railway Company and the Lancashire Railway Company in respect of the joint railways from Halifax to Holmfild, and from Holbeck to Leeds. 30

The Great Northern Railway Company and the London and North-western Railway Company, in respect of the Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire Joint Lines.

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MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES—continued.

Great
Northern
Railway.

SCALE II.—Applicable to the Railways herein specially mentioned.

	Class A.		Class B.		
	Maximum Rate for Conveyance.	Maximum Station Terminal at each End.	Maximum Rate for Conveyance.	Maximum Station Terminal at each End.	
	<i>Per Ton per Mile.</i>		<i>Per Ton per Mile.</i>		5
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, LEICESTERSHIRE, AND DERBYSHIRE LINES:—					10
Nottingham and Grantham Branch -					
Woolsthorpe Branch and Extension -					
Nottingham Suburban Railway -					
Waltham Branch and Extensions -					15
Colwick to Derby -					
Derby to Dove Junction (near Burton)					
Pinxton Branch with short lines there- from.					
Leen Valley Branch - - -					20
Stanton Branch and Extensions -					
Heador Branch - - -					
STAFFORD AND UTTOXETER RAILWAY -					
YORKSHIRE LINES:—					25
Wakefield to Wortley Junction -					
Wrenthorpe to Batley -					
Holbeck to Bradford and Bowling Junction.	d. 1.50	d. 3	d. 1.70	d. 6	
St. Dunstan's Junction at Bradford -					
Bradford to Thornton - - -					30
Thornton to Keighley - - -					
Queensbury to Holmfild - - -					
Bradford to Ardsley <i>via</i> Gildersome -					
Drighlington to Batley - - -					
Ossett to Dewsbury - - -					35
Dewsbury to Batley and Dewsbury to Thornhill.					
Bradford, Idle, and Shipley Branch -					
Beeston to Batley - - -					
Dudley Hill to Low Moor - - -					40
Halifax High Level and North and South Junction Railway.					
Halifax to Holmfild, and Holbeck to Leeds Joint Railways.					
LOUTH AND BARDNEY RAILWAY -					45

Provided that, in respect of the railways to which Scale 2 is applicable, the power of the Company to charge for a distance less than six miles shall have effect as if four miles were substituted for six.

MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES—continued.
PART I.—GOODS AND MINERALS—continued.

In respect of Merchandise comprised in the undermentioned Classes.	MAXIMUM RATES FOR CONVEYANCE.						MAXIMUM TERMINALS.			
	For a Consignment less than 250 Tons, but not less than 10 Tons, tendered for Delivery to the Company at one Time for Delivery at one Time and Place to one Consignee.						For other Consignments except as otherwise provided in the Schedule.			
	For any Distance exceeding 20 Miles, but not exceeding 50 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 50 Miles, but not exceeding 100 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 100 Miles, but not exceeding 150 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 150 Miles, but not exceeding 200 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 200 Miles, but not exceeding 250 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 250 Miles, but not exceeding 300 Miles.	Station Terminal at each End.	Loading.	Unloading.	Service Terminals. Covering.
C.	Per Ton per Mile. d. 1'75	Per Ton per Mile. d. 1'65	Per Ton per Mile. d. 1'35	Per Ton per Mile. d. 1'10	Per Ton per Mile. d. 0'95	Per Ton per Mile. d. 0'80	Per Ton. Per Mile. s. d. 1 0	Per Ton. Per Mile. s. d. 0 9	Per Ton. Per Mile. s. d. 0 3	Per Ton. Per Mile. s. d. 1 1
	1.	2'00	1'75	1'50	1'20	1'00	1 6	0 5	0 5	1'50
	2.						1 6	0 8	0 8	2
	3.						1 6	1 0	1 0	2
	4.						1 6	1 4	1 4	3
	5.						1 6	1 8	1 8	4

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MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES—continued.

PART II.—ANIMAL CLASS.

Description.	Rate for Conveyance per Mile.				Station Terminal at each End.	Service Terminals.		Minimum Total Charge.
	For any Distance not exceeding 20 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 20, but not exceeding 50 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 50, but not exceeding 100 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 100 Miles.		Loading.	Unloading.	
For every horse, mule, or other beast of draught or burden -	d. 3	d. 3	d. 2.50	d. 2	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
For every ox, cow, bull, or head of neat cattle -	2	2	1.75	1.50	0 6	0 4	0 4	2 6
For every calf not exceeding 12 months old, pig, sheep, lamb, or other small animal -	0.75	0.75	0.50	0.50	0 4	0 3	0 3	2 6
For every animal of the several classes above enumerated conveyed in a separate carriage, by direction of the consignee, or from necessity -	6	6	8	6	0 2	0 1.50	0 1.50	2 6
For any consignment by the same person of not more than six oxen, cows, or neat cattle, or than nine calves not exceeding twelve months old, or than twenty-five sheep, goats, or pigs -	6	5.50	5.25	4.75	1 0	0 6	0 6	5 0
For any consignment by the same person of more than six and not more than nine oxen, cows, or neat cattle, or more than nine calves not exceeding twelve months old, or more than twenty-five sheep, goats, or pigs -	7	6.50	6.00	5.50	1 0	0 9	0 9	5 0
For each truck containing any consignment by the same person of more than nine oxen, cows, or neat cattle, or than fourteen calves not exceeding twelve months old, or than thirty-five sheep, goats, or pigs -	8	7.50	7.00	6.25	1 0	1 0	1 0	5 0

The terminal charges on animals sent by the same person at a rate calculated per head, and carried in the same truck, shall in no case exceed the terminal charges per truck. Where the Company is required to cleanse and dress trucks under the provision of any Order in Council, or duly authorised regulation of any Department of State, they may make a charge not exceeding one shilling per truck in addition to the charges herein authorised.

MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES—continued.

PART III.—CARRIAGES.

Description.	Rate for Conveyance.				Station Terminal at each End.	Service Terminals.		
	For any Distance not exceeding 20 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 20 Miles, but not exceeding 60 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 60 Miles, but not exceeding 100 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 100 Miles.		Loading.	Unloading.	Covering.
	Per Mile. d.	Per Mile. d.	Per Mile. d.	Per Mile. d.	s. d.	d.	d.	
For every carriage of whatever description not included in the classification, and not being a carriage adapted and used for travelling on a railway, and not weighing more than one ton, carried or conveyed on a truck or platform - - - - -	6	6	5	4	1 0	6	6	
For every additional quarter of a ton which such carriage may weigh. - - -	2	2	1 75	1 50				
For the use of a covered carriage truck for the conveyance of any such carriage	An additional charge of ten shillings.							

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PART IV.—EXCEPTIONAL CLASS.

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Northern
Railway.

Description.	Charge.
For articles of unusual length, bulk, or weight, or of exceptional bulk in proportion to weight - - - - -	5
For articles requiring an exceptional truck, or more than one truck, or a special train -	
For locomotive engines and tenders, and rail- way vehicles running on their own wheels -	Such reasonable sum
For any wild beast, or any large animal not otherwise provided for - - - - -	as the Company 10
For dangerous goods - - - - -	may think fit in each case.
For specie, bullion, or precious stones -	
For any accommodation or services provided or rendered by the Company within the scope of their undertaking by the desire of a trader, and in respect of which no provisions are made by this schedule - - - - -	15

PART V.—PERISHABLE MERCHANDISE BY PASSENGER TRAINS.

The following provisions and regulations shall be applicable to the conveyance 20
of perishable merchandise by passenger train:—

1. The Company shall afford reasonable facilities for the expeditious con-
veyance of the articles enumerated in the three divisions set out hereunder
(which articles are herein-after called "perishables"), either by passenger train
or by other similar service. 25
2. Such facilities shall be subject to the reasonable regulations of the
Company for the convenient and punctual working of their passenger train
service, and shall not include any obligation to convey perishables by any
particular train.
3. The Company shall not be under obligation to convey by passenger trains, 30
or other similar service, any merchandise other than perishables.
4. Any question as to the facilities afforded by the Company under these
provisions and regulations shall be determined by the Board of Trade.
5. Where a consignment is less than two hundredweight, the Company may
charge as for two hundredweight. 35

DIVISION I.

Milk.

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Rate for Conveyance.					Station Terminal at each End.	Service Terminals.		
For any Distance not exceeding 20 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 20, but not exceeding 50 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 50, but not exceeding 100 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 100, but not exceeding 200 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 200 Miles.		Loading.	Unloading.	
Per Cwt. per Mile.	Per Cwt. per Mile.	Per Cwt. per Mile.	Per Cwt. per Mile.	Per Cwt. per Mile.	Per Cwt.	Per Cwt.	Per Cwt.	
DIVISION II.								10
d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	
0'60	0'55	0'40	0'25	0'20	0'75	0'75	0'75	
DIVISION III.								15
d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	
0'40	0'35	0'25	0'20	0'15	0'75	0'50	0'50	

PART VI.—CARRIAGE OF SMALL PARCELS BY MERCHANDISE TRAINS.

1. For the carriage of small parcels, not exceeding in weight three hundredweight, the Company may charge, in addition to the maximum rates for conveyance, and the maximum station and service terminals, authorised in respect of Classes 1 to 5 of the classification, which rates and charges are in this part together referred to by the expression “the maximum tonnage charge,” the following:—

Authorised additional Charge per Parcel.		Per Ton.		Per Ton.	
s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
0 6	When the maximum tonnage charge does not exceed	10 0	- - -	-	
0 8	When the maximum tonnage charge exceeds	10 0	but does not exceed	20 0	30
0 10		20 0		30 0	
1 0		30 0		40 0	
1 2		40 0		50 0	
1 4		50 0		60 0	
1 6		60 0		70 0	35
1 8		70 0		80 0	
1 10		80 0		90 0	
2 0		90 0		-	

2. Where, for a small parcel exceeding in weight three hundredweight, the maximum tonnage charge comes to less than the Company are authorised, according to the above table, to charge for a parcel of three hundredweight in weight, the Company may charge for such parcel as if its weight was three hundredweight and no more.

3. For a small parcel of less than 28 pounds in weight the Company may charge as for a parcel of 28 pounds in weight. A.D. 1891.

4. For a fraction of 14 pounds in weight the Company may charge as for 14 pounds weight. *Great Northern Railway.*

5 5. Any small parcel (other than a parcel of mixed groceries) containing articles belonging to different classes of the classification, shall be chargeable with the maximum tonnage charge applicable to the highest of the classes.

6. If the consignor of a small parcel declines, on demand by the Company, to declare to the Company the nature of the contents of the small parcel before or at the time when the same is delivered to the Company for conveyance, the Company may charge for the parcel as if it was wholly composed of articles comprised in Class 5 of the classification.

CLASSIFICATION OF MERCHANDISE TRAFFIC.

15 *Where in this List the letters "e.o.h.p." are placed after the designation of any Article they mean "except otherwise herein provided."*

CLASS A.

APPLICABLE TO CONSIGNMENTS OF FOUR TONS AND UPWARDS.

	Basic slag, unground.	Iron-pyrites, unburnt and burnt.
	Cannel.	Ironstone.
20	Chalk in the rough, for agricultural purposes.	Limestone, in bulk.
	Cinders, coal.	Manganiferous iron-ore, for iron making.
	Clay, in bulk, e.o.h.p.	Manure, street, stable, farmyard, in bulk.
	Coal.	
25	Coke.	Night soil.
	Coprolites and rock phosphate, unground.	Purple ore.
	Creosote, coal-tar, gas-tar, gas-water, in owners' tank waggons.	Sand.
		Slack.
		Slag or scoria, blast furnace.
30	Culm.	Stone and undressed material, for the repair of roads.
	Gannister.	
	Gas-lime or gas purifying refuse.	Stone, wholly undressed straight from a quarry.
	Gravel.	
	Hammer scale.	Tap or mill cinder.
35	Iron-ore.	Waste sulphate of lime.

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CLASS B.

APPLICABLE TO CONSIGNMENTS OF TWO TONS AND UPWARDS.

Alabaster stone, in lumps, unground.	Anvils.
Ammoniacal liquor.	Anvils, hammers, and standards, for steam hammers. 5
Antimony ore waste.	Axle box guides, in the rough, for locomotives.
Asphalte paving, in blocks.	Axle forgings, in the rough.
Barytes, raw, in bulk.	Axles, in the rough.
Basic material, burnt limestone, in bulk, to steel converters.	Axles and wheels (railway carriage, railway waggon, tram, or corve). 10
Basic slag, ground, packed.	Bar, puddled.
Blooms, billets or ingots, iron or steel.	Bar.
Bog-ore, for gas purifying.	Beams. 15
Bricks, clay, common and fire.	Bearers.
Bricks, crushed.	Binders.
Cement, in blocks or slabs.	Bolts and nuts.
Cement stone.	Boot protectors.
Chalk lime.	Bridgework—
China clay, in bulk.	Cantilevers. 20
Coal fuel, patent.	Cross and longitudinal girders.
Compost, for manure.	Floor plates.
Concrete, in blocks or slabs.	Girders, whole or in part.
Copperas, green, in bulk.	Joists.
Coprolites and rock phosphate, ground.	Lattice bars. 25
Cresote, coal-tar, gas-tar, gas-water, e.o.h.p.	Screw and other piles, both hollow and solid.
Draff, or brewers' and distillers' grains.	Struts and ties.
Ferro-manganese, in bulk.	Bundles of bars.
Furnace lumps.	Buoy sinkers. 30
Furnace scrapings.	Caissons.
Gas-carbon.	Cannon balls and shot, and shells not charged.
Granite, in blocks, rough or undressed.	Cart bushes.
Gravel, tarred, for paving.	Chain cables. 35
Gypsum, for manure.	Chains and traces, not packed.
Gypsum stone, in lumps, unground.	Clippings, shearings, and stampings of sheet iron and tin plates, in compressed bundles.
Iron and steel, undamageable.	Colliery tubbing. 40
The following articles of iron or steel if and when declared by a trader to be undamageable:—	Columns.
Anchors.	Corrugated iron.
Angle bars, or plates.	Crowbars.
Anvil blocks and cups.	Curbing, for roadways.

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	Cylinders, not turned, drilled, planed or slotted.	Plates— <i>cont.</i>	
	Engine bed plates.	Shovel.	
	Ferro-manganese, e.o.h.p.	Tank.	
5	Filings.	Press tops and bottoms, unfinished.	
	Galvanised iron.	Railway carriage and waggon work.	
	Gasometer sheets.	Railway chairs.	
	Girders.	Railway points, crossings, or joints.	
	Girder bars.	Railway rails.	
10	Granulated iron.	Retorts, retort lids, and retort mouthpieces, in the rough.	
	Gratings (man-hole, drain, pavement, area, or floor).	Rivets.	
	Hammer heads, in the rough.	Rods, common.	
	Heater bottoms.	Rods (wire), rolled, not drawn.	
15	Helves, or tilt hammers.	Rolls, turned or unturned, not polished or packed.	
	Hoop iron.	Roofwork—	
	Hoop steel.	Bed plates.	
	Hoops, iron.	Gutters.	
	Hoops, weldless, in the rough.	Rafters.	
20	Horn blocks, in the rough, for locomotives,	Struts and ties or tie rods.	
	Housings, chocks, standards, plain bed plates, pinions, coupling boxes, and spindles, for rolling mills.	Tun shoes for principals.	
		Wind ties—	
25	Ingot moulds.	Principals.	
	Lamp posts.	Purlins.	
	Mortar mill rolls.	Wrought or cast iron sky bars.	
	Nail rods and sheets.	Scrap, heavy.	
	Nails and spikes.	Shafts, for driving mill wheels, unfinished.	
30	Pickblocks or pickheads, in the rough.	Sheet iron, not packed.	
	Pipes (exclusive of rain water pipes), gas, water, air, and steam.	Shoe tips.	
	Pipes, for blast furnaces.	Sleepers.	
35	Plates—	Spiegeleisen, e.o.h.p.	
	Annealing.	Standards for hurdles, packed.	
	Armour.	Strips, not packed.	
	Black, in boxes, or not packed.	Swarf.	
	Boiler.	Telegraph posts.	
		Telegraph stores—	
40	Furnace.	Blackened iron (cast) ridge chairs.	
	Hoe-head, in the rough.	Galvanised and blacked earth plates, in bundles.	
	Open sand, cast.	Galvanised and blacked iron loop rods.	
	Plough, in the rough.	Galvanised and blacked screw tighteners, packed.	
	Railway fish.		
45	Rough flooring.		
	Ships.		

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Galvanised and blacked stay rods, in bundles.	Manganese ore.
Galvanised and blacked stay tighteners.	Mangel wurzel, in bulk, for feeding cattle.
Iron poles, roofs or caps.	Manure, other than street stable and farmyard, in bulk. 5
Malleable cast iron brackets, galvanised, packed.	Peat.
Tiles (roofing), painted, galvanised or enamelled.	Pig-iron.
Tip iron.	Pipes, draining, common, for agricultural draining.
Trawl heads.	Pitch, coal tar, in blocks. 10
Trunnions, unfinished.	Plaster-stone, in lumps, unground.
Tubes and fittings for (except electro-coppered or coated with brass).	Posts, iron or steel, for wire fencing.
Tyres and tyre bars, in the rough.	Potsherds.
Wall boxes.	Puddled bar, iron.
Wall brackets.	Quarls. 15
Weights.	Rock-salt.
Wire (iron), not packed or wrapped.	Salt, in bulk.
Wire iron, rolled in rods or coils, not packed.	Skimmings, flux, lead, tin, or zinc.
Wire (steel), not packed or wrapped.	Slates, common.
Wire rope, old, cut in pieces.	Slate slabs, in the rough. 20
Iron-ore refuse for gas purifying.	Spar, in the rough, in bulk.
Kainit.	Spiegeleisen, in bulk.
Lead ashes, in bulk.	Stone, in the rough state, building, pitching, paving, kerb or flag.
Lias lime, in bulk.	Sud-cake manure. 25
Lime, in bulk.	Sugar-scum, for manure.
Litter (moss or peat), hydraulic or steam press-packed.	Sulphate of potash.
Loam.	Sulphur ore.
	Tan or spent bark.
	Tiles, paving, draining, roofing or garden edging, common. 30
	Turf.
	Turnips, in bulk, for cattle feeding.
	Zinc ashes.
	Zinc ore. 35

Merchandise comprised in Class A. if sent in quantities of less than 4 tons.

CLASS C.

APPLICABLE TO CONSIGNMENTS OF TWO TONS AND UPWARDS.

Acetate of lime.	Algerian fibre, hydraulic or steam
Algarovilla.	press-packed. 40

	Alum.	China glass, hydraulic or steam press-	A.D. 1891.
	Alum cake.	packed.	
	Alum waste.	China stone.	<i>Great</i>
	Alumina, hydrate of, or bauxite.	Chloride of calcium.	<i>Northern</i>
5	Alumina water.	Chromate ore.	<i>Railway.</i>
	Aluminoferrie.	Clay, in bags or casks.	
	Aluminosilic.	Clips, cotton tie, packed.	
	Antichlorine.	Clog blocks, rough.	
	Antimony ore.	Copper ore.	
10	Arsenate of soda.	Copperas, green, e.o.h.p.	
	Arsenic.	Cotton waste, for paper making, hy-	
	Asphaltum.	draulic or steam press-packed.	
	Barium, chloride of, in casks.	Cullet (or broken glass).	
	Bark for tanning, chopped, packed in	Cutch.	
15	bags.	Divi divi.	
	Barley, pot and pearl.	Dog, hen, and other pures or bates, in	
	Barytes, ground, in casks or bags.	barrels or bags.	
	Bicarbonate of soda, in casks.	Drain pipes, glazed, e.o.h.p.	
	Bisulphite of soda.	Dross, metal.	
20	Blanc-fixe (ground barytes with water	Dyewoods—	
	added, for glazing paper).	Barwood.	
	Bleaching powder.	Fustic wood.	
	Blood, for manure, in casks.	Lima wood.	
	Bobbin blocks.	Logwood.	
25	Bone ash.	Nicaragua wood.	
	Bone waste.	Earth, red.	
	Bones, calcined.	Earth nuts, or ground nuts.	
	Bones, for size or manure.	Emery stone.	
	Break blocks.	Ensilage.	
30	Bricks, clay, glazed, or enamelled.	Esparto grass, hydraulic or steam	
	Bricks, flanders or scouring.	press-packed.	
	Brimstone, crude or unmanu-	Extracts, in casks or boxes, for tanners'	
	factured.	use.	
	Burrstones.	Farina, e.o.h.p.	
35	Cabbages, loose, in bulk.	Felloes, naves, and spokes.	
	Cake, for cattle feeding.	Fenugreek seeds.	
	Carbonate of lime.	Flax straw, steam or hydraulic press-	
	Carbonate of soda, or soda crystals.	packed.	
	Carrots.	Flax waste, for paper making, hydrau-	
40	Caustic soda.	lic or steam press-packed.	
	Cement.	Fleshings and glue pieces, wet, from	
	Chair bottoms, wooden, in the rough.	tanners, in casks.	
	Chalk, ground.	Flints, e.o.h.p.	
	Charcoal, packed.	Flour.	
45	Chertstone.	Flue linings, or flue pipes, fire-	
	China clay, packed.	clay.	

A.D. 1891. — Great Northern Railway.	Forgings, iron or steel, in the rough, e.o.h.p. Fullers' earth. Furniture vans, returned empty, if from the same station and consignee to which and to whom they were carried full, to the same station and consignor from which and from whom they were carried full. Gambier and terra japonica. Glass, ground. Glaze, potters', in casks. Grain.	Grit in bags (for sawing stone). Guano. Guide plates or ramps, iron or steel. Gypsum, e.o.h.p. Hay, hydraulic or steam press-packed. 5 Heads and staves, prepared, for casks. Hoof and horn waste, e.o.h.p. Horn piths or sloughs. Horse shoe bars, iron. Hygeian rock building composition, in 10 bags or casks. Infusorial earth or diatomite. Iron and steel, damageable.
	Grain list :— Barley. Beans, e.o.h.p. Bran. Brank or buckwheat. Dari. Dills. Groats. Gurdgeons. Hominy. Indian corn. Lentils. Linseed. Locusts or charubs. Maize. Malt. Malt culms or cummings. Meal. Middlings. Millet. Oat dust. Oats. Peas, dried or split. Pollards or thirds. Rice points or husks. Rye. Sharps or seconds. Shelling. Shudes. Tares. Vetches. Wheat. Grindstones, in the rough.	All the articles included in the un- damageable iron or steel list if 15 not declared by a trader to be un- damageable, and the following articles :— Axle boxes. Dredger buckets and bucket backs. 20 Malt kiln flooring (iron wire), packed in cases. Pans, annealing. Plates— Canada. 25 For glass rolling. Tin. Railway buffers, buffer heads, rods and sockets. Railway springs. 30 Railway spring steel. Rings. Scrap iron, light— Old hoops and cotton ties, not packed. 35 Old iron kettles, wire, pans and pots, and other old articles hav- ing been manufactured out of sheet or hoop iron, or wire. Sheet iron and tin plate clippings, 40 shearings, and stampings. Smith's hearths. Standards for hurdles, not packed. Tinned iron, in sheets, not packed. Tram couplings. 45 Traps, sink and stench.

Keel bars.	Plumbago ore.
Lead ore.	Potatoes, in bulk or in sacks.
Lias lime, e.o.h.p.	Pots, iron, for melting iron.
Lime salt.	Pyrites, e.o.h.p.
5 Linen waste, for paper making, hydraulic or steam press-packed.	Rags, not oily, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Magnesia, rough oxide of, in cases or casks.	Railway cotters.
Magnesium, chloride of, in casks.	Railway keys, wooden.
10 Manganate of soda, crude, in casks.	Railway waggons and other railway vehicles, e.o.h.p., loaded in other waggons.
Mangel wurzel, e.o.h.p.	Rice.
Manure, e.o.h.p.	Ridges (cement or stone), for roofing.
Marble, in blocks, rough.	Ridges, slate.
Marble chips, for pavement, in sacks.	Ropes, old, for paper making.
15 Megass, hydraulic or steam press-packed.	Sago flour.
Mexican fibre, hydraulic or steam press-packed.	Salt, packed.
Millstones, in the rough.	Salt cake.
20 Mineral white.	Sand, glass and silver.
Moulders' black or dust.	Sanitary tubes, e.o.h.p.
Muriate of manganese.	Sawdust.
Muriate of potash.	Scouring rock.
Myrabolams.	Screw propeller blades.
25 Netting, old, for paper making.	Serows, wet, from tanners, in casks.
Nitrate of soda.	Seeds, for crushing for oil.
Nitre cake.	Shafts of screw propellers or paddle wheels, iron or steel.
Ochre.	Shakings from cotton mills, for paper making.
Oil cake.	Shumac.
30 Old sails and old tarpaulins, for paper making.	Silicate of soda.
Oxide of iron.	Slag, glass (refuse from glass works).
Palmetto leaf, hydraulic or steam press-packed.	Slate, ground for cement.
35 Parsnips.	Slummage.
Pearl hardening, for paper making.	Soapstone.
Pelts, wet, from tanners, in casks or bags.	Soda.
Pig lead.	Soda ash.
Pins, iron or steel.	Sole bars, wooden.
40 Pipe clay.	Sole plates, iron or steel, for steam hammers.
Pitch, e.o.h.p.	Soot.
Pitwood, for mining purposes.	Spar ground.
Plaster.	Spelter, in plates or ingots.
Ploughshares, iron or steel, in the rough.	Spetches, wet, from tanners, in casks.
	Sticks, pea and bean.

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*Great
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A.D. 1891. Great Northern Railway.	Stone, sawn or roughly wrought-up, such as troughs or sinks.	Troughs, earthenware and fireclay.	
	Straw, hydraulic or steam press-packed.	Turnips, e.o.h.p.	
	Stucco, ground.	Turn-tables, in parts.	
	Sugar mats, old, for paper making.	Umber.	
	Sulphate of alumina.	Valonia.	5
	Sulphate of ammonia.	Vegetable tar.	
	Sulphate of copper, for export in 10-ton lots.	Washers, iron or steel.	
	Sulphate of iron.	Waste paper, for paper making.	
	Sulphate of lime.	Whiting and whitening.	
	Sulphate of magnesia.	Wire (of iron or steel, including tinned or galvanised), in wrapped coils, or not otherwise packed.	10
	Sulphate of soda.	Wolfram.	
	Sulphur, crude or unmanufactured.	Wood fibre, hydraulic or steam press-packed.	15
	Targets, iron or steel.	Wood pulp or half-stuff.	
	Terra alba.	Wood turnings, for fish-curing.	
	Terra cotta blocks and bricks.	Wooden blocks, for paving.	
	Tiles, e.o.h.p.	Zinc, white, or oxide of zinc.	
	Timber, actual machine weight.	Zinc, carbonate of.	20
	Tow waste, hydraulic or steam press-packed.	Zinc ingots or plates.	
	Trenails.	Zinc sheets or rods.	

Merchandise comprised in Class B. if sent in quantities of less than 2 tons.

CLASS 1.

25

Acetate of lead or sugar of lead.	Bars, roller, and bed plates for pulling rags.	
Acetate of soda.	Beds and cylinders of steam engines.	
Acorns.	Benders (for rails) or jim crows.	
Ale and porter, in casks.	Bichrome and bichromate of potash in casks.	30
Ale and porter bottled, in cases or casks.	Bichromite of soda, in casks.	
Algerian fibre, machine pressed.	Birch or ling, for besoms.	
Anthracene, crude, in casks.	Biscuits, dog, in bags or casks.	
Ashes, pot and pearl.	Bisulphite of lime.	35
Axles and wheels, locomotive engine and tender.	Black oil or black varnish, common, in casks.	
Bagging, old, in bundles, for paper making.	Blistered steel.	
Bags, paper, in bags or bundles.	Bloom trucks.	
Barilla.	Boards and rollers (wooden), for drapers' cloth and for folding paper.	40
Bark, loose for tanning.		

	Bogies, puddlers' tap.	Carbonate of potash, in casks.	A.D. 1891.
	Bolt and nut machines.	Cardboard.	<i>Great Northern Railway.</i>
	Bones, packed.	Castings, mill, forge, and other rough and heavy unfinished castings, iron or steel.	
5	Boring, drilling, planing, punching, shearing, and slotting machines (for metal work), including beds and tables.	Castor oil, for lubricating machinery, in tins, packed in wooden cases.	
	Bottles and bottle stoppers, glass, black, green, or pale, common, packed.	Caustic potash.	
10	Boundary posts (street), iron.	Chaff, hydraulic or steam press-packed.	
	Box iron heaters.	Chairs and seats, garden, in parts, packed in cases.	
	Brattice cloth.	Charcoal, e.o.h.p.	
	Brickmaking machinery.	Chestnuts.	
15	Bricks, air, cast iron.	Chestnuts, extract of, for tanning purposes.	
	Broom and brush heads and blocks, wooden, without hair.	Chimney pieces, slate, not enamelled nor polished.	
	Builders' implements, not new, and consisting of mixed consignments of the following :—	Chimney pots, earthenware or fire-clay.	
20	Barrows.	China grass, machine pressed.	
	Centerings.	Chloride or muriate of zinc.	
	Crab winches.	Cider and perry, not bottled, in casks.	
	Hoists.	Cider and perry, bottled, in cases or casks.	
25	Mortar boards.	Clips (iron) for boxes.	
	Mortar mills.	Clog irons.	
	Poling boards.	Clog soles.	
	Pulleys.	Cloth oil and wool oil.	
	Ropes.	Codilla, in bales, hydraulic or steam press-packed.	
30	Scaffold boards.	Cones, fir, in sacks or bags.	
	Steps.	Copper precipitate.	
	Struts.	Copper regulus.	
	Trestles.	Copperas, e.o.h.p.	
	Wheeling pieces.	Copra (or oil pulp of cocoanut), dried.	
35	Wheeling planks.	Cotton, raw, in press-packed bales.	
	Windlasses.	Crab winches.	
	Bullets, small-arm.	Cryolite.	
	Buttermilk.	Disinfecting powder.	
40	Cabbages, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.	Distilled water, in cases or casks.	
	Candles, paraffin, tallow, and stearine.	Doors and door frames, iron or steel.	
	Cannon.	Drain pipes, glazed, over 18 inches in diameter.	
	Capstan bars.	Drums, iron or steel, for collieries.	
	Capstans and windlasses.	Dunnage mats.	
45	Carbonate of ammonia, in casks or iron drums.		

A.D. 1891.	Dye liquor refuse, from print or dye works.	Glue.	
<i>Great Northern Railway.</i>	Dye woods, e.o.h.p.	Goat skins, thoroughly salted or dry, in bales or bundles.	
	Dye woods, ground, in chips, in bags.	Granite, polished or dressed, in blocks or slabs, exceeding 2 in. in thickness.	5
	Esparto grass, machine pressed.	Grates, wooden or wrought iron, for purifying gas.	
	Extract of bark or wood, for tanning.	Grease, in casks.	
	Farina, calcined.	Greaves.	
	Felt, asphalted roofing, or tarred felt or tarred sheathing.	Hair, wet, from tanneries.	10
	Fencing standards, iron, in concrete blocks.	Handles, broom, mop, rake, fork, spade, shovel, hammer, and pick.	
	Fern, for litter or packing, hydraulic or steam press-packed.	Handspikes, wooden.	
	Firewood, in bundles.	Haricot beans,	
	Fish—	Hay, machine pressed, minimum 40 cwt. per waggon.	15
	Cod and ling, dried.	Headstocks, iron or steel, for collieries.	
	Cod and ling, thoroughly cured in brine.	Hemp in bales, hydraulic or steam press-packed.	
	Herrings, thoroughly cured in brine.	Hemp seed.	20
	Red herrings, thoroughly cured.	Hemp waste, for paper making.	
	All other fish, thoroughly salted or dried.	Hide cuttings.	
	Cockles, limpets, mussels, whelks, and periwinkles.	Hides, thoroughly salted or dry, in bales or bundles.	
	Flax, in bales, hydraulic or steam press-packed.	Hoofs, horns, and horn tips, buffalo, cow, goat, ox, and sheep, packed.	25
	Flax straw, machine pressed.	Horns, with slough.	
	Flax waste, for paper making.	Horse shoes.	
	Fleshings and glue pieces, dry, in casks and bags.	Hurdles, iron or wood, e.o.h.p.	
	Fleshings and glue pieces, wet, from tanners, not packed.	Hydraulic machinery and presses.	30
	Flower sticks, wooden or cane, common.	Jute.	
	Frames and bed plates, iron or steel, for timber sawing, boring, morticing, or planing machinery.	Jute waste, for paper making.	
	Frames, iron or steel, for targets.	Kelp.	
	Fruit, minimum 20 cwt. per waggon—	Kips, thoroughly salted or dry, in bales or bundles.	35
	Apples.	Ladders, iron.	
	Gooseberries.	Ladles, puddlers'.	
	Pears.	Lasts, iron.	
	Fuel economisers, iron or steel.	Lathe beds.	
	Ginger beer, in cases and casks.	Lead ashes, in bags.	40
	Glass blocks, for pavement (fitted in iron frames).	Lead piping, in cases or casks.	
	Glucose.	Leather cuttings or parings, waste.	
		Lemon peel and citron peel.	
		Lime water, in casks.	
		Linen waste, for paper making.	45
		Litharge	

	Malleable iron castings.	Oils— <i>cont.</i>	A.D. 1891,
	Marble chip pavement.	Whale.	<i>Great</i>
	Megass, machine pressed.	Wool or cloth.	<i>Northern</i>
	Mexican fibre, machine pressed.	Old or scrap lead.	<i>Railway.</i>
5	Millboard.	Onions.	
	Mineral and aerated waters, in cases and casks.	Orange peel.	
	Molasses.	Osiers, twigs, and willows, green and wet.	
	Mortar mills.	Palmetto leaf, machine pressed.	
10	Muriate of ammonia.	Paper, for news printing, packing, or wrapping.	
	Mustard seed.	Paper, in rolls for printing paper hangings.	
	Nail (iron) cutting machines.	Paraffin scale.	
	Nitrate of lead.	Paraffin wax.	
	Oil cloth cuttings, for paper making.	Pasteboard.	
15	Oils, not dangerous, in casks or iron drums, round or tapered at one end, as follows:—	Pelts, wet, from tanners, not packed.	
	Carbolirium avenarius.	Piassava, hydraulic or steam press-packed.	
	Castor.	Pickblocks or pickheads, iron or steel, e.o.h.p.	
20	Cocconut.	Pigs, dead, for curing purposes.	
	Cod.	Pipes, air, for ventilators.	
	Cod liver.	Pit cages.	
	Colza.	Plaster slabs, fibrous.	
	Cotton seed.	Plate or sheet iron, annealed.	
25	Earth nut or ground nut.	Plough arm and share moulds and moulding, iron or steel.	
	Haddock.	Plough bodies, breasts, colters, side caps, frames, or rests, iron or steel.	
	Herring.	Plough plates, finished, iron or steel.	
	Lard.	Plough shares, finished, iron or steel.	
	Linseed.	Plough blades and wheels, iron or steel.	
30	Lubricating mineral.	Provender, green.	
	Menhadden.	Provender, horse or cattle, hydraulic or steam press-packed.	
	Niger.	Pumice stone.	
	Oleic.	Pumping machines.	
	Oleine or tallow.	Pumps (except hand pumps, brass), and pump castings, e.o.h.p.	
35	Palm.	Punching bears.	
	Palm nut.	Putty, e.o.h.p.	
	Pine.	Rags, not oily.	
	Rape seed.	Red lead.	
	Rosin.	Retorts, clay.	
40	Seal.		
	Shale, crude.		
	Soap.		
	Sod.		
	Sperm.		
45	Tar, mineral.		
	Train.		

A.D. 1891. Great Northern Railway.	Retorts, fire brick.	Staples, iron.	
	Rivetting machines.	Steam hammers.	
	Rod lead.	Stearine.	
	Rollers, garden or hand.	Stone cutting and crushing machines.	
	Rosin.	Straw, machine pressed, minimum 40	5
	Rotten stone.	cwt. per waggon.	
	Saccharine, in casks, bags, pails, or cans.	Strawboard.	
	Sad irons, packed.	Strawboard cuttings, for paper making.	
	Salammoniac.	Studs, iron or steel.	
	Saltpetre.	Sugar, in bags, cases, or casks.	10
	Sanitary tubes, over 18 inches in diameter.	Sulphate of copper, e.o.h.p.	
	Sawing machines, for sawing iron.	Sulphur, e.o.h.p.	
	Scrap tin.	Surat bagging, for paper making.	
	Screw jacks, iron.	Syrup, in casks.	
	Scrows, dry, in casks or bags.	Tabling, water (cement).	15
	Scrows, wet, from tanners, not packed.	Tallow.	
	Scythe stones.	Tares or wrappers, for cotton bales.	
	Seal pipes or valves, iron or steel.	Telegraph insulators, earthenware, packed.	
	Shafts, wrought iron, for driving mill wheels, finished.	Telegraph stores—	20
	Sheep dipping powder.	Wrought iron double swivels.	
	Sheepskins, in casks and thoroughly salted, or dry in bales or bundles.	Malleable cast iron double wall brackets.	
	Sheep wash.	Malleable cast iron saddles.	
	Sheet lead.	Terra cotta caps or stoppers.	25
	Ships' stern or rudder frames.	Timber, measurement weight.	
	Shot, lead, in bags, packed in cases.	Tin ore.	
	Shovel plates, iron or steel, finished.	Tin plate boxes, empty.	
	Silicate cotton or slag wool, in casks or bags.	Tow, hydraulic or steam-pressed packed, e.o.h.p.	30
	Sink traps, earthenware or fireclay.	Tow waste, for paper making.	
	Sinks, earthenware or fireclay.	Treacle.	
	Size, in cases or casks.	Trestles, wrought iron.	
	Skid pans or waggon slippers, iron.	Turpentine, crude, in casks.	
	Soap.	Valves, gas or water, iron or steel.	35
	Solder.	Vegetables, desiccated, for cattle food.	
	Spade trees.	Vegetables, in brine.	
	Spelter sheets, in casks or cases.	Vegetables, not packed, e.o.h.p., mini- mum 20 cwt. per waggon.	
	Spetches, dry, in casks or bags.	Verjuice, in casks.	40
	Spetches, wet from tanners, not packed.	Vinegar, in casks.	
	Spile pegs.	Waggon bodies, in pieces bound together.	
	Stampings, iron or steel, rough, un- finished, not tinned or galvanised.	Washing and wringing machine rollers.	
		Washing powder and paste.	45
		Wheelbarrows, in parts.	

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*Great
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Wheels, cart and plough, iron or steel.	Woad.
Wheels, fly and spur.	Wood fibre, in bales.
Wheels, wheelbarrow, iron or steel.	Wood pulp middles.
White lead.	Wood treads, in frames for stairs.
5 Winches, hand.	Yellow metal plates and sheathing.
Window guards, iron.	Zinc ridges.

Merchandise comprised in Class C. of the classification, if sent in quantities of less than 2 tons.

CLASS 2.

10 Acetate of alumina, in casks or iron drums.	Balusters, iron.
Acetic or wood acid, in casks.	Bark, for tanning, e.o.h.p.
Acid cresylic, in casks or iron drums.	Bark, ground, packed in bags.
Agricultural and portable steam and	Baskets, iron.
15 traction engines, vertical steam engines, horizontal steam engines, steam ploughs, steam plough vans, steam tram engines, threshing machines, road rollers, and harrows.	Bass and whisk, for making brooms.
	Bass baskets.
	Bass mats and bass matting.
	Bayonets.
	Bed keys.
20 Agricultural machines and implements, in cases.	Bedsteads, metallic, in cases.
Agricultural seeds.	Beef, in brine.
Ale and porter (bottled), in hampers.	Bees' wax.
Algerian fibre, e.o.h.p., minimum 20	Bellows, packed.
5 cwt. per waggon.	Bellows pipes.
Alkanet root.	Bells, small.
Ammonia, liquid, in casks or iron drums.	Besoms.
Animal guts, in casks.	Bicarbonate of soda, in boxes, crates, or hampers.
30 Annotto, in casks.	Bicycle stands, wrought iron.
Antimony regulus.	Biscuits.
Argols or tartars.	Bits, iron or steel.
Arrowroot.	Blackberries or brambleberries.
Arsenic acid, in casks.	Blacking.
35 Asbestos.	Black lead.
Awl blades.	Blanks, bronze and copper, for stamping for coins.
Axle boxes, brass.	Bleaching liquids, in casks.
Axles, not in the rough, e.o.h.p.	Blood, in casks or iron drums.
Bacon and hams, cured, packed.	Blow pipes.
40 Bagging, e.o.h.p.	Blue powder and stone and smalts in casks, cases, boxes, or bags.
Bags, hand, common (hemp).	Boards, made of compressed leather.
Bags, paper.	Bobbins, in bags.

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*Great
Northern
Railway.*

Boilers and boiler fittings, iron or steel.	Castings, brass.
Bolts, door.	Castings (iron or steel), light, in boxes, cases, crates, casks or hampers.
Bone-crushing mills.	Castors, of all kinds.
Bones, e.o.h.p.	Cattle food, prepared. 5
Boot and shoe linings, cotton or linen.	Celery.
Borax.	Chains and traces, packed.
Bottle jacks.	Chains, curb or door.
Bottle stoppers, wood, packed.	Chairwood, rough, undamageable.
Bottles, earthenware or stoneware.	Cheese, in boxes, casks, and cases. 10
Bowls, water, except iron or earthenware.	Chestnuts, extract of, e.o.h.p.
Box or Italian irons.	Chicory.
Boxes, safety.	Chimney pieces, cement or concrete.
Boxes or trunks, tin or sheet iron, packed in crates or cases.	China, in casks or crates.
Brands, iron or steel.	China grass, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. 15
Brass.	per waggon.
Bread.	Chlorate of potash.
Bristles, in boxes, cases, or casks.	Chlorate of soda, packed in hampers or casks.
Bronze (phosphor) castings and ingots, rough.	Chloride of potash, packed in hampers 20
Buckles, iron, steel, or brass.	or casks.
Bullet moulds.	Chocolate.
Bungs, wood, or shives.	Cider and perry (bottled), in hampers.
Busks, wooden, horn, or steel.	Cinder sifters.
Buoys.	Clasps, book, boot and belt, except 25
Butter, in casks, firkins, baskets, or boxes, or in tubs or cools with wooden lids.	gold, silver, or plated.
Buttons, except gold, silver or plated.	Clothes pegs, packed.
Cabbages, packed, e.o.h.p.	Coach wrenches.
Calipers.	Cobalt ore.
Caloric engines.	Cocoa. 30
Canary seed.	Cocoa nut fibre, husk, shell, or matting, packed.
Candles, e.o.h.p.	Codilla, e.o.h.p.
Candlesticks, brass or iron.	Coffee.
Carbolic acid, liquid, in casks or iron drums.	Coffee mills. 35
Carbolic seed dressing.	Coffin furniture, metallic.
Carbonate of magnesia.	Coir junk.
Carbonate of potash, e.o.h.p.	Coir rope.
Carpet bag frames.	Collars, dog.
Carriage and foot warmers.	Colliery screens or tips. 40
Cartridge cases, e.o.h.p.	Colours, in casks or iron drums, or in tins packed in cases.
Cart steps.	Confectionery, in cases, casks, or boxes.
Cartridge cases, exploded.	Copper.
	Copying presses. 45
	Corkscrews.

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*Great
Northern
Railway.*

Corn flour, patent.	Fire irons.
Corves (small waggons for use in collieries).	Fire lighters.
Cotton, raw, e.o.h.p.	Fish—
5 Cotton and woollen waste.	Herrings and sprats, in any state.
Cranberries.	All fish, partially cured, smoked, or dried, e.o.h.p.
Cranes or crane-work.	Crabs.
Crucibles, plumbago or clay.	Fish hooks.
Curling stones.	Flag poles or Venetian masts.
10 Currants (grocer's).	Flax, in bales, e.o.h.p.
Curry combs.	Flax seed, for sowing.
Cyanite, in casks or iron drums, or in tins packed in cases.	Flax straw, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.
Dandelion roots.	Flax waste, e.o.h.p.
15 Dates.	Fleshings and glue pieces, e.o.h.p.
Delta metal.	Flocks.
Dextrine.	Flower pots, clay, common, unglazed.
Dies and die stocks.	Forges, portable, in pieces, packed in boxes.
Dishes, iron.	Forges, portable, whole, cased in iron.
20 Distilled water, e.o.h.p.	Forks and spoons, metal (except gold, silver or plated).
Dollies and peggies, wooden, for laun- dry purposes.	Forks, digging, in cases.
Dripping, in casks, boxes, tins, or tubs with lids.	Forks, toasting, iron.
25 Dubbin.	Fruit, crystallised, in boxes, cases, or casks.
Dust preventers.	Fruit—
Earthenware, in casks or crates.	Apples, gooseberries and pears, e.o.h.p.
Electric accumulators.	Cherries, raspberries, strawberries, in tubs for jam.
Electric insulators.	Fruit, ripe, e.o.h.p.
30 Emery.	Fruit, pulp, in casks.
Emery dust.	Funnels, air or ship.
Emery rollers and emery wheels, in boxes or cases.	Fustic liquor.
Envelopes, straw, for bottles.	Gall nuts.
35 Esparto grass, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.	Garancine.
Eyelets.	Gas engines, complete.
Fat, raw.	Gas fittings, in parts, except brass and copper tubing.
Felt (not carpeting).	Gates, iron or wooden, common.
40 Ferrules, iron, steel or brass.	Ginger beer, e.o.h.p.
Figs, dried.	Gins, wheels with frames for hoisting purposes.
Files or rasps, iron or steel.	Glass blocks, for pavement (not fitted in frames).
Filters, cast iron.	
Fire boxes of portable steam and trac- tion engines.	
45 Fire guards, metal.	

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*Great
Northern
Railway.*

Glycerine, in casks or iron drums.
 Grates, ovens, ranges, or stoves, common or kitchen.
 Gridirons.
 Grindery.
 Grindstones, e.o.h.p.
 Gums, in mats, bags, casks, or cases.
 Gun barrels, rough.
 Gun carriages.
 Gun locks and gun furniture.
 Gun metal.
 Hair, raw, pressed, in bales or bags.
 Hardware—Packages containing any hardware articles (not gold, silver, or plated) set out in classes hereinbefore mentioned, or in this class, and any of the following articles (not gold, silver, or plated), viz. :—
 Awl blades.
 Bayonets.
 Bed keys.
 Bellows, packed.
 Bellows pipes.
 Bells, small.
 Bicycle stands, wrought iron.
 Bits.
 Blanks, bronze and copper, for stamping for coins.
 Blow pipes.
 Bolts, door.
 Bottle jacks.
 Bowls, water, except iron or earthenware.
 Boxes, safety.
 Boxes or trunks, tin or sheet iron, packed in crates or cases.
 Box or Italian irons.
 Brands, iron or steel.
 Buckles, brass, steel, or iron.
 Bullet moulds.
 Busks, steel.
 Buttons.
 Calipers.
 Candlesticks, brass or iron.
 Carpet bag frames.

Hardware—*cont.*

Carriage and foot warmers.
 Cartridge cases, brass.
 Cart steps.
 Castings, brass. 5
 Castors, of all kinds.
 Chains, curb or door.
 Cinder sifters.
 Clasps, book, boot, or belt.
 Coach wrenches.^a 10
 Coffee mills, small hand.
 Coffin furniture, metallic.
 Collars, dog.
 Copying presses.
 Corkscrews. 15
 Curry combs.
 Dies and die stocks.
 Dust preventers.
 Eyelets.
 Ferrules, iron, brass, or steel. 20
 Fire guards (metal).
 Fire irons.
 Fish hooks.
 Forks and spoons, metal.
 Forks, toasting, iron. 25
 Gas fittings, in parts, except brass and copper tubing.
 Gins, wheels, with frames for hoisting purposes.
 Grindery. 30
 Gun barrels, rough.
 Gun locks and gun furniture.
 Hammer heads, packed.
 Hammers, not steam.
 Handcuffs. 35
 Handles, chest and saucepan.
 Hat and umbrella stands, cast iron.
 Hay forks, in bundles.
 Hinges, brass.
 „ iron or steel. 40
 Hooks, boot and button, hat and coat, and reaping.
 Hooks and eyes.
 Jacks, small.
 Japanned ware, in casks or cases. 45
 Kitchen fireplace stands.

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Hardware—*cont.*

- Knitting pins.
- Knives or blades for cutting machines.
- Knobs, range, iron.
- 5 „ door.
- Knockers, door.
- Ladles, not puddlers', iron.
- Lamp burners.
- Lanterns, tin or iron.
- 10 Latches, door.
- Locks and keys.
- Magnets.
- Match boxes, japanned or enamelled tin, new, empty, packed.
- 15 Matchetts.
- Medals, brass or copper.
- Military ornaments.
- Mortars and pestles, iron or steel.
- Nails and rivets, brass or copper.
- 20 Needles (in tin lined cases).
- Nut crackers.
- Ornaments for saddlery, brass, iron, or steel.
- Ornaments for uniform.
- 25 Pans, ash.
- „ copper, for closets.
- „ dust.
- „ warming.
- Patten rings.
- 30 Patterns, travellers', hardware.
- Percussion cap shells.
- Pins, metal, in boxes.
- Plates, door.
- „ iron, enamelled.
- 35 Pliers.
- Powder flasks.
- Pulley blocks, iron.
- Fulleys, iron.
- Pumps, hand, brass.
- 40 Railway carriage keys.
- Refrigerators.
- Riddles.
- Saddletrees.
- Scales and weights, letter.
- 45 Screws, brass, copper, or zinc.
- Screws, table expanding.

Hardware—*cont.*

- Scythe blades.
- Scythes and sickles.
- Shears, garden and sheep.
- Ships' logs, metal.
- Shoe horns and pegs, metallic.
- Show tablets, metal, enamelled.
- Skates.
- Skewers, iron or steel.
- Snuffers, iron or steel.
- Spanners.
- Spittoons, iron.
- Spring balances.
- Springs, chair, sofa, mattress, door, or cart.
- Spurs.
- Stair rods.
- Steelyards.
- Stirrups.
- Sugar nippers.
- Syringes, garden.
- Tacks.
- Taper holders, metal.
- Taps, brass.
- Terrets.
- Thimbles.
- Tinware, in casks or cases.
- Tips, brassed for boot heels.
- Tobacco boxes, metal.
- Tools, carpenters', coopers', edge, joiners', masons', and shipwrights'.
- Traps, sink, brass or copper.
- Traps, vermin.
- Trays, iron or steel.
- Trivets, iron or steel.
- Trouser stretchers, iron, portable.
- Trowels.
- Umbrella fittings.
- Umbrella stretchers.
- Valves, brass.
- Washers, brass or copper.
- Weights, brass.
- Wire, copper or brass, packed in cases, casks, or in bags.
- Hames.
- Hammer heads, e.o.h.p.

A.D. 1891. — <i>Great Northern Railway.</i>	Hammers (not steam), e.o.h.p. Handcuffs. Handles, chest and saucepan. Harrow shafts, tube iron or tube steel. Hat and umbrella stands, cast iron. Hay, e.o.h.p., minimum load 30 cwt. per waggon. Hay forks. Hay forks, in cases. Hay rakes, hand, in cases. Hemp, e.o.h.p. Hessians, jute. Hinges, brass, iron or steel. Hoes, hand. Hollow-ware, iron, including kettles, pans, maslins (pots for boiling fruit), and water cans, in casks or crates. Hooks and eyes. Hooks, boot, button, hat, coat, ceiling, reaping. Hooks, clip, galvanised iron. Hoops, wooden. Ice. Ink, except printers', in boxes, casks, or crates. Iron liquor or muriate of iron. Ivory black. Ivory waste or dust. Jacks, small. Japanned ware, in casks or cases. Japan wax. Jars, earthenware or stoneware. Kitchen fireplace stands. Kitool fibre. Knife boards. Knitting pins. Knives or blades for cutting machines. Knobs (range), iron or steel. Knobs (door). Knockers (door). Ladders, wooden. Ladles (not puddlers' iron). Laminated lead. Lamp burners. Lanterns, tin or iron.	Lard, in casks, boxes, tins, or tubs with lids. Lasts, wooden. Latches, door. Lead piping, e.o.h.p. 5 Leather, undressed, except in cases or crates. Lemon and lime juice, in cases or casks. Lemons. 10 Linen waste, e.o.h.p. Linen yarn and grey linen, steam or hydraulic press-packed, in bunches or bales. Locks and keys. 15 Locomotive engines and tenders, loaded in railway companies' waggons. Logwood liquor. Machinery, in parts, in cases, e.o.h.p. Madders. 20 Magnets. Marbles, children's. Margarine, in casks, firkins, or boxes, or in tubs with wooden lids. Match boxes, japanned or enamelled 25 tin, new, empty, packed. Matchetts. Medals, brass or copper. Megass, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon. 30 Mexican fibre, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon. Military ornaments, except gold, silver, or plated. Millstones, finished. 35 Mineral and aerated waters, e.o.h.p. Molliscorum. Mordant liquors (including alum liquor, dunging liquor, and red liquor). Mortars and pestles, iron or steel. 40 Mungo. Mushroom pulp. Mushroom spawn. Mustard, in casks, cases, boxes, or bags. 45
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	Nails and rivets, brass or copper.	Piassava, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per	A.D. 1891.
	Nails, zinc.	waggon.	<i>Great Northern Railway.</i>
	Needles (in tin lined cases).	Pickaxes.	
	Netting, of iron wire.	Picker bends.	
5	Newspapers, in bales.	Pickles, in boxes, cases, or casks.	
	Nickel ore.	Pimento.	
	Nitrate of copper, in casks.	Pins, metal, in boxes.	
	Nitrate of iron.	Piston rods, steel.	
	Nut crackers, except gold, silver, or	Plates, door.	
10	plated.	Plates, iron, enamelled.	
	Nuts, e.o.h.p.	Pliers.	
	Oakum.	Plough shafts, tube iron or tube steel.	
	Oils, not dangerous, in casks, or iron	Plumbago.	
	drums, round or tapered at one end,	Polishing paste.	
15	e.o.h.p.	Pork, in brine.	
	Oranges.	Poultry pens (wire), folded.	
	Orchilla weed.	Powder flasks.	
	Ornaments for saddlery, brass, iron, or	Preserves (fish, fruit, meat, and pro-	
	steel.	visions), in casks, boxes, or cases.	
20	Ornaments for uniform, except gold,	Printed matter, not bound.	
	silver, or plated.	Provender, horse or cattle, e.o.h.p.	
	Osiers, twigs, and willows, brown.	Prunes, in casks or mats.	
	Paints, in casks or iron drums, or in	Pulley blocks, iron.	
	tins packed in cases.	Pulleys, iron.	
25	Palisades, iron.	Pumps and pump castings, in cases.	
	Palm leaves.	Pumps, hand, brass.	
	Palmetto leaf, e.o.h.p., minimum 20	Rags, pulled.	
	cwt. per waggon.	Railway carriage keys	
	Pans, ash.	Railway waggon bodies.	
30	Pans, copper, for closets.	Railway waggon bodies, fitted to-	
	Pans, dust.	gether.	
	Pans, warming.	Railway waggon brasses.	
	Paper, emery, sand, and tobacco.	Rain water pipes, for spoutings and	
	Paper hangings, common, in bales.	their connexions, cast iron.	
35	Paraffin and petroleum oils, in owners'	Raisins.	
	tank waggons, not giving off in-	Reed webbing, for ceilings.	
	flammable vapour under 73° Fahr.,	Refrigerators.	
	when tested in the manner set forth	Revalenta arabica.	
	in the Petroleum Act, 1879.	Rhubarb and rhubarb roots.	
40	Parian, in casks or crates.	Riddles.	
	Patten rings.	Rizine.	
	Patterns, travellers', hardware.	Rolls, iron, e.o.h.p.	
	Pelts, e.o.h.p.	Ropes.	
	Percussion cap shells.	Ropes, wire.	
45	Pewter.	Sacks.	
		Saddletrees ¹	

A.D. 1891. — Great Northern Railway.	Sad irons, e.o.h.p.	Spoutings and connexions, iron or steel.	
	Safes, iron or steel.	Spring balances.	
	Sago.	Springs, chair, sofa, mattress, door, or cart.	5
	Sauces, in boxes, cases, or casks.	Spurs, not plated.	
	Scales and weights, letter.	Stable fittings (except enamelled), iron or steel.	
	Scoops, iron.	Stair rods.	
	Scrap zinc.	Stannite of potash.	10
	Screw propellers.	Stannite of soda.	
	Screws, brass, copper, or zinc.	Staples (wire), for bookbinders.	
	Screws, table expanding.	Starch, in casks, cases, boxes or bags.	
	Scrolls, iron (for fixing springs to carts and carriages).	Steam excavators or steam navvies.	
	Scrows, e.o.h.p.	Steel, bars and bundles.	15
	Scythe blades.	Steelyards.	
	Scythes and sickles.	Stirrups.	
	Seal skins, wet and salted.	Stone blue, in casks, cases, boxes, or bags.	
	Seaweed (dry) or alga marina.	Stone, carved for building purposes, e.o.hp.	20
	Seeds, agricultural, e.o.h.p.	Straw, e.o.h.p., minimum load 20 cwt. per waggon.	
	Semolina.	Strickles, in boxes or cases.	
	Shears, garden and sheep.	Sugar mills.	25
	Sheets, wool, new.	Sugar nippers, except gold, silver, or plated.	
	Ships' logs, metal.	Syringes, garden.	
	Ships' masts.	Tacks.	
	Ships' ventilators.	Tamarinds.	30
	Shoddy.	Taper holders, metal.	
	Shoe horns and pegs, metallic.	Tapioca.	
	Shoemakers' wax.	Tapioca flour.	
	Shot, lead, e.o.h.p.	Taps, brass.	
	Show tablets, metal, enamelled.	Tarpaulings.	35
	Shumac liquor.	Tartar, liquid.	
	Signal posts (railway) and materials belonging thereto.	Terne metal.	
	Silicate cotton or slag wool, e.o.h.p.	Terrets.	
	Sinks, cast iron, not enamelled.	Thimbles.	
	Size, e.o.h.p.	Tin, in blocks, cakes, or ingots.	40
	Skates.	Tincal.	
	Skewers, iron or steel.	Tinfoil.	
	Slate pencils.	Tin liquor.	
	Slates, writing.	Tinware, in casks or cases.	
	Suuffers, iron or steel.	Tips, brassed, for boot heels.	45
	Spades and shovels, iron or steel.	Tobacco boxes, metal.	
	Spanners.		
	Spelter sheets, e.o.h.p.		
	Spetches, e.o.h.p.		
	Spirits of tar, in casks or iron drums.		
	Spittoons, iron.		

	Tobacco juice, in casks.	Vices, iron or steel.	
	Tobacco leaf, in hogsheads or tierces.	Vinegar, in cases.	
	Tobacco stoves or presses.	Walking sticks, in the rough.	
	Tools, carpenters', coopers', edge,	Walnuts, green, and husks.	
5	joiners', masons', and shipwrights'.	Washers, brass or copper.	
	Tools, well-boring and pit-boring	Washers, leather.	
	Torchwick.	Weighing machines, large (those used	
	Tow, in bales, e.o.h.p.	for weighing railway or other	
	Tow waste, e.o.h.p.	vehicles, and also cattle).	
10	Traps, sink, brass or copper.	Weights, brass.	
	Traps, vermin.	Window frames, iron, packed in cases.	
	Trays, iron or steel.	Window shutters, iron or steel.	
	Trivets, iron or steel.	Wines, British, in casks.	
	Trouser stretchers, iron, portable.	Wire, copper or brass, packed in cases,	
15	Trowels.	casks, or in bags.	
	Tubes, coated with brass.	Wire, cotton-covered, in casks, ham-	
	Tubes, electro-coppered.	pers, cases, and canvas-covered	
	Tubes, steam, brass or copper.	coils.	
	Tubs, iron.	Wire, iron or steel, e.o.h.p.	
20	Tue irons.	Wire, lead.	
	Turmeric.	Wood, bent, rough, unfinished.	
	Turpentine, spirits of, in casks or iron	Wool, raw.	
	drums.	Yarn, twist, and weft, cotton and linen,	
	Twine.	in bales, bags, wrappers, cases, boxes,	
25	Umbrella fittings.	skips or casks.	
	Umbrella sticks, in the rough.	Yeast, in bags, or in bags in baskets,	
	Umbrella stretchers.	hydraulic press-packed, dry.	
	Valves, brass.	Yellow metal bolts and nails.	
	Varnish, in casks or iron drums.	Yellow metal rods.	
30	Vegetable wax.	Zinc bars.	
	Vegetables, packed, e.o.h.p.		

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CLASS 3.

	Ale coolers.	Apples, dry, or pippins.	
	Algerian fibre, e.o.h.p.	Arsenic acid, e.o.h.p.	
35	Alizarine, in casks or iron drums.	Bacon and hams, cured, e.o.h.p.	
	Almonds.	Baking powder.	
	American or leather cloth.	Baths.	
	Ammonia, liquid, in bottles (other than	Beatings and mouldings, gilt, lac-	
	carbonyls) in cases.	quered, or varnished, packed in	
40	Angelica root.	boxes.	
	Aniseed.	Bedsteads, e.o.h.p.	
	Apple rings, in slices, dried.	Beehives, made of wood.	

A.D. 1891.	Bell ringing (carillon) machinery.	Capsules, metal, in cases.	
<i>Great Northern Railway.</i>	Belting, for machinery.	Carbon candles, for electric lighting.	
	Bichromate of soda, e.o.h.p.	Carbonate of ammonia, in cases.	
	Bichrome and bichromate of potash, e.o.h.p.	Card cloth.	
	Bins, corn or wine.	Cards, for weaving, packed in cases. 5	
	Bitters, in casks or cases.	Carpet bags.	
	Black beer.	Carpet beating machines.	
	Bladders, in casks.	Carpet lining (cork).	
	Blankets.	Carpeting.	
	Blinds, paper.	Carpeting (cork). 10	
	Blinds, Venetian and chain, in cases, crates, or frames.	Carraway seeds.	
	Blowing engines.	Carriage and cart steps.	
	Blue, laundry, liquid, in boxes, cases, casks, or iron drums	Castings, iron, light, e.o.h.p.	
	Blue paste.	Castings, sanitary, iron or steel, for public urinals and waterclosets. 15	
	Blue powder and stone and smalts, e.o.h.p.	Castings, steel, e.o.h.p.	
	Boards, parquet flooring.	Castor oil, in boxes.	
	Boards, washing.	Cellarets, wrought iron.	
	Bobbins, e.o.h.p.	Chaff, in bags, not for cattle feeding.	
	Books, e.o.h.p.	Chalk, French. 20	
	Boothing or stalling	Chalk, prepared.	
	Boots and shoes, including goloshes, and leather cut into boot shapes, in casks, cases, or boxes.	Cheese, e.o.h.p.	
	Boracic acid.	Cheese presses.	
	Bottles and bottle stoppers, glass, e.o.h.p.	Chemicals, not dangerous, corrosive, or explosive, in casks, iron drums, 25 bales, or bags.	
	Bowls, iron or wood.	Chimney pieces, marble or slate, e.o.h.p.	
	Braces, except silk, for wearing ap- parel, in bales, packs, or trusses.	China, in hampers.	
	Broom and brush heads, e.o.h.p.	China grass, e.o.h.p. 30	
	Brooms and brushes, packed.	Cinnabar ore.	
	Brush backs, xylonite.	Clock dials.	
	Buckets and pails.	Clogs, in casks, cases, or boxes.	
	Buckram.	Clothing (exclusive of silk goods), if packed in trusses, packs, or 35 bales.	
	Butter, in crocks in wood, or in crocks when packed with straw in baskets.	Clothing, for soldiers, police, prison warders, railway porters, postal, and telegraph (except busbies or hel- mets). 40	
	Calicoes.	Clothing, waterproof (except oily canvas clothing).	
	Candlewick.	Cloth, linen, packed.	
	Canvas.	Coach and upholsterers' trimmings, in packs, trusses, or bales. 45	
	Cap peaks, not oily.	Cob nuts.	
	Caps, men's or boys', except silk, in bales, packs, or trusses.		

	Cocoa nut fibre, husk, shell, or matting, e.o.h.p.	Drapery, heavy— <i>cont.</i>	A.D. 1891.
	Cocoa nuts.	Cotton and linen goods, in bales, boxes, cases, packs, or trusses, e.o.h.p.	<i>Great Northern Railway.</i>
	Coffee extract or essence.	Cotton and linen thread.	
5	Coin, copper or bronze.	Cotton and woollen slops, in hampers, bales, or boxes.	
	Collars, rush, for horses.	Druggeting.	
	Colliery pulleys.	Elastic webbing.	
	Colours, in cans, hampers, boxes, or iron bottles.	Eyelets.	
10	Combs.	Flannel.	
	Coquilla nuts.	Floor cloth, including oil cloth, boulinikon, kamptulicon, and linoleum.	
	Cordials, in casks or cases.	Hearth rugs, except skins.	
	Coriander seed.	Hooks and eyes.	
	Cork shavings or cuttings.	Huckabacks.	
15	Cork socks, in boxes, cases, or casks.	India rubber goods, except shoes and goloshes.	
	Corkwood.	Laces, boot and stay, cotton or leather.	
	Cornice poles, wood, in bundles, without rings or ends, not gilt.	Linen cloth, packed.	
	Corozzo nuts.	Paper collars, cuffs, and shirt fronts.	
20	Cotton and linen goods, in bales, boxes, cases, packs, or trusses, e.o.h.p.	Shirts, cotton, woollen, and linen, in bales, packs or trusses.	
	Cotton and linen thread.	Stays, not silk.	
	Cotton and woollen slops, in hampers, bales, or boxes.	Tapes.	
25	Cotton wool, dressed and carded.	Thimbles, not gold, silver, or plated.	
	Crucibles, e.o.h.p.	Wadding, cotton.	
	Cummin seed.	Woollen and worsted yarn.	
	Cutlery.	Dripping, in crocks in wood, or in tubs or tins without lids.	
	Cyanite, in cans, hampers, boxes, or iron bottles.	Druggeting.	
30	Dishes, wood.	Drugs, in casks, bales or bags.	
	Drapery, heavy—Packages containing any of the following articles:—	Drysalteries, in casks.	
	American or leather cloth.	Dutch metal and leaf.	
35	Blankets.	Dyes, in casks and iron drums.	
	Boots and shoes, including goloshes, in casks, cases, or boxes.	Earth closets.	
	Buckram.	Earthenware, in hampers.	
	Buttons, except gold, silver, or plated.	Eggs, in boxes, cases, or crates.	
40	Calicoes.	Elastic webbing.	
	Carpet bags.	Electric batteries.	
	Carpeting.	Electric cable.	
	Clothing, waterproof (except oily canvas clothing).	Emery rollers and emery wheels, e.o.h.p.	
45		Esparto grass, e.o.h.p.	

A.D. 1891. Great Northern Railway.	Fenders, in crates. Fenders, kitchen, iron or steel. Fenders, ships', cork or hemp. Fents and tabs, cotton and woollen. Fern, for litter or packing, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon. Filberts. Filters, earthenware. Fire engines, steam. Fire escapes. Fire extinguishers (hand grenade), packed. Fish, fresh, e.o.h.p. Fish glue. Flannel. Flax, e.o.h.p. Flax straw, e.o.h.p. Floor cloth, including oil cloth, boulini- kon, kamptulicon, and linoleum. Flour-dressing or purifying machines. Flower roots (not orchids). Forges, portable, e.o.h.p. Forks, e.o.h.p. Fruit, ripe, not hothouse :— Apricots. Cherries. Nectarines. Peaches. Raspberries. Strawberries. Fustian and corduroy. Gas meters. Gelatine. German silver, in sheets. German silver wire, in casks and cases. Ginger, e.o.h.p. Glass beads. Glass, crown, rolled and sheet. Glass, flint, e.o.h.p. Glass, plate, rough. Glass, plate, not silvered. Gloves, cotton, woollen or worsted, in bales, packs, or trusses. Gloves, rough leather, for labourers. Glycerine, in cases or boxes.	Glycerine grease, for lubricating pur- poses, in tins packed in wooden cases. Goat skins, e.o.h.p. Granite, polished or dressed, e.o.h.p. 5 Grapes, packed in cork dust or saw- dust, in casks. Groceries, mixed. Packages consigned as mixed gro- ceries may include any grocery 10 articles set out in classes herein- before mentioned or in this class, the following articles in Class 4 :— Cardamoms. 15 Citric acid. Confectionery, e.o.h.p. Crystallised fruits, e.o.h.p. Meat pies. Preserved ginger. 20 Sausages. Yeast, e.o.h.p. and the following in Class 5 :— Blue, laundry liquid, e.o.h.p. Cinnamon. 25 Cloves. Cochineal. Cordials, e.o.h.p. Extract of meat. Indigo. 30 Isinglass. Lard, e.o.h.p. Nutmegs. Gums, e.o.h.p. Gun stocks. 35 Gun wads. Guns machine, in cases. Gutta percha, raw. Guttering or corrugating machines, e.o.h.p. 40 Hair, for manufacturing purposes, e.o.h.p. Hair cloth. Harness or saddlery, in tinned lined cases or casks. 45 Hassocks.
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| Hats, rush, in bales, trusses, and
hampers. | Lemon and lime juice, e.o.h.p. |
| Hay rakes, hand, e.o.h.p. | Life buoys. |
| Hearthrugs, except skins. | Limestone, polished or dressed. |
| 5 Heel balls, shoemakers'. | Line water, e.o.h.p. |
| Helmets, metal, in cases or boxes. | Lincrusta and anaglypta (decorative
wall papers). |
| Herbs, green. | Linen cloth, packed. |
| Hides, e.o.h.p. | Linen yarn or grey linen, e.o.h.p. |
| Honey, in casks, or in jars packed in
10 crates or cases. | Liquorice. |
| Hoofs, horns, and horn tips, buffalo,
cow, goat, ox, and sheep, e.o.h.p. | Looking glass frames (common), wood
(not gilded) or Dutch metalled. |
| Hops. | Maccaroni. |
| Hosiery, in bales, packs, or trusses. | Machines, fitted up, packed, e.o.h.p. |
| 15 Huckabacks. | Magnesia. |
| Hurdles, iron or steel, on wheels. | Marble, packed, and in slabs cemented
together. |
| India rubber goods, except shoes and
goloshes. | Margarine, in crocks in wood, or in
crocks when packed with straw in
baskets. |
| India rubber, raw. | Marques or tents. |
| 20 Ink, printers'. | Mastic. |
| Jews' harps. | Mats and matting, e.o.h.p. |
| Joiners' work (common wood)—Bead-
ings and mouldings (not gilt, lac-
quered or varnished), doors and door
25 frames, fittings and fixtures for
buildings, staircases, balusters and
hand rails, window sashes and frames
and shutters. | Megass, e.o.h.p. |
| Juniper berries. | Merinoes, in bales, packs or trusses. |
| 30 Kips, e.o.h.p. | Mexican fibre, e.o.h.p. |
| Laces, boot or stay, cotton or leather. | Mica. |
| Lamp black. | Milk. |
| Lamp chimneys (glass). | Milk cans and pans. |
| Lamp frames (street). | Millboard rollers (for winding paper in
cases). |
| 35 Lamp reflectors, enamelled iron. | Mops. |
| Lamp wick. | Mortars and pestles, marble. |
| Lamps, paraffin, in parts (except china
or earthenware) packed in casks and
cases. | Moss, packed. |
| 40 Lard, in bladders, in crocks, in wood
or in tubs, or tins without lids. | Muslin, book, if packed in bales, packs
or trusses. |
| Lavatory stands and basins, earthen-
ware, complete, enamelled. | Mustard, e.o.h.p. |
| Lawn mowers, packed. | Netting, cotton and twine. |
| 45 Lead pencils. | Nickel. |
| Leather, e.o.h.p. | Nitrate of baryta. |
| | Oars. |
| | Oils, not dangerous, e.o.h.p. |
| | Oleic acid, in cask. |
| | Osiers, twigs and willows, white or
stained. |
| | Osnaburgs. |
| | Oxalic acid. |

A.D. 1891. Great Northern Railway.	Paints, in cans, hampers, boxes, or iron bottles. Palliasses, straw. Palmetto leaf, e.o.h.p. Pans, chemical and dye, iron or steel. Pans, earthenware or iron, for sanitary purposes. . Paper, e.o.h.p. Paper collars, cuffs, and shirt fronts. Paper, gummed for labels. Paper hangings, e.o.h.p. Paper tubes, for cops. Parian, in hampers. Pattens, in casks, cases or boxes. Pearl shells. Penholders, wood or metal (except gold, silver, or plated). Pepper. Percussion caps, uncharged. Petroleum grease or petroleum jelly. Piassava, e.o.h.p. Pickles, e.o.h.p. Picture frames, common, wood (not gilded) or Dutch metalled. Pins, metal. Plants, e.o.h.p. Preserves (fish, fruit, meat and pro- visions), e.o.h.p., in crates or baskets. Pulley blocks, wood. Pumps and pump castings, e.o.h.p. Quicks, e.o.h.p. Rabbit fur, or hatters' wool. Raffia. Railway cards and tickets. Reels, for garden hose. Rennet. Rick poles and covers. Road scraping and road sweeping machines. Rock, crystal. Rugs, hearth, except skin. Saddlery or harness, in tin-lined cases or casks. Sauces, e.o.h.p. Saw-bench machines, portable, packed. Scale beams and scales.	Scoops, wood. Screw jacks, except iron. Scythe sneds or handles. Sealing wax. Seaweed, edible. 5 Sewing machines, in parts, packed. Sewing machine stands, in parts, packed in cases or frames. Shafts, cart. Shafts, gig, carriage, or dog cart, not 10 painted nor varnished. Shavings, wood. Sheepskins, e.o.h.p. Sheet steel. Shellac. 15 Shells. Ships' blocks. Ships' sails, finished. Shirts, cotton, woollen, and linen, in bales, packs, trusses, and hampers. 20 Shoe horns and pegs. Shoes and boots, including goloshes and leather cut into shoe shapes, in casks, cases, or boxes. Shot belts. 25 Show cards (cardboard) unframed. Shutters, revolving, wooden. Shuttles, weavers'. Silver ore. Sinks, enamelled. 30 Skins, hare and rabbit. Slate beds of billiard tables, packed in cases. Slate slabs. Spindles, in boxes. 35 Spirits, in casks or cases. Splints, wood for matches. Squeegees, for cleaning ships decks, &c. Stable fittings and mangers, iron 40 enamelled. Starch, e.o.h.p. Stationery, e.o.h.p. Stays, not silk, for wearing apparel. Stills, iron. 45 Stone blue, e.o.h.p.
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	Stoves, gas or oil.	Vegetable ivory.	A.D. 1891.
	Strickles, e.o.h.p.	Velvet, cotton, in bales, packs, or trusses.	<i>Great Northern Railway.</i>
	Stuff goods, in bales, packs, or trusses.	Vermicelli.	
	Sugar, e.o.h.p.	Vinegar, e.o.h.p.	
5	Sugar candy.	Wadding, cotton.	
	Syrup, in cases, in tins, in baskets, or in stone bottles packed in crates or hampers.	Wash leather.	
	Tables, cast iron or steel, in parts.	Wash stand tops, marble, packed.	
10	Talc.	Washing and wringing machines, packed.	
	Tapes.	Water meters.	
	Tea.	Weighing machines, small (those used for weighing packages and goods).	
	Thimbles, except gold, silver, or plated.	Wheelbarrows.	
15	Thread, cotton and linen.	Wheels, rudder or steering, in cases, crates, or frames.	
	Toasting forks, iron or steel.	Whetstones and honesstones.	
	Tobacco juice, e.o.h.p.	Whisks, packed.	
	Tobacco leaf, e.o.h.p.	Winches, steam.	
	Tow, e.o.h.p.	Window frames, iron, e.o.h.p.	
20	Toys, packed.	Wines, British, e.o.h.p.	
	Trellis work (wood), in bundles.	Wines, in casks or cases.	
	Troughs, bakers', wooden.	Wood, bent, e.o.h.p.	
	Troughs, cattle and other, iron or steel.	Wool, dressed or carded.	
	Tubes, brass or copper, except steam, packed.	Woollen and worsted goods, in bales, packs, or trusses.	
25	Tubs, washing.	Woollen cloth, in bales, packs, or trusses.	
	Tubs, wood.	Xylonite.	
	Turnery ware.	Yarns, twist and weft (except silk).	
	Type.	Yellow or Persian berries.	
30	Varnish, e.o.h.p.		
	Vaseline.		

CLASS 4.

	Agricultural machines and implements, e.o.h.p.	Asparagus.
35	Alabaster.	Bacon and hams, fresh or green.
	Albumen.	Bags, leather.
	Alizarine, e.o.h.p.	Beef wine, in boxes.
	Ammonia, liquid, in bottles (other than carboys) in hampers.	Bee hives, straw.
		Beer engines.
40	Anchovies.	Bellows, e.o.h.p.
	Annotto, e.o.h.p.	Bells.
	Anthracene, e.o.h.p.	Billiard cues, in bundles.
		Blinds, Venetian and chain, e.o.h.p.

A.D. 1891.	Boilers, copper.	Coach and upholsterers' trimmings, e.o.h.p.	
Great	Books, bound or half-bound in calf, Morocco, roan, Russia, or law calf.	Coal scuttles.	
Northern	Boots and shoes, including goloshes and leather cut into boot shapes, in hampers (white rod).	Cobalt.	
Railway.	Braces, for wearing apparel, not silk, e.o.h.p.	Coffee carts or stalls on wheels.	5
	Bristles, e.o.h.p.	Confectionery, e.o.h.p.	
	Britannia metal goods.	Corn crushers.	
	Bronze powder.	Cricket implements.	
	Brooms and brushes, e.o.h.p.	Croquet implements.	
	Bungs and corks.	Crystallised fruit, e.o.h.p.	10
	Butter, in flats or hampers, or in tubs or cools without lids.	Curtains, cotton, lace.	
	Candles, wax.	Dandy rollers, in cases for paper mills.	
	Canes and rattans.	Drapery, light—Packages containing any drapery articles set out in classes herein-before mentioned, 15 and in this class, and any of the following articles :—	
	Caps, men's or boys' (except silk), in boxes or cases.	Bags (leather, ladies' hand, courier, and travelling).	
	Caravans (showman's or hawkers') and vans containing steam round- abouts.	Braces, not silk, for wearing ap- 20 parel.	
	Carbolic acid, solid.	Carpeting, exceeding 15 feet in length, packed in cases.	
	Carboys, gutta percha.	Cloth, woollen.	
	Cardamoms.	Clothing (exclusive of silk goods), 25 e.o.h.p.	
	Cats' and dogs' meat.	Coach and upholsterers' trimmings.	
	Cattle cribs.	Gloves, cotton, woollen, and worsted.	
	Chaff, e.o.h.p.	Haberdashery.	
	Chairs and seats, garden, e.o.h.p.	Hosiery.	30
	Chairs, common, folding, in boxes, cases, crates, and parcels.	Muslins (book).	
	Chemicals, not dangerous, corrosive, or explosive, in boxes or hampers.	Needles.	
	Chimney pieces, metal, unpacked.	Stuff goods.	
	Chimney tops, iron or zinc.	Umbrellas.	
	China, in boxes or cases.	Woollen and worsted goods.	35
	Churns and churning machines.	Dripping, in bladders.	
	Cisterns.	Druggists' sundries, in mixed packages.	
	Citric acid.	Drugs, in boxes or hampers.	
	Clocks, turret and church.	Drysalteries, e.o.h.p.	
	Clogs, e.o.h.p.	Dye extracts.	40
	Cloth, linen, tied in bundles, but not protected by wrappers, or not packed.	Dyes, e.o.h.p.	
	Clothing (exclusive of silk goods), e.o.h.p.	Earthenware, in boxes or cases.	
		Eggs, e.o.h.p.	
		Extract of malt.	
		Felt hat bodies.	45
		Fire engines, e.o.h.p.	

	Fish, fresh—	Hop bitters.	A.D. 1891.
	Brill, grayling, lobsters, oysters,	Hose, leather and canvas.	<i>Great</i>
	prawns, red mullet, salmon, smelt,	Hosiery, e.o.h.p.	<i>Northern</i>
	soles, trout, turbot, whitebait.	Household linen and wearing apparel	<i>Railway.</i>
5	Flax in the straw.	(exclusive of silk goods), e.o.h.p.	
	Flower roots, e.o.h.p.	Incubators, complete.	
	Flower stands, wrought iron.	Ink, e.o.h.p.	
	Fluid, disinfecting, in bottles; packed	Japanned ware, e.o.h.p.	
	in cases or hampers, or in basketed	Kilting machines, in parts, packed.	
10	jars.	Knapsacks, soldiers'.	
	Football.	Knitting machines, in parts, packed.	
	Frilling machines, in parts, packed.	Lac.	
	Fruit-cleaning machines.	Lace, British, not silk.	
	Furniture, in vans, carts, or road	Laces, boot or stay, e.o.h.p.	
15	waggon.	Lamps.	
	Garden arches.	Lawn mowers, not packed.	
	Garden engines.	Lawn tennis implements.	
	Glasshouse pots.	Leather leggings.	
	Glass, in boxes or cases.	Lint.	
20	Glass, prepared, for photographers.	Lithographic stones.	
	Globes, moons, or shades, glass, com-	Looms, not packed.	
	mon.	Luggage or baggage, personal.	
	Gloves, cotton, woollen, and worsted,	Machinery, in parts, not packed,	
	e.o.h.p.	e.o.h.p.	
25	Gold size.	Machines, fitted up, not packed,	
	Golf clubs.	e.o.h.p.	
	Grates, ovens, ranges, or stoves,	Malt crushers.	
	polished.	Maps, in boxes or cases.	
	Gravestones or tombstones.	Margarine, in baskets, flats, or ham-	
30	Gun barrels, e.o.h.p.	pers, or in tubs without lids.	
	Guns.	Mats, skin.	
	Gutta-percha goods.	Mattresses.	
	Guttering or corrugating machines,	Meat, fresh.	
	not packed.	Meat pies.	
35	Haberdashery.	Meat safes.	
	Hand carts.	Mincing machines.	
	Handmills.	Mushrooms.	
	Hares, dead.	Muslin, book, e.o.h.p.	
	Harness, e.o.h.p.	Needles, e.o.h.p.	
40	Hat leathers.	Oleic acid, e.o.h.p.	
	Hats, soft felt.	Panoramas and theatrical scenery.	
	Hawkers' packs and trusses.	Pans, copper.	
	Hollow-ware, iron, including kettles,	Parian, in boxes or cases.	
	pans, maslins (pots for boiling fruit),	Pattens, e.o.h.p.	
45	and water cans, e.o.h.p.	Patterns, wood, for castings.	
	Honey, e.o.h.p.	Pens, steel.	

A.D. 1891. <i>Great Northern Railway.</i>	Perforating and paper-cutting machines.	Stereotype casts.	
	Pine apples, not hothouse, packed.	Still, copper.	
	Pipes, brass and copper.	Stone, decorative, carved for decorating the interior of buildings.	
	Pipes, smoking.	Stoves, fire-clay tile.	5
	Pistols.	Stuff goods, e.o.h.p.	
	Plaiting machines, in parts, packed.	Swing boats and hobby horses.	
	Plated goods.	Tables, cast iron or cast steel.	
	Plums (dried), in fancy boxes.	Tanks.	
	Porcelain.	Tartaric acid.	10
	Poultry, dead.	Telegraph instruments, packed.	
	Preserved ginger.	Telephone apparatus, packed.	
	Preserves (fish, fruit, meat, and provisions), e.o.h.p.	Textile fabrics, made of mixed cotton, linen, wool, or similar materials.	
	Rabbits, dead.	Theatrical luggage.	15
	Razor strops.	Tiles, art.	
	Reeds and rushes.	Tin crystals.	
	Reflectors, glass, with metal backs.	Tinware, e.o.h.p.	
	Rifles.	Tobacco, manufactured, except cigars and cigarettes.	20
	Rollers, type printers'.	Tomatoes.	
	Saddlery, e.o.h.p.	Toys, e.o.h.p.	
	Sausages and saveloys.	Tubes, tin and zinc.	
	Saw-bench machines, portable, not packed.	Tubing, brass or copper, e.o.h.p.	
	Seal skins, e.o.h.p.	Ultramarine.	25
	Seeds, e.o.h.p.	Umbrellas.	
	Sewing machine stands, e.o.h.p.	Umbrella sticks, e.o.h.p.	
	Shafts, gig, carriage, or dog cart, e.o.h.p.	Vans, commercial travellers'.	
	Sheep racks.	Vats.	
	Shirts, e.o.h.p.	Vegetable washing machines.	30
	Shoes and boots, including goloshes and leather cut into shoe shapes, in hampers (white rod).	Vegetables, hothouse, packed.	
	Show cards, e.o.h.p.	Veneers.	
	Shrubs and trees, e.o.h.p.	Venison.	
	Skins, fine, including deer, fox, kid, musquash, and nutria.	Verdigris.	
	Snuff.	Walking sticks, e.o.h.p.	35
	Spades and shovels, wooden.	Warps, except silk.	
	Spermaceti.	Washing and wringing machines, not packed.	
	Spindles, e.o.h.p.	Whalebone.	
	Spirits, in hampers.	Wheels, cart, coach, and carriage.	40
	Spirits of tar, e.o.h.p.	Wheels, rudder or steering, e.o.h.p.	
	Stag horns.	Wines, in hampers.	
	Steam gauges.	Wire, insulated.	
		Wire, polished or needle.	
		Wire gauze.	45

Woodwork for the manufacture of organs.	Woollen and worsted goods, e.o.h.p.	A.D. 1891.
Woodwork for the manufacture of pianos.	Woollen cloth, e.o.h.p.	<i>Great Northern Railway.</i>
	Yeast, e.o.h.p.	

5

CLASS 5.

Acetic or wood acid, e.o.h.p.	Cigars and cigarettes.
Aluminium.	Cinnamon.
Amber.	Clock cases.
Ammonia, liquid, e.o.h.p.	Clocks, e.o.h.p.
10 Animals and birds, stuffed, in cases.	Cloves.
Aquaria, glass.	Cochineal.
Artificial flowers.	Coffins.
Bagatelle tables.	Collodion cotton, in bottles packed in cases.
Balloons.	Colours, in jars.
15 Bark, not for tanning, e.o.h.p.	Conservatories and hothouses, in parts.
Barometers.	Cordials, e.o.h.p.
Baskets, e.o.h.p.	Cork socks, e.o.h.p.
Bath chairs.	Crape.
Beadings and mouldings, gilt, lacquered,	Cyanite, in jars.
20 or varnished, e.o.h.p.	Dripping, in crocks, e.o.h.p.
Beds and bedding.	Drugs, e.o.h.p.
Bicycles.	Dyes, in glass carboys.
Billiard tables.	Empty cases, casks, crates, hampers, and other empties, e.o.h.p.
Bird cages.	Engravings.
25 Bismuth.	Evergreens.
Blue, laundry, liquid, e.o.h.p.	Extract of meat.
Boats and canoes.	Feathers.
Boots and shoes, including goloshes and leather cut into boot shapes, e.o.h.p.	Fenders, e.o.h.p.
30 Boxes, e.o.h.p.	Figures, casts, or ornaments, alabaster, bronze, gypsum, plaster, stucco, or terra cotta.
Butter, in crocks, e.o.h.p.	Figures, flowers, and heads, wax.
Caps, e.o.h.p.	Flowers, cut.
Carbolic acid, liquid, e.o.h.p.	Flower stands, e.o.h.p.
Carboys, glass.	Frilling machines, fitted up, packed.
35 Cards, for carding machines, e.o.h.p.	Fruit, hothouse.
Carriage bodies, e.o.h.p.	Furniture, e.o.h.p.
Chairs and seats, e.o.h.p.	Furs.
Chandeliers and gasaliers.	Game.
Chemicals, not dangerous, corrosive, or explosive, e.o.h.p.	Glass, cut, ornamental, for doors.
Chloride of gold, in boxes, for photographers.	

A.D. 1891.	Glass, plate, silvered.	Parchment.	
Great	Glass, stained.	Penholders, e.o.h.p.	
Northern	Globes, for educational purposes.	Perambulators, complete or in parts.	
Railway.	Globes, moons, or shades, glass, e.o.h.p.	Perfumery.	
	Gloves, e.o.h.p.	Phosphorus paste (vermin killer), 5 packed.	
	Glycerine, e.o.h.p.	Photographic apparatus.	
	Hair, for head dressing.	Picture frames, e.o.h.p.	
	Hat and umbrella stands, wood.	Pictures.	
	Hats, except soft felt and rush.	Pine apples, e.o.h.p.	10
	Helmets, felt, in cases or boxes.	Plaiting machines, fitted up, packed.	
	Horses, dead.	Plants and shrubs (garden), in baskets, mats, pots, or tubs.	
	Indigo.	Platinum.	
	Isinglass.	Plush, silk.	15
	Ivory, e.o.h.p.	Portmanteaus.	
	Jet.	Poultry, alive.	
	Kilting machines, fitted up, packed.	Quicksilver.	
	Knitting machines, fitted up, packed.	Quills.	
	Lace.	Retorts, glass.	20
	Lard, e.o.h.p.	Ribbons.	
	Looking glass frames, e.o.h.p.	Rocking horses.	
	Looking glasses and mirrors, glass.	Rollers, brass or copper.	
	Lustres and vases, glass.	Seal skins, made into articles of wearing apparel.	25
	Magnesium metal.	Serpentine, manufactured, packed.	
	Maps, e.o.h.p.	Sewing machines, fitted up, packed.	
	Margarine, in crocks, e.o.h.p.	Shoes and boots, including goloshes and leather cut into shoe shapes, e.o.h.p.	30
	Match boxes, empty, e.o.h.p.	Show cases for shops, glass and wood- work.	
	Military ornaments, e.o.h.p.	Silk.	
	Millinery.	Silver precipitate.	
	Models, clay.	Spirits, e.o.h.p.	35
	Morphia, in bottles in hampers.	Sponges.	
	Moss, e.o.h.p.	Straw goods, including straw hats and straw bonnets.	
	Musical instruments.	Straw plait.	
	Muslins.	Sugar nippers, e.o.h.p.	40
	Nitrate of copper, in jars or stone bottles, covered with wicker basket work.	Summer houses.	
	Nitrate of silver, in boxes, for photo- graphers.	Surgical instruments.	
	Nut crackers, e.o.h.p.	Teazles.	
	Nutmegs.	Telescopes.	
	Optical instruments.	Thermometers.	45
	Organs and organ work.	Thimbles, e.o.h.p.	
	Ornaments for uniform, e.o.h.p.		
	Overmantels, cast iron, with mirrors.		
	Paints, in jars.		
	Papier maché goods.		

Tonquin beans.	Ventilators, e.o.h.p.	A.D. 1891.
Tortoisheshell.	Watch glasses.	—
Tricycles and velocipedes.	Wines, e.o.h.p.	<i>Great</i>
Trunks.	Woodwork, carved, for decorating the	<i>Northern</i>
5 Turpentine, spirits of, e.o.h.p.	interior of buildings.	<i>Railway.</i>
Turtle.	Yolk of eggs.	
Velvet, e.o.h.p.		

Great Northern Railway Company (Rates and Charges) Provisional Order.

A

B I L L

To confirm a Provisional Order made by the Board of Trade under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, containing the Classification of Merchandise Traffic, and the Schedule of Maximum Rates and Charges applicable thereto, of the Great Northern Railway Company, and certain other Railway Companies connected therewith.

*(Prepared and brought in by
Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Baron Henry De Worms.)*

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
10 February 1891.*

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A

B I L L

[AS AMENDED BY THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF LORDS AND
COMMONS]

TO

Confirm a Provisional Order made by the Board of Trade A.D. 1891.
under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, con-
taining the Classification of Merchandise Traffic and the
Schedule of Maximum Rates and Charges applicable
thereto, of the Great Northern Railway Company, and
certain other Railway Companies connected therewith.

WHEREAS under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, 51 & 52 Vict.
c. 25. s. 24.
the Board of Trade embodied in a Provisional Order the
classification of merchandise traffic and schedule of maximum
rates and charges, including all terminal charges which, in the
5 opinion of the Board of Trade, ought to be adopted by the Great
Northern Railway Company, and the railway companies connected
therewith, which are mentioned in the schedule to the said
Provisional Order :

And whereas it is expedient that the Provisional Order, as set
10 out in the schedule to this Act annexed, be confirmed by Act of
Parliament :

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty,
by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and
Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled,
15 and by the authority of the same, as follows :

1. This Act may be cited as the Great Northern Railway Short title.
Company (Rates and Charges) Order Confirmation Act, 1891.

2. The Order, as set out in the schedule to this Act annexed, Confirmation
of Order in
schedule.
shall be and the same is hereby confirmed, and all the provisions
20 of the said Order in manner and form as they are set out in the
said schedule shall, from and after the passing of this Act, have
full validity and effect.

A.D. 1891.

SCHEDULE.

*Great
Northern
Railway.*

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Order of the Board of Trade under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, embodying the Classification of Merchandise Traffic and the authorised Schedule of Maximum Rates and Charges, 5. including all Terminal Charges applicable to the said Classification of the Great Northern Railway Company, and certain other Railway Companies connected therewith.

- Short title. 1. This Order may be cited as the Great Northern Railway Company (Rates and Charges) Order, 1891. 10
- Commence-
ment. 2. This Order shall come into force and have effect on the first August one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, or such later date as the Board of Trade may by order direct, which date is in this Order referred to as the commencement of this Order.
- Interpretation. 3. This Order is to be read and construed subject in all respects to the provisions of the Railway and Canal Traffic Acts, 1873 and 1888, and of any other Acts or parts of Acts incorporated therewith. 15
- Schedule of
maximum
rates and
charges. 4. From and after the commencement of this Order the maximum rates and charges which the Great Northern Railway Company, and the railway companies connected therewith mentioned in the appendix to the schedule to this Order in respect of railways mentioned in the said appendix, shall be entitled to charge and make in respect of merchandise traffic on the railways of the said companies, shall be the rates and charges specified in the schedule to this Order annexed, and shall be subject to the classification, regulations, and provisions set forth in the said schedule. 20 25

SCHEDULE OF MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES, AND CLASSIFICATION OF MERCHANDISE TRAFFIC APPLICABLE TO THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, AND CERTAIN OTHER COMPANIES CONNECTED THEREWITH.

I.—MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES.

30

1. This schedule of maximum rates and charges shall be divided into six parts: Part I., containing the maximum rates and charges authorised in respect of the merchandise comprised in the several classes of merchandise specified in the classification. Part II. and Part III., containing the maximum rates and

A.D. 1891.

*Great
Northern
Railway.*

charges authorised in respect of animals and carriages as therein mentioned. Part IV., specifying the exceptional charges mentioned in such part, and the circumstances in which they may be made. Part V., containing the rates and charges authorised in respect of perishable merchandise by passenger train, with the provisions and regulations which are to apply to such class of merchandise; and Part VI., containing the rates and charges authorised in respect of small parcels by merchandise train, with the provisions and regulations which are to apply to such parcels.

2. The maximum rate for conveyance is the maximum rate which the Company may charge for the conveyance of merchandise by merchandise train; and, subject to the exceptions and provisions specified in this schedule, includes the provision of locomotive power and trucks by the Company, and every other expense incidental to such conveyance not herein-after provided for. Provided that—

15 (a.) The provision of trucks is not included in the maximum rates applicable to merchandise specified in Class A. of the classification, and the Company shall not be required to provide trucks for the conveyance of such merchandise, or for the conveyance of lime in bulk or salt in bulk, or of the following articles when carried in such a manner as to injure the trucks of the Company; that is to say, ammoniacal liquor, creosote, coal tar, gas tar, gas water, or gravel tarred for paving.

20 (b.) Where, for the conveyance of merchandise other than merchandise specified in Class A. of this classification, the Company do not provide trucks, the rate authorised for conveyance shall be reduced by a sum which for distances not exceeding fifty miles shall, in case of difference between the Company and the person liable to pay the charge, be determined by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade, and for distances exceeding fifty miles shall be the charge authorised to be made by the Company for the provision of trucks when not included in the maximum rate for conveyance.

3. The maximum station terminal is the maximum charge which the Company may make to a trader for the use of the accommodation (exclusive of coal drops) provided, and for the duties undertaken by the Company, for which no other provision is made in this schedule, at the terminal station for or in dealing with merchandise, as carriers thereof, before or after conveyance.

4. The maximum service terminals are the maximum charges which the Company may make to a trader for the following services, when rendered to or for a trader, that is to say, loading, unloading, covering, and uncovering merchandise, which charges shall, in respect of each service, be deemed to include all charges for the provision by the Company of labour, machinery, plant, stores, and sheets. Provided that—

Where merchandise conveyed in a separate truck is loaded or unloaded elsewhere than in a shed or building of the Company, the Company may not charge to a trader any service terminal for the performance by the Company of any of the said services if the trader has requested the Company

A.D. 1891. to allow him to perform the service for himself and the Company have unreasonably refused to allow him to do so. Any dispute between a trader and the Company in reference to any service terminal charged to a trader who is not allowed by the Company to perform for himself the service shall be determined by the Board of Trade. 5

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5. The Company may charge for the services hereunder mentioned, or any of them, when rendered to a trader at his request or for his convenience, a reasonable sum, by way of addition to the tonnage rate. Any difference arising under this section shall be determined by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade at the instance of either party. Provided that where before any service is rendered to a trader he has given notice in writing to the Company that he does not require it, the service shall not be deemed to have been rendered at the trader's request or for his convenience. 10

(i.) Services rendered by the Company at or in connexion with sidings not belonging to the Company. 15

(ii.) The collection or delivery of merchandise outside the terminal station.

(iii.) Weighing merchandise.

(iv.) The detention of trucks, or the use or occupation of any accommodation, before or after conveyance, beyond such period as shall be reasonably necessary for enabling the Company to deal with the merchandise as carriers thereof, or the consignor or consignee to give or take delivery thereof; or, in cases in which the merchandise is consigned to an address other than the terminal station, beyond a reasonable period from the time when notice has been delivered at such address that the merchandise has arrived at the terminal station for delivery. And services rendered in connexion with such use and occupation. 20 25

(v.) Loading or unloading, covering or uncovering merchandise comprised in Class A. or Class B. of the classification.

(vi.) The use of coal drops.

(vii.) The provision by the Company of accommodation at a waterside wharf, and special services rendered thereat by the Company in respect of loading or unloading merchandise into or out of vessels or barges where no special charge is prescribed by any Act of Parliament. Provided that charges under this sub-section shall for the purposes of sub-section (3) of section 33 of the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, be deemed to be dock charges. 30 35

6. Where merchandise is conveyed in trucks not belonging to the Company, the trader shall be entitled to recover from the Company a reasonable sum by way of demurrage for any detention of his trucks beyond a reasonable period, either by the Company or by any other company over whose railway the trucks have been conveyed under a through rate or contract. Any difference arising under this section shall be determined by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade at the instance of either party. 40

7. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Company from making and receiving, in addition to the charges specified in this schedule, charges and 45

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payments, by way of rent or otherwise, for sidings or other structural accommodation provided or to be provided for the private use of traders, and not required by the Company for dealing with the traffic for the purposes of conveyance, provided that the amount of such charges or payments is fixed by an agreement, in writing, signed by the trader, or by some person duly authorised on his behalf, or determined in case of difference by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade.

8. In respect of merchandise received from or delivered to another railway company having a railway of a different gauge, the Company may make a reasonable charge for any service of transhipment performed by them, the amount of such charge to be determined in case of difference by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade.

9. The Company may charge for the use of the trucks provided by them for the conveyance of merchandise, when the provision of trucks is not included in the maximum rates for conveyance, any sums not exceeding the following:—

			<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
	For any distances not exceeding 20 miles	- -	0	4½ per ton.
	For distances exceeding 20 miles, but not exceeding			
20	50 miles	- - - - -	0	6 per ton.
	For distances exceeding 50 miles, but not exceeding			
	75 miles	- - - - -	0	9 per ton.
	For distances exceeding 75 miles, but not exceeding			
	150 miles	- - - - -	1	0 per ton
	For distances exceeding 150 miles	- - - - -	1	3 per ton.

25

II.—PROVISIONS AS TO FIXING RATES AND CHARGES.

10. In calculating the distance along the railway for the purpose of the maximum charge for conveyance of any merchandise, the Company shall not include any portion of their railway which may, in respect of that merchandise, be the subject of a charge for station terminal.

11. Where merchandise is conveyed for an entire distance which does not exceed in the case of merchandise in respect of which a station terminal is chargeable at each end of the transit three miles, or in the case of merchandise in respect of which a station terminal is chargeable at one end of the transit four and a half miles or in the case of merchandise in respect of which no station terminal is chargeable six miles, the Company may, except as hereinafter specially provided, make the charges for conveyance authorised by this schedule as for three miles, four and a half miles, and six miles respectively. Provided that where merchandise is conveyed by the company partly on the railway and partly on the railway of any other company the railway and the railway of such other company shall for the purpose of reckoning such short distance be considered as one railway.

12. For any quantity of merchandise less than a truck load which the Company either receive or deliver in one truck, on, or at a siding not belonging

A.D. 1891. to the Company, or which, from the circumstances in which the merchandise is
tendered, or the nature of the merchandise, the Company are obliged or required
to carry in one truck, the Company may charge as for a reasonable minimum
load, having regard to the nature of the merchandise.

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13. Where a consignment by merchandise train is over three hundred- 5
weight and under five tons in weight, a fraction of a quarter of a hundred-
weight may be charged for as a quarter of a hundredweight; and where a
consignment by merchandise train is over five tons in weight, a fraction of a
quarter of a ton may be charged for as a quarter of a ton.

14. For a fraction of a mile the Company may charge according to the 10
number of quarters of a mile in that fraction, and a fraction of a quarter of a
mile may be charged for as a quarter of a mile.

15. For a fraction of a penny in the gross amount of rates and charges
for any consignment for the entire distance carried, the Company may demand
a penny.

15

16. Weight (except as to stone and timber when charged by measurement)
shall be determined according to the imperial avoirdupois weight.

17. All stone shall be charged at actual weight, when the weight can be
conveniently ascertained. When the actual weight of stone in blocks cannot
be conveniently ascertained, 14 cubic feet of stone in blocks may be charged 20
for as one ton, and smaller quantities may be charged for in the like proportion.

18. When timber is consigned by measurement weight, 40 cubic feet of oak,
mahogany, teak, beech, greenheart, ash, elm, hickory, ironwood, baywood, or
other heavy timber, and 50 cubic feet of poplar, larch, fir, or other light timber
may be charged for as one ton, and smaller quantities may be charged for in 25
the like proportion. The cubic contents of timber consigned by measurement
weight shall be ascertained by the most accurate mode of measurement in use
for the time being.

19. Articles sent in large aggregate quantities, although made up of
separate parcels, such as bags of sugar, coffee, and the like, shall not be deemed 30
to be small parcels.

III.—MISCELLANEOUS.

20. In respect of any merchandise or article of any description which is not
specified in the classification, the Company may, unless and until such
merchandise or article is duly added to this classification and schedule pursuant 35
to sub-section eleven of section twenty-four of the Railway and Canal Traffic
Act, 1888, make the charges which are by this schedule authorised in respect
of merchandise and things in Class 3.

21. Nothing herein contained shall affect the right of the Company to make
any charges which they are authorised by any Act of Parliament to make in 40
respect of any accommodation or services provided or rendered by the Company
at or in connexion with docks or shipping places.

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22. In respect of returned empties, if from the same station and consignee to which and to whom they were carried full to the same station and consignor from which and from whom they were carried full, the Company may charge the following rates inclusive of station and service terminals :—

5	For any distance not exceeding 25 miles	- - - - -	3d. per cwt.
	For any distance exceeding 25 miles and not exceeding 50 miles	- - - - -	4d. „
	For any distance exceeding 50 miles but not exceeding 100 miles	- - - - -	8d. „
10	For each additional 50 miles or part of 50 miles	- - - - -	3d. „
	The minimum weight to be 56 lbs. with a minimum charge of 3d.		

Provided that—

	(1.) Returned empty sacks and bags shall not be charged more than half the above rates with a minimum charge of 4d.	
15	(2.) Returned empty carboys or crates (other than glass manufacturers' crates and crates taken to pieces and so packed) may be charged double the above rates.	
	(3.) Returned empty fish packages shall not be charged more than the following rates :—	
20	For any distance not exceeding 50 miles	- - - - - 4d. per cwt.
	For any distance exceeding 50 miles but not exceeding 100 miles	- - - - - 5d. „
	For any distance exceeding 100 miles but not exceeding 150 miles	- - - - - 7d. „
25	For any distance exceeding 150 miles but not exceeding 200 miles	- - - - - 8d. „
	For any distance exceeding 200 miles but not exceeding 250 miles	- - - - - 9d. „
	For any distance exceeding 250 miles but not exceeding 300 miles	- - - - - 10d. „
30	For any distance exceeding 300 miles	- - - - - 11d. „
	The minimum weight to be 56 lbs., with a minimum charge of 4d.	

23. Where merchandise is conveyed in a trader's truck, the Company shall not make any charge in respect of the return of the truck empty, provided that the truck is returned empty from the consignee and station or siding to whom and to which it was consigned loaded direct to the consignor and station or siding from which it was so consigned; and where a trader forwards an empty truck to any station or siding for the purpose of being loaded with merchandise the Company shall make no charge in respect of the forwarding of such empty truck, provided the truck is returned to them loaded for conveyance direct to the consignor and station or siding from whom and whence it was so forwarded.

24. Any railway company (other than the Company) conveying merchandise on the railway, or performing any of the services for which rates or charges are authorised by this schedule, shall be entitled to charge and

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and Charges) Provisional Order.*

A.D. 1891. make the same rates and charges as the Company are by this schedule
authorised to make.

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25. The Board of Trade Arbitrations, &c. Act, 1874, shall, so far as
applicable, apply to every determination of a difference or question by arbitra-
tion under the provisions herein contained. 5

26. In this schedule, unless the context otherwise requires:—

The term “the Company” means a railway company to which this schedule
applies;

The term “the railway” means any railway or steam tramway over which
the Company conveys merchandise, and in respect of which no maximum 10
rates and charges other than those authorised in this schedule are for
the time being authorised by Parliament;

The term “merchandise” includes goods, cattle, live stock, and animals of
all descriptions;

The term “the classification” means the classification of goods annexed to 15
this schedule;

The term “trader” includes any person sending, or receiving, or desiring
to send merchandise by the railway;

The term “terminal station” means a station or place upon the railway
at which a consignment of merchandise is loaded or unloaded before or 20
after conveyance on the railway, but does not include any station or
junction at which the merchandise in respect of which any terminal is
charged has been exchanged with, handed over to, or received from any
other railway company, or a junction between the railway and a siding
let by or not belonging to the Company, or in respect of merchandise 25
passing to or from such siding any station with which such siding
may be connected, or any dock or shipping place the charges for the
use of which are regulated by Act of Parliament.

The term “siding” includes branch railways not belonging to a railway
company. 30

The term “person” includes a company or body corporate.

27. The foregoing provisions shall, so far as applicable, apply to merchandise
when conveyed by passenger train under Part V.; but save as aforesaid and
so far as is provided by Part V., nothing herein contained shall apply to the
conveyance of merchandise by passenger trains, or to the charges which the 35
Company may make therefor.

28. This schedule shall apply to the Great Northern Railway Company, and
the other companies mentioned in the appendix hereto so far as relates to the
railways therein specified.

APPENDIX.

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Companies to which this Schedule applies.

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- The Nottingham and Grantham Railway and Canal Company in respect of the Nottingham and Grantham Railway.
- 5 The East Lincolnshire Railway Company in respect of the East Lincolnshire Railway.
- The Muswell Hill and Palace Railway Company in respect of the Muswell Hill and Palace Railway.
- 10 The Stamford and Essendine Railway Company in respect of the Stamford and Essendine Railway.
- The Horncastle Railway Company in respect of the Horncastle Railway.
- The Spilsby and Firsby Railway Company in respect of the Spilsby and Firsby Railway.
- 15 The Wainfleet and Firsby Railway Company in respect of the Wainfleet and Firsby Railway.
- The Wainfleet and Skegness Railway Company in respect of the Wainfleet and Skegness Railway.
- The Sutton and Willoughby Railway Company in respect of the Sutton and Willoughby Railway.
- 20 The Louth and East Coast Railway Company in respect of the Louth and East Coast Railway.
- The Nottingham Suburban Railway Company in respect of the Nottingham Suburban Railway.
- 25 The Halifax High Level and North and South Junction Railway Company in respect of the Halifax High Level and North and South Junction Railway.
- The Great Northern Railway Company, the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, and the North-eastern Railway Company, in respect of the Lofthouse and Methley Joint Line.
- 30 The Great Northern Railway Company and the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company in respect of the joint railways from Halifax to Holmfild, and from Holbeck to Leeds.
- The Great Northern Railway Company and the London and North-western Railway Company, in respect of the Nottinghamshire and Leicester shire Joint Lines.

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MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES.

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Where the distance over which merchandise is conveyed consists in part of a line or lines of the Company to which one scale and in part of a line or lines to which another or more than one other scale of rates is applicable, the maximum charge for each portion of the entire distance shall be calculated at the maximum rate which, according to the scale applicable to such portion, would be chargeable for the entire distance.

PART I.—GOODS AND MINERALS.

(a.) Rates and Terminals in respect of Merchandise comprised in
Classes A. and B.

10

SCALE I.—Applicable to such Portions of the Railway as are not herein-after specially mentioned.

MAXIMUM RATES FOR CONVEYANCE.					MAXIMUM TERMINALS.					
For Consignments except as otherwise provided in the Schedule.					Station Termi- nal at each End.	Service Terminals.				15
For the first 20 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the next 30 Miles or any part of such Distance.	For the next 50 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the remainder of the Distance.	Loading.		Unloading.	Covering.	Un- covering.	20	
Per Ton per Mile.	Per Ton per Mile.	Per Ton per Mile.	Per Ton per Mile.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	25	
A. d. 0'95	d. 0'85	d. 0'60	d. 0'40	s. d. 0 3	s.d. —	s. d. —	d. —	d. —		
B. 1'25	1'0	0'80	0'50	0 6	—	—	—	—		

MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES—*continued.*

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(a.) Rates and Terminals in respect of Merchandise comprised in Classes A. and B.

Great Northern Railway.

SCALE II.—*Applicable to the Railways herein specially mentioned.*

5		Class A.		Class B.	
		Maximum Rate for Conveyance.	Maximum Station Terminal at each End.	Maximum Rate for Conveyance.	Maximum Station Terminal at each End.
10	NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, LEICESTERSHIRE, AND DERBYSHIRE LINES :—	<i>Per Ton per Mile.</i>		<i>Per Ton per Mile.</i>	
15	Nottingham and Grantham Branch -				
	Woolsthorpe Branch and Extension -				
	Nottingham Suburban Railway -				
	Waltham Branch and Extensions -				
	Colwick to Derby -				
20	Derby to Dove Junction (near Burton)				
	Pinxton Branch with short lines therefrom.				
	Leen Valley Branch -				
	Stanton Branch and Extensions -				
	Heanor Branch -				
25	STAFFORD AND UTTOXETER RAILWAY -				
	YORKSHIRE LINES :—				
	Wakefield to Wortley Junction -				
	Wrenthorpe to Batley -				
30	Holbeck to Bradford and Bowling Junction.	d. 1.50	d. 3	d. 1.70	d. 6
	St. Dunstan's Junction at Bradford -				
	Bradford to Thornton -				
	Thornton to Keighley -				
	Queensbury to Holmfild -				
35	Bradford to Ardsley <i>via</i> Gildersome -				
	Drighlington to Batley -				
	Ossett to Dewsbury -				
	Dewsbury to Batley and Dewsbury to Thornhill.				
40	Bradford, Idle, and Shipley Branch -				
	Beeston to Batley -				
	Dudley Hill to Low Moor -				
	Halifax High Level and North and South Junction Railway.				
45	Halifax to Holmfild, and Holbeck to Leeds Joint Railways.				
	LOUTH AND BARDNEY RAILWAY -				

Provided that, in respect of the railways to which Scale 2 is applicable, the power of the Company to charge for a distance less than six miles shall have effect as if four miles were substituted for six.

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MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES—continued.

PART I.—GOODS AND MINERALS—continued.

(b.) Rates and Terminals in respect of Merchandise comprised in Classes C,
1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

In respect of Merchandise comprised in the under mentioned Classes.	MAXIMUM RATES FOR CONVEYANCE.				MAXIMUM TERMINALS.						5
	For Consignments except as otherwise provided in the Schedule.				Station Terminal at each End.	Service Terminals.				10	
	For the first 20 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the next 30 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the next 50 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the remainder of the Distance.		Loading.	Un-loading.	Covering.	Un-covering.		
	Per Ton per Mile.	Per Ton per Mile.	Per Ton per Mile.	Per Ton per Mile.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	15	
C.	d. 1'80	d. 1'50	d. 1'20	d. 0'70	s. d. 1 0	s. d. 0 8	s. d. 0 3	d. 1	d. 1	C.	
1.	2'20	1'85	1'40	1'00	1 6	0 5	0 5	1'50	1'50	1. 20	
2.	2'65	2'30	1'80	1'50	1 6	0 8	0 8	2	2	2.	
3.	3'10	2'65	2'00	1'80	1 6	1 0	1 0	2	2	3.	
4.	3'60	3'15	2'50	2'20	1 6	1 4	1 4	3	3	4.	
5.	4'30	3'70	3'25	2'50	1 6	1 8	1 8	4	4	5.	

MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES—*continued.*

PART II.—ANIMAL CLASS.

Description.	Rate for Conveyance per Mile.				Station Terminal at each End.	Service Terminals.		Minimum Total Charge per Consignment.
	For the first 20 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the next 30 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the next 50 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the remainder of the Distance.		Loading.	Unloading.	
1. For every horse, mule, or other beast of draught or burden	d.	d.	d.	d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
2. For every ox, cow, bull, or head of neat cattle - - -	3	3	1'65	1'65	0 6	0 4	0 4	2 6
3. For every calf not exceeding 12 months old, pig, sheep, lamb, or other small animal - - -	2	2	1'30	1'30	0 4	0 3	0 3	2 6
4. For every animal of the several classes above enumerated conveyed in a separate carriage, by direction of the consignor, or from necessity - - -	0'75	0'75	0'40	0'35	0 2	0 1'50	0 1'50	2 6
5. For each truck containing any consignment by the same person of such number of oxen, cows, neat cattle, calves, sheep, goats, or pigs, as may reasonably be carried in a truck of 13 feet 6 inches in length inside measurement - -	6	6	6	6	1 6	1 0	1 0	5 0
6. For each truck containing any consignment by the same person of such number of oxen, cows, neat cattle, calves, sheep, goats, or pigs, as may reasonably be carried in a truck of 15 feet 6 inches in length inside measurement - -	6	5'0	4'90	4'20	1 0	0 6	0 6	5 0
7. For each truck containing any consignment by the same person of such number of oxen, cows, neat cattle, calves, sheep, goats, or pigs, as may reasonably be carried in a truck of 18 feet in length inside measurement - - -	8	7'0	6'20	5'50	1 0	1 0	1 0	5 0

The terminal charges other than those payable under paragraph 4 on animals sent by the same person at a rate calculated per head, and carried in the same truck, shall in no case exceed the terminal charges per truck.
Where the Company is required to cleanse and deers cleanse trucks under the provision of any Order in Council, or duly authorised regulation of any Department of State, they may make a charge not exceeding one shilling per truck in addition to the charges herein authorised.

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MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES—continued.

PART III.—CARRIAGES.

Description.	Rate for Conveyance.				Station Terminal at each End.	Service Terminals.		
	For the first 50 Miles or any part of such Distance.	For the next 50 Miles or any part of such Distance.	For the next 50 Miles or any part of such Distance.	For the remainder of the Distance.		Loading.	Unloading.	Covering.
	Per Mile. d.	Per Mile. d.	Per Mile. d.	Per Mile. d.	s. d.	d.	d.	d.
For every carriage of whatever description not included in the classification, and not being a carriage adapted and used for travelling on a railway, and not weighing more than one ton, carried or conveyed on a truck or platform - - -	6	6	3·30	3·20	1 0	6	6	-
For every additional quarter of a ton which such carriage may weigh -	2	2	1·35	1·25	-	-	-	-
For the use of a covered carriage truck for the conveyance of any such carriage	An additional charge of ten shillings.				-	-	-	-

MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES—*continued.*

PART IV.—EXCEPTIONAL CLASS.

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Description.	Charge.
5 For articles of unusual length, bulk, or weight, or of exceptional bulk in proportion to weight - - - -	
For articles requiring an exceptional truck, or more than one truck, or a special train -	
10 For locomotive engines and tenders, and railway vehicles running on their own wheels -	Such reasonable sum
For any wild beast, or any large animal not otherwise provided for - - - -	as the Company
For dangerous goods - - - -	may think fit in each case.
For specie, bullion, or precious stones -	
15 For any accommodation or services provided or rendered by the Company within the scope of their undertaking by the desire of a trader, and in respect of which no provisions are made by this schedule - - - -	

20 PART V.—PERISHABLE MERCHANDISE BY PASSENGER TRAIN.

The following provisions and regulations shall be applicable to the conveyance of perishable merchandise by passenger train :—

1. The Company shall afford reasonable facilities for the expeditious conveyance of the articles enumerated in the three divisions set out hereunder
25 (which articles are herein-after called “perishables”), either by passenger train or by other similar service.

2. Such facilities shall be subject to the reasonable regulations of the Company for the convenient and punctual working of their passenger train service, and shall not include any obligation to convey perishables by any
30 particular train.

3. The Company shall not be under obligation to convey by passenger train, or other similar service, any merchandise other than perishables.

4. Any question as to the facilities afforded by the Company under these provisions and regulations shall be determined by the Board of Trade.

35 5. Where a consignment of milk is less than twelve gallons, the Company shall be entitled to charge as for twelve gallons, and where a consignment of perishable merchandise comprised in Divisions II. or III. is less than one hundredweight, the Company shall be entitled to charge as for one hundredweight, with a minimum charge of one shilling.

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DIVISION I.
Milk.

DIVISION II.

Butter (fresh).	Fish—	
Cheese (soft).	Soles.	5
Cream.	Trout.	
Eggs.	Turbot.	
Fish—	Whitebait.	
Char.	Fruit—	
Grayling.	Hothouse fruit.	10
Lobsters.	Game (dead).	
Mullet (Red).	Meat (fresh).	
Oysters.	Poultry (dead).	
Prawns.	Rabbits (dead).	
Salmon.	Vegetables (hothouse).	15

DIVISION III.

Fish (except as provided in Division II.).
Fruit (except as provided in Division II.).
Ice.

Maximum rates and charges for the three divisions—20

DIVISION I.

Rate for Conveyance.						Service Terminals.			
For any Distance not exceeding 20 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 20, but not exceeding 50 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 50, but not exceeding 75 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 75, but not exceeding 100 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 100 Miles, but not exceeding 150 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 150 Miles.	Station Terminal at each End.	Loading.	Unloading.	
									25
Per Imperial Gallon.	Per Imperial Gallon.	Per Imperial Gallon.	Per Imperial Gallon.	Per Imperial Gallon.	Per Imperial Gallon.	Per Can.	Per Can.	Per Can.	30
d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	
0'50	0'60	0'70	0'90	1'00	1'20	1'50	1'00	1'00	
RETURNED EMPTY CANS.									35
Per Can.	Per Can.	Per Can.	Per Can.	Per Can.	Per Can.				
d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.				
1'50	2'00	2'25	2'50	3'00	3'00		0'50	0'50	

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5	Rate for Conveyance.				Station Terminal at each End.	Service Terminals.	
	For the first 20 Miles or any part of such Distance.	For the next 30 Miles or any part of such Distance.	For the next 50 Miles or any part of such Distance.	For the Remainder of the Distance.		Loading.	Unloading.
	Per Cwt. per Mile.	Per Cwt. per Mile.	Per Cwt. per Mile.	Per Cwt. per Mile.	Per Cwt.	Per Cwt.	Per Cwt.
10	DIVISION II.						
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
	0'60	0'45	0'24	0'10	0'75	0'75	0'75
	DIVISION III.						
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
	0'40	0'30	0'18	0'12	0'75	0'50	0'50

PART VI.—SMALL PARCELS BY MERCHANDISE TRAINS.

15 1. For small parcels by merchandise trains, not exceeding in weight three hundredweight, the Company may charge, in addition to the maximum rates for conveyance, and the maximum station and service terminals, authorised by this Schedule, which rates and charges are in this part together referred to by the expression "the maximum tonnage charge," the following :—

20	Authorised additional Charge per Parcel.	—	Per Ton.	—	Per Ton.
25	s. d. 0 5	When the maximum tonnage charge does not exceed	s. d. 20 0	- - -	s. d. —
	0 6		20 0	but does not exceed	30 0
	0 7		30 0		40 0
	0 8		40 0		50 0
30	0 9	When the maximum tonnage charge exceeds	50 0		60 0
	0 10		60 0		70 0
	1 0		70 0		80 0
	1 2		80 0		90 0
	1 4		90 0		100 0
35	1 6		100 0		—

2. Where, for a parcel exceeding in weight three hundredweight, the maximum tonnage charge comes to less than the Company are authorised, according to the above table, to charge for a parcel of three hundredweight in weight, the Company may charge for such parcel as if its weight was three
40 hundredweight.

3. A small parcel under this part of the Schedule may consist of one consignment of two or more packages of merchandise comprised in the same class of the classification of not less than 14 pounds each in weight.

Any package weighing less than 14 pounds shall be deemed to be a small
45 parcel, and the Company may charge for any such parcel as if it were 28 pounds in weight.

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4. For a small parcel of less than 28 pounds in weight the Company may charge as for a parcel of 28 pounds in weight.

5. For a fraction of 14 pounds in weight the Company may charge as for 14 pounds weight.

6. Any small parcel (other than a parcel of mixed groceries) containing 5 articles belonging to different classes of the classification, shall be chargeable with the maximum tonnage charge applicable to the highest of such classes.

7. If the consignor of a small parcel declines, on demand by the Company, to declare to the Company the nature of the contents of the small parcel before or at the time when the same is delivered to the Company for conveyance, 10 the Company may charge for the parcel as if it was wholly composed of articles comprised in Class 5 of the classification.

8. Nothing in this part of this Schedule shall apply to returned empties.

CLASSIFICATION OF MERCHANDISE TRAFFIC.

Where in this List the letters "e.o.h.p." are placed after the designation of any Article they mean "except otherwise herein provided." 15

CLASS A.

APPLICABLE TO CONSIGNMENTS OF FOUR TONS AND UPWARDS.

Basic slag, unground.	Iron-pyrites, unburnt and burnt.	
Cannel.	Ironstone.	20
Chalk in the rough, for agricultural purposes.	Limestone, in bulk.	
Cinders, coal.	Manganiferous iron-ore, for iron making.	
Clay, in bulk, e.o.h.p.	Manure, street, stable, farmyard, in bulk.	25
Coal.	Night soil.	
Coke.	Purple ore.	
Coprolites and rock phosphate, unground.	Sand.	
Creosote, coal-tar, gas-tar, gas-water, in owners' tank waggons.	Slack.	
Culm.	Slag or scoria, blast furnace.	30
Gannister.	Stone and undressed material, for the repair of roads.	
Gas-lime or gas purifying refuse.	Stone, wholly undressed straight from a quarry.	
Gravel.	Tap or mill cinder.	35
Hammer scale.	Waste sulphate of lime.	
Iron-ore.		

When merchandise specified in Class A. is consigned in quantities of less than four tons and not less than two tons, the Company may charge for such consignment the conveyance rates applicable to Class B., and if less than two tons the conveyance rates applicable to Class C.: Provided that the Company shall 40 not charge more than as for a consignment of four tons or two tons respectively.

CLASS B.

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APPLICABLE TO CONSIGNMENTS OF FOUR TONS AND UPWARDS.

Great Northern Railway.

	Alabaster stone, in lumps, unground.	Iron and steel— <i>cont.</i>
	Ammoniacal liquor.	Cannon balls and shot, and shells not charged.
5	Antimony ore waste.	Clippings, shearings, and stampings of sheet iron and tin plates, in compressed bundles.
	Asphalte paving, in blocks.	Filings.
	Barytes, raw, in bulk.	Ingot moulds.
	Basic material, burnt limestone, in bulk, to steel converters.	Plates—
10	Basic slag, ground, packed.	Open sand, cast.
	Blooms, billets or ingots, iron or steel.	Scrap, minimum load four tons per truck.
	Bog-ore, for gas purifying.	Swarf.
	Bricks, clay, common and fire.	Wire rope, old, cut in pieces.
15	Bricks, crushed.	Iron-ore refuse for gas purifying.
	Cement, in blocks or slabs.	Kainit.
	Cement stone.	Lead ashes, in bulk.
	China clay.	Lime, in bulk.
	Coal fuel, patent.	Litter (moss or peat), hydraulic or steam press-packed.
20	Compost, for manure.	Loam.
	Concrete, in blocks or slabs.	Manganese ore.
	Copperas, green, in bulk.	Mangel wurzel, in bulk, for feeding cattle.
	Coprolites and rock phosphate, ground.	Manure, other than street stable and farmyard, in bulk.
25	Creosote, coal-tar, gas-tar, gas-water, e.o.h.p.	Peat.
	Draff, or brewers' and distillers' grains.	Pig-iron.
	Ferro-manganese, in bulk.	Pipes, draining, common, for agricultural draining.
30	Furnace lumps.	Pitch, coal tar, in blocks.
	Furnace scrapings.	Plaster-stone, in lumps, unground.
	Gas-carbon.	Potsherds.
	Granite, in blocks, rough or undressed.	Puddled bar, iron.
	Gravel, tarred, for paving.	Quarls.
35	Gypsum, for manure.	Rock-salt.
	Gypsum stone, in lumps, unground.	Salt, in bulk.
	Iron and steel.	Skimmings, flux, lead, tin, or zinc.
	The following articles of iron or steel :—	Slates, common.
40	Anvils.	Slate slabs, in the rough, or roughly squared or planed, not packed.
	Bar, iron or steel, exceeding 1 cwt. per bar, in open trucks at request of trader.	Spar, in the rough, in bulk.
	Bars, for tin plate making.	Spiegeleisen, in bulk.
45	Buoy sinkers.	

A.D. 1891. Great Northern Railway.	Stone, in the rough state, building,	Tiles, paving, draining, roofing or	
	pitching, paving, kerb or flag.	garden edging, common.	
	Sud-cake manure.	Turf.	
	Sugar-scum, for manure.	Turnips, in bulk, for cattle feeding.	
	Sulphate of potash.	Zinc ashes.	5
	Sulphur ore.	Zinc ore.	
	Tan or spent bark.		

When merchandise specified in Class B. is consigned in quantities of less than four tons, and not less than two tons, the Company may charge for such consignment the conveyance rates applicable to Class C., and if less than two tons the conveyance rates applicable to Class I.; provided that the Company shall not charge more than as for a consignment of four tons or two tons respectively. 10

CLASS C.

APPLICABLE TO CONSIGNMENTS OF TWO TONS AND UPWARDS. 15

Acetate of lime.	Blood, for manure, in casks.	
Algarovilla.	Bobbin blocks.	
Algerian fibre, hydraulic or steam	Bone ash.	
press-packed.	Bone waste.	
Alum.	Bones, calcined.	20
Alum cake.	Bones, for size or manure.	
Alum waste.	Break blocks.	
Alumina, hydrate of, or bauxite.	Bricks, clay, glazed, or enamelled.	
Alumina water.	Bricks, flanders or scouring.	
Aluminoferrie.	Brimstone, crude or unmanu-	25
Aluminosilic.	factured.	
Antichlorine.	Burrstones.	
Antimony ore.	Cabbages, loose, in bulk.	
Arseniate of soda.	Cake, for cattle feeding.	
Arsenic.	Carbonate of lime.	30
Asphaltum.	Carbonate of soda, or soda crystals.	
Barium, chloride of, in casks.	Carrots.	
Bark for tanning, chopped, packed in	Caustic soda.	
bags or hydraulic pressed.	Cement, e.o.h.p.	
Barley, pot and pearl.	Chair bottoms, wooden, in the rough.	35
Barytes, ground, in casks or bags.	Chalk, ground.	
Bicarbonate of soda, in casks.	Charcoal, packed.	
Bisulphite of soda.	Chertstone.	
Blanc-fixe (ground barytes with water	China grass, hydraulic or steam press-	
added, for glazing paper).	packed.	40
Bleaching powder.	China stone.	

	Chloride of calcium.	Furniture vans, returned empty, if from the same station and consignee to which and to whom they were carried full, to the same station and consignor from which and from whom they were carried full.	A.D. 1891.
	Chromate ore.		<i>Great Northern Railway.</i>
	Clay, in bags or casks.		
	Clips, cotton tie, packed.		
5	Clog blocks, rough.		
	Copper ore.		
	Copperas, green, e.o.h.p.	Gambier and terra japonica.	
	Cotton waste, for paper making, hydraulic or steam press-packed.	Glass, ground.	
10	Cullet (or broken glass).	Glaze, potters', in casks.	
	Cutch.	Grain—	
	Divi divi.	Barley.	
	Dog, hen, and other pures or bates, in barrels or bags.	Beans, e.o.h.p.	
15	Drain pipes, glazed.	Bran.	
	Dross, metal.	Brank or buckwheat.	
	Dyewoods—	Dari.	
	Barwood.	Dills.	
	Fustic wood.	Groats.	
20	Lima wood.	Gurdgeons.	
	Logwood.	Hominy.	
	Nicaragua wood.	Indian corn.	
	Earth, red.	Lentils.	
	Earth nuts, or ground nuts.	Linseed.	
25	Emery stone.	Locusts or charubs.	
	Ensilage.	Maize.	
	Esparto grass, hydraulic or steam press-packed.	Malt.	
	Extracts, in casks or boxes, for tanners' use.	Malt culms or cummings.	
30	Farina, e.o.h.p.	Meal.	
	Felloes, naves, and spokes.	Middlings.	
	Fenugreek seeds.	Millet.	
	Flax straw, steam or hydraulic press-packed.	Oat dust.	
35	Flax waste, for paper making, hydraulic or steam press-packed.	Oats.	
	Fleshings and glue pieces, wet, from tanners, in casks.	Peas, dried or split.	
40	Flints, e.o.h.p.	Pollards or thirds.	
	Flour.	Rice points or husks.	
	Flue linings, or flue pipes, fire-clay.	Rye.	
	Forgings, iron or steel, in the rough, e.o.h.p.	Sharps or seconds.	
45	Fullers' earth.	Shelling.	
		Shudes.	
		Tares.	
		Vetches.	
		Wheat.	
		Grindstones, in the rough.	
		Grit in bags (for sawing stone).	
		Guano.	
		Guide plates or ramps, iron or steel.	

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Gypsum, e.o.h.p.
 Hay, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
 Heads and staves, prepared, for casks.
 Hoof and horn waste, e.o.h.p.
 Horn piths or sloughs.
 Horse shoe bars, iron.
 Hygeian rock building composition, in
 bags or casks.
 Infusorial earth or diatomite.
 Iron and steel, the following articles of—
 Anchors.
 Angle bars, or plates.
 Anvil blocks and cups.
 Anvils, hammers, and standards, for
 steam hammers.
 Axle box guides, in the rough, for
 locomotives.
 Axle forgings, in the rough.
 Axles, in the rough.
 Axles and wheels (railway carriage,
 railway waggon, tram, or corve).
 Bar, e.o.h.p.
 Beams.
 Bearers.
 Binders.
 Bolts and nuts.
 Boot protectors.
 Bridgework—
 Cantilevers.
 Cross and longitudinal girders.
 Floor plates.
 Girders, whole or in part.
 Joists.
 Lattice bars.
 Screw and other piles, both
 hollow and solid.
 Struts and ties.
 Bundles of bars.
 Caissons.
 Cart bushes.
 Chain cables.
 Chains and traces, not packed.
 Colliery tubbing.
 Columns.
 Corrugated iron.
 Crowbars.

Iron and steel—*cont.*

Curbing, for roadways.
 Cylinders, not turned, drilled,
 planed or slotted.
 Engine bed plates. 5
 Ferro-manganese, e.o.h.p.
 Galvanised iron.
 Gasometer sheets.
 Girders.
 Girder bars. 10
 Granulated iron.
 Gratings (man-hole, drain, pave-
 ment, area, or floor).
 Hammer heads, in the rough.
 Heater bottoms. 15
 Helves, or tilt hammers.
 Hoop iron.
 Hoop steel.
 Hoops, iron.
 Hoops, weldless, in the rough. 20
 Horn blocks, in the rough, for loco-
 motives.
 Housings, chocks, standards, plain
 bed plates, pinions, coupling boxes,
 and spindles, for rolling mills. 25
 Lamp posts.
 Mortar mill rolls.
 Nail rods and sheets.
 Nails and spikes.
 Pickblocks or pickheads, in the 30
 rough.
 Pipes (exclusive of rain water pipes),
 gas, water, air, and steam.
 Pipes, for blast furnaces.
 Annealing. 35
 Armour.
 Black, in boxes, or not packed.
 Boiler.
 Furnace.
 Hoe-head, in the rough. 40
 Plough, in the rough.
 Railway fish.
 Rough flooring.
 Ships.
 Shovel. 45
 Tank.

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Iron and steel— <i>cont.</i>		Iron and steel— <i>cont.</i>	
	Press tops and bottoms, unfinished.		Iron poles, roofs or caps.
	Railway carriage and waggon work.		Malleable cast iron] brackets, gal-
	Railway chairs.		vanised, packed.
5	Railway points, crossings, or joints.		Tiles (roofing), painted, galvanised,
	Railway rails.		or enamelled.
	Retorts, retort lids, and retort		Tip iron.
	mouthpieces, in the rough.		Trawl heads.
	Rivets.		Trunnions, unfinished.
10	Rods, common.		Tubes and fittings for tube (except
	Rods (wire), rolled, not drawn.		electro-coppered or coated with
	Rolls, turned or unturned, not		brass).
	polished or packed.		Tyres and tyre bars, in the rough.
	Roofwork—		Wall boxes.
15	Bed plates.		Wall brackets.
	Gutters.		Weights.
	Rafters.		Wire (iron), not packed or wrap-
	Struts and ties or tie rods.		pered.
	Tun shoes for principals.		Wire iron, rolled in rods or coils,
20	Wind ties—		not packed.
	Principals.		Wire (steel), not packed or wrap-
	Purlins.		pered.
	Wrought or cast iron sky bars.		Keel bars.
	Scrap, minimum load, three tons		Lead ore.
25	per truck.		Lime, e.o.h.p.
	Shafts, for driving mill wheels,		Lime salt.
	unfinished.		Linen waste, for paper making, hy-
	Sheet iron, not packed.		draulic or steam press-packed.
	Shoe tips.		Magnesia, rough oxide of, in cases or
30	Sleepers.		casks.
	Spiegeleisen, e.o.h.p.		Magnesium, chloride of, in casks.
	Standards for hurdles, packed.		Manganate of soda, crude, in casks.
	Strips, not packed.		Mangel wurzel, e.o.h.p.
	Telegraph posts.		Manure, e.o.h.p.
35	Telegraph stores—		Marble, in blocks, rough.
	Blackened iron (cast) ridge chairs.		Marble chips, for pavement, in sacks.
	Galvanised and blacked earth		Megass, hydraulic or steam press-
	plates, in bundles.		packed.
	Galvanised and blacked iron loop		Mexican fibre, hydraulic or steam
40	rods.		press-packed.
	Galvanised and blacked screw		Millstones, in the rough.
	tighteners, packed.		Mineral white.
	Galvanised and blacked stay rods,		Moulders' black or dust.
	in bundles.		Muriate of manganese.
45	Galvanised and blacked stay		Muriate of potash.
	tighteners.		Myrabolams.

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Netting, old, for paper making.	Seeds, for crushing for oil.	
Nitrate of soda.	Shafts of screw propellers or paddle wheels, iron or steel.	
Nitre cake.	Shakings from cotton mills, for paper making.	5
Ochre.	Shumac.	
Oil cake.	Silicate of soda.	
Old sails and old tarpaulins, for paper making.	Slag, glass (refuse from glass works).	
Oxide of iron.	Slate, ground for cement.	
Palmetto leaf, hydraulic or steam press-packed.	Slummage.	10
Parsnips.	Soapstone.	
Pearl hardening, for paper making.	Soda.	
Pelts, wet, from tanners, in casks or bags.	Soda ash.	
Pig lead.	Sole bars, wooden.	
Pins, iron or steel.	Sole plates, iron or steel, for steam hammers.	15
Pipe clay.	Soot.	
Pitch, e.o.h.p.	Spar ground.	
Pitwood, for mining purposes.	Spelter, in plates or ingots.	
Plaster.	Spetches, wet, from tanners, in casks.	20
Ploughshares, iron or steel, in the rough.	Sticks, pea and bean.	
Plumbago ore.	Stone, sawn or roughly wrought-up, such as troughs or sinks.	
Posts, iron or steel, for wire fencing.	Straw, hydraulic or steam press-packed.	25
Potatoes, in bulk or in sacks.	Stucco, ground.	
Pots, iron, for melting iron.	Sugar mats, old, for paper making.	
Pyrites, e.o.h.p.	Sulphate of alumina.	
Rags, not oily, hydraulic or steam press-packed.	Sulphate of ammonia.	
Railway cotters.	Sulphate of copper, for export in 10-ton lots.	30
Railway keyé, wooden.	Sulphate of iron.	
Railway waggons and other railway vehicles, e.o.h.p., loaded in other waggons.	Sulphate of lime.	
Rice.	Sulphate of magnesia.	
Ridges (cement or stone), for roofing.	Sulphate of soda.	35
Ridges, slate.	Sulphur, crude or unmanufactured.	
Ropes, old, for paper making.	Targets, iron or steel.	
Sago flour.	Terra alba.	
Salt, packed.	Terra cotta blocks and bricks.	
Salt cake.	Tiles, e.o.h.p.	40
Sand, glass and silver.	Timber, actual machine weight.	
Sanitary tubes.	Tow waste, hydraulic or steam press-packed.	
Sawdust.	Trenails.	
Scouring rock.	Troughs, earthenware and fireclay.	45
Screw propeller blades.	Turnips, e.o.h.p.	
Scrows, wet, from tanners, in casks,		

Turn-tables, in parts.	Wood fibre, hydraulic or steam press	A.D. 1891.
Umbel.	packed.	
Valonia.	Wood pulp or half-stuff.	<i>Great</i>
Vegetable tar.	Wood turnings for fish-curing.	<i>Northern</i>
5 Washers, iron or steel.	Wooden blocks, for paving.	<i>Railway.</i>
Waste paper, for paper making.	Wooden boxes, for packing tin plates.	
Whiting and whitening.	Zinc, white, or oxide of zinc.	
Wire (of iron or steel, including tinned	Zinc, carbonate of.	
or galvanised), in wrapped coils, or	Zinc ingots or plates.	
10 not otherwise packed.	Zinc sheets or rods.	
Wolfram.		

When merchandise specified in Class C. is consigned in quantities of less than two tons, the Company may charge for such consignment the conveyance rates applicable to Class 1.; Provided that the Company shall not charge more
15 than as for a consignment of two tons.

CLASS 1.

Acetate of lead or sugar of lead.	Blistered steel.
Acetate of soda.	Bloom trucks.
Acorns.	Boards and rollers (wooden) for
20 Ale and porter, in casks.	drapers' cloth and for folding paper.
Ale and porter, bottled, in cases or	Bogies, puddlers' tap.
casks.	Bolt and nut machines.
Algerian fibre, machine pressed.	Bones, packed.
Anthracene, crude, in casks.	Boring, drilling, planing, punching,
25 Ashes, pot and pearl.	shearing, and slotting machines (for
Axles and wheels, locomotive engine	metal work), including beds and
and tender.	tables.
Bagging, old, in bundles, for paper	Bottles and bottle stoppers, glass,
making.	black, green, or pale, common,
30 Bags, paper, in bags or bundles.	packed.
Barilla.	Boundary posts (street), iron.
Bark, loose, for tanning.	Box iron heaters.
Bars, roller, and bed plates for pulling	Brattice cloth.
rags.	Brickmaking machinery.
35 Beds and cylinders of steam engines.	Bricks, air, cast iron.
Benders (for rails), or jim crows.	Broom and brush heads and blocks,
Bichrome and bichromate of potash in	wooden, without hair.
casks.	Builders' implements, not new, and
Bichromite of soda, in casks.	consisting of mixed consignments
40 Birch or ling, for besoms.	of the following :—
Biscuits, dog, in bags or casks.	Barrows.
Bisulphite of lime.	Centerings.
Black oil or black varnish, common,	Crab winches.
in casks.	Hoists.

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Mortar boards.	Cider and perry, bottled, in cases or casks.
Mortar mills.	Clips (iron) for boxes.
Poling boards.	Clog irons.
Pulleys.	Clog soles. 5
Ropes.	Cloth oil and wool oil.
Scaffold boards.	Codilla, in bales, hydraulic or steam press packed.
Steps.	Cones, fir, in sacks or bags.
Struts.	Copper, precipitate. 10
Trestles.	Copper, regulus.
Wheeling pieces.	Copperas, e.o.h.p.
Wheeling planks.	Copra (or oil pulp of cocoanut), dried.
Windlasses.	Cotton, raw, in press-packed bales. 15
Bullets, small-arm.	Crab winches.
Buttermilk.	Cryolite.
Cabbages, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.	Disinfecting powder.
Candles, paraffin, tallow, and stearine.	Distilled water, in cases or casks.
Cannon.	Doors and door frames, iron or steel. 20
Capstan bars.	Drums, iron or steel, for collieries.
Capstans and windlasses.	Dunnage mats.
Carbonate of ammonia, in casks or iron drums.	Dye liquor refuse, from print or dye works.
Carbonate of potash, in casks.	Dye woods, e.o.h.p. 25
Cardboard.	Dye woods, ground, in chips, in bags.
Castings (iron or steel), light, in boxes, crates, cases, casks, or hampers.	Esparto grass, machine pressed.
Castings, mill, forge, and other rough and heavy unfinished castings, iron, or steel.	Extract of bark or wood, for tanning.
Castor oil, for lubricating machinery, in tins, packed in wooden cases.	Farina, calcined.
Caustic potash.	Felt, asphalted roofing, or tarred felt, or tarred sheathing. 30
Chaff, hydraulic or steam press packed.	Fencing standards, iron, in concrete blocks.
Chairs and seats, garden, in parts, packed in cases.	Fern, for litter or packing, hydraulic or steam press packed. 35
Charcoal, e.o.h.p.	Firewood, in bundles.
Chestnuts.	Fish—
Chestnuts, extract of, for tanning purposes.	Cod and ling, dried.
Chimney pieces, slate, not enamelled nor polished.	Cod and ling, thoroughly cured in brine. 40
Chimney pots, earthenware or fire-clay.	Herrings, thoroughly cured in brine.
China grass, machine pressed.	Red herrings, thoroughly cured.
Chloride or muriate of zinc.	All other fish, thoroughly salted or dried.
Cider and perry, not bottled, in casks,	Cockles, limpets, mussels, whelks, and periwinkles. 45

	Flax, in bales, minimum 60 cwt. per waggon.	Hides, thoroughly salted or dry, in bales or bundles.	A.D. 1891.
	Flax straw, machine pressed.	Hoofs, horns, and horn tips, buffalo, cow, goat, ox, and sheep, packed.	<i>Great Northern Railway.</i>
5	Flax waste, for paper making.	Horns, with slough.	
	Fleshings and glue pieces, dry, in casks and bags.	Horse shoes.	
	Fleshings and glue pieces, wet, from tanners, not packed.	Hurdles, iron or wood, e.o.h.p.	
	Flower sticks, wooden or cane, common.	Hydraulic machinery and presses.	
10	Frames and bed plates, iron or steel, for timber sawing, boring, morticing, or planing machinery.	Iron and steel, the following articles of :—	
	Frames, iron or steel, for targets.	Axle boxes.	
	Fruit, minimum 20 cwt. per waggon—	Dredger buckets and bucket backs.	
15	Apples.	Malt kiln floorping (iron wire), packed in cases.	
	Gooseberries.	Pans, annealing.	
	Pears.	Plates—	
	Fruit pulp, in casks.	Canada.	
	Fuel economisers, iron or steel.	For glass rolling.	
20	Ginger beer, in cases and casks.	Tin.	
	Glass blocks, for pavement (fitted in iron frames).	Railway buffers, buffer heads, rods and sockets.	
	Glucose.	Railway springs.	
	Glue.	Railway spring steel.	
25	Goat skins, thoroughly salted or dry, in bales or bundles.	Rings.	
	Granite, polished or dressed, in blocks or slabs, exceeding 2 in. in thickness.	Scrap, e.o.h.p.	
	Grates, wooden or wrought iron, for purifying gas.	Smith's hearths.	
30	Grease, in casks.	Standards for hurdles, not packed.	
	Greaves.	Tinned iron, in sheets, not packed.	
	Hair, wet, from tanneries.	Tram couplings.	
	Handles, broom, mop, rake, fork, spade, shovel, hammer, and pick.	Traps, sink and stench.	
35	Handspikes, wooden.	Jute.	
	Haricot beans.	Jute waste, for paper making.	
	Hay, machine pressed, minimum 40 cwt. per waggon.	Kelp.	
40	Headstocks, iron or steel, for collieries.	Kips, thoroughly salted or dry, in bales or bundles.	
	Hemp in bales, hydraulic or steam press packed.	Ladders, iron.	
	Hemp seed.	Ladles, puddlers'.	
	Hemp waste, for paper making.	Lasts, iron.	
45	Hide cuttings.	Lathe, beds.	
	[418.]	Lead ashes, in bags.	
		Lead piping, in cases or casks.	
		Leather cuttings or parings, waste.	
		Lemon peel and citron peel.	
		Lime water, in casks.	
		Linen waste, for paper making.	
		Litharge.	

A.D. 1891. <i>Great Northern Railway.</i>	Malleable iron castings.	Whale.	
	Marble chip pavement.	Wool or cloth.	
	Megass, machine pressed.	Old or scrap lead.	
	Mexican fibre, machine pressed.	Onions.	
	Millboard.	Orange peel.	5
	Mineral and aerated waters, in cases and casks.	Osiers, twigs, and willows, green and wet.	
	Molasses.	Palmetto leaf, machine pressed.	
	Mortar mills.	Paper, for news printing, packing, or wrapping.	10
	Muriate of ammonia.	Paper, in rolls for printing paper hangings.	
	Mustard seed.	Paraffin scale.	
	Nail (iron) cutting machines.	Paraffin wax.	
	Nitrate of lead.	Pasteboard.	15
	Oil cloth cuttings, for paper making.	Pelts, wet, from tanners, not packed.	
	Oils, not dangerous, in casks or iron drums, round or tapered at one end, as follows:—	Piassava, hydraulic or steam press packed.	
	Carbolirium avenarius.	Pickblocks or pickheads, iron or steel, e.o.h.p.	20
	Castor.	Pigs, dead, in carcase not packed or wrapped, carried in open waggons at traders' request.	
	Cocoanut.	Pipes, air, for ventilators.	
	Cod.	Pit cages.	25
	Cod liver.	Plaster slabs, fibrous.	
	Colza.	Plate or sheet iron, annealed.	
	Cotton seed.	Plough arm and share moulds and moulding, iron or steel.	
	Earth nut or ground nut.	Plough bodies, breasts, colters, side caps, frames, or rests, iron or steel.	30
	Haddock.	Plough plates, finished, iron or steel.	
	Herring.	Plough shares, finished, iron or steel.	
	Lard.	Plough blades and wheels, iron or steel.	35
	Linseed.	Provender, green.	
	Lubricating mineral.	Provender, horse or cattle, hydraulic or steam press packed.	
	Menhadden.	Pumice stone.	
	Niger.	Pumping machines.	40
	Oleic.	Pumps (except hand pumps, brass), and pump castings, e.o.h.p.	
	Oleine or tallow	Punching bears.	
	Palm.	Putty, e.o.h.p.	
	Palm nut.	Rags, not oily.	45
	Pine.	Red lead.	
	Rape seed.		
	Rosin.		
	Seal.		
	Shale, crude.		
	Soap.		
	Sod.		
	Sperm.		
	Tar, mineral.		
	Train.		

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| Retorts, clay. | Stampings, iron or steel, rough, un- | |
| Retorts, fire brick. | finished, not tinned or galvanised. | |
| Rivetting machines. | Staples, iron. | |
| Rod lead. | Steam hammers. | |
| 5 Rollers, garden or hand. | Stearine. | |
| Rosin. | Stone cutting and crushing machines. | |
| Rotten stone. | Straw, machine pressed, minimum 40 | |
| Saccharine, in casks, bags, pails, or | cwt. per waggon. | |
| cans. | Strawboard. | |
| 10 Sad irons, packed. | Strawboard cuttings, for paper making. | |
| Salammoniac. | Studs, iron or steel. | |
| Saltpetre. | Sugar, in bags, cases, or casks. | |
| Sawing machines, for sawing iron. | Sulphate of copper, e.o.h.p. | |
| Scrap tin. | Sulphur, e.o.h.p. | |
| 15 Screw jacks, iron. | Surat bagging, for paper making. | |
| Scrows, dry, in casks or bags. | Syrup, in casks. | |
| Scrows, wet, from tanners, not packed. | Tabling, water (cement). | |
| Scythe stones. | Tallow. | |
| Seal pipes or valves, iron or steel. | Tares or wrappers, for cotton bales. | |
| 20 Shafts, wrought iron, for driving mill | Telegraph insulators, earthenware, | |
| wheels, finished. | packed. | |
| Sheep dipping powder. | Telegraph stores— | |
| Sheepskins, in casks and thoroughly | Wrought iron double swivels. | |
| salted, or dry in bales or bundles. | Malleable cast iron double-wall | |
| | brackets. | |
| 25 Sheep wash. | Malleable cast iron saddles. | |
| Sheet lead. | Terra-cotta caps or stoppers. | |
| Ships' stern or rudder frames. | Timber, measurement weight. | |
| Shot, lead, in bags, packed in cases. | Tin ore. | |
| Shovel plates, iron or steel, finished. | Tow, in bales, minimum 60 cwt. per | |
| 30 Silicate cotton or slag wool, in casks | waggon. | |
| or bags. | Tow waste, for paper making. | |
| Sink traps, earthenware or fireclay. | Treacle. | |
| Sinks, earthenware or fireclay. | Trestles, wrought-iron. | |
| Size, in cases or casks. | Turpentine, crude, in casks. | |
| 35 Skid pans or waggon slippers, iron. | Valves, gas or water, iron or steel. | |
| Slate slabs, not polished or enamelled, | Vegetables, desiccated, for cattle food. | |
| in cases. | Vegetables, in brine. | |
| Soap. | Vegetables, not packed, e.o.h.p., mini- | |
| Solder. | mum 20 cwt. per waggon. | |
| 40 Spade trees. | Verjuice, in casks. | |
| Spelter sheets, in casks or cases. | Vinegar, in casks. | |
| Spetches, dry, in casks or bags. | Waggon bodies, in pieces bound | |
| Spetches, wet, from tanners, not | together. | |
| packed. | Washing and wringing machine rollers. | |
| 45 Spile pegs. | Washing powder and paste. | |

A.D. 1891.

*Great
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Wheelbarrows, in parts.	Woad.
Wheels, cart and plough, iron or steel.	Wood fibre, in bales.
Wheels, fly or spur.	Wood pulp middles.
Wheels, wheelbarrow, iron or steel.	Wood treads, in frames for stairs.
White lead.	Yellow metal plates and sheathing. 5
Winches, hand.	Zinc ridges.
Window guards, iron.	

CLASS 2.

Acetate of alumina, in casks or iron drums.	Bass baskets.	
Acetic or wood acid, in casks.	Bass mats and bass matting. 10	
Acid, cresylic, in casks or iron drums.	Bedsteads, metallic, in cases.	
Agricultural and portable steam and traction engines, vertical steam engines, horizontal steam engines, steam ploughs, steam plough vans, steam tram engines, threshing machines, road rollers, and harrows.	Beef, in brine.	
Agricultural machines and implements, in cases.	Bees' wax.	
Agricultural seeds.	Besoms.	
Ale and porter (bottled), in hampers.	Bicarbonate of soda, in boxes, crates, or hampers. 15	
Alkanet root.	Biscuits.	
Ammonia, liquid, in casks or iron drums.	Blackberries or brambleberries.	
Animal guts, in casks.	Blacking.	
Annotto, in casks.	Black lead. 20	
Antimony regulus.	Bleaching liquids, in casks.	
Argols or tartars.	Blood, in casks or iron drums.	
Arrowroot.	Blue powder and stone and smalts, in casks, cases, boxes, or bags.	
Arsenic acid, in casks.	Boards, made of compressed leather. 25	
Asbestos.	Bobbins, in bags.	
Axle boxes, brass.	Boilers and boiler fittings, iron or steel.	
Axles, not in the rough, e.o.h.p.	Bone-crushing mills.	
Bacon and hams, cured, packed.	Bones, e.o.h.p. 30	
Bagging, e.o.h.p.	Boot and shoe linings, cotton or linen.	
Bags, hand, common (hemp).	Borax.	
Bags, paper.	Bottle stoppers, wood, packed.	
Balusters, iron.	Bottles, earthenware or stoneware.	
Bark, for tanning, e.o.h.p.	Bowls, iron, nested or packed. 35	
Bark, ground, packed in bags.	Brass.	
Baskets, iron.	Bread.	
Bass and whisk, for making brooms.	Bristles, in boxes, cases, or casks.	
	Bronze (phosphor or manganese) castings and ingots, rough. 40	
	Buckets and pails, iron, nested or packed.	
	Bungs, wood, or shives.	

Buoys.	Corves (small waggons for use in A.D. 1891. collieries).	<i>Great Northern Railway.</i>
Butter, in casks, firkins, baskets, or boxes, or in tubs or cools with wooden lids.	Cotton, raw, e.o.h.p.	
Cabbages, packed, e.o.h.p.	Cotton and woollen waste.	
5 Caloric engines.	Cranberries.	
Canary seed.	Cranes or crane-work.	
Candles, e.o.h.p.	Crucibles, plumbago or clay.	
Carbolic acid, liquid, in casks or iron drums.	Curling stones.	
10 Carbolic seed dressing.	Currants (grocer's).	
Carbonate of magnesia.	Cyanite, in casks or iron drums, or in tins packed in cases.	
Carbonate of potash, e.o.h.p.	Dandelion roots.	
Cartridge cases, exploded.	Dates.	
Cattle food, prepared.	Delta metal.	
15 Celery.	Dextrine.	
Chains and traces, packed.	Dishes, iron.	
Chairwood, rough, undamageable.	Distilled water, e.o.h.p.	
Cheese, in boxes, casks, and cases.	Dollies and peggies, wooden, for laun- dry purposes.	
Chestnuts, extract of, e.o.h.p.	Dripping, in casks, boxes, tins, or tubs with lids.	
20 Chicory.	Dubbin.	
Chimney pieces, cement or concrete.	Earthenware, in casks or crates.	
China, in casks or crates.	Electric accumulators.	
Chlorate of potash.	Electric insulators.	
Chlorate of soda, packed in hampers or casks.	Emery.	
25 Chloride of potash, packed in hampers or casks.	Emery dust.	
Chocolate.	Emery rollers and emery wheels, in boxes or cases.	
Cider and perry (bottled), in hampers.	Envelopes, straw, for bottles.	
30 Clothes pegs, packed.	Fat, raw.	
Coal scuttles, common, iron or gal- vanised, nested, or packed.	Felt (not carpeting).	
Cobalt ore.	Figs, dried.	
Cocoa.	Files or rasps, iron or steel.	
35 Cocoa-nut fibre, husk, shell, or matting, packed.	Filters, cast iron.	
Codilla, e.o.h.p.	Fire boxes of portable steam and trac- tion engines.	
Coffee.	Fire lighters.	
Coir junk.	Fish—	
40 Coir rope.	Herrings and sprats, in any state.	
Colliery screens or tips.	All fish, partially cured, smoked, or dried, e.o.h.p.	
Colours, in casks or iron drums, or in tins packed in cases.	Crabs.	
Confectionery, in cases, casks, or boxes.	Flag poles or Venetian masts.	
45 Copper.	Flax, in bales, e.o.h.p.	
Corn flour, patent.	Flax seed, for sowing.	

A.D. 1891.	Flax waste, e.o.h.p.	Hooks, ceiling.	
—	Fleshings and glue pieces, e.o.h.p.	Hooks, clip, galvanised iron.	
Great	Flocks.	Hoops, wooden.	
Northern	Flower pots, clay, common, unglazed.	Ice.	
Railway.	Forges, portable, in pieces, packed in boxes.	Ink, except printers', in boxes, casks, 5 or crates.	
	Forges, portable, whole, cased in iron.	Iron liquor or muriate of iron.	
	Forks, digging, in cases.	Ivory black.	
	Fruit, crystallised, in boxes, cases, or casks.	Ivory waste or dust.	
	Fruit—	Japan wax.	10
	Apples, gooseberries, and pears, e.o.h.p.	Jars, earthenware or stoneware.	
	Cherries, raspberries, strawberries, in tubs for jam.	Kitool fibre.	
	Fruit, ripe, e.o.h.p.	Knife boards.	
	Funnels, air or ship.	Ladders, wooden.	
	Fustic liquor.	Laminated lead.	15
	Gall nuts.	Lard, in casks, boxes, tins, or tubs with lids.	
	Garancine.	Lasts, wooden.	
	Gas engines, complete.	Lead piping, e.o.h.p.	
	Gates, iron or wooden, common.	Leather, undressed, except in cases or 20 crates.	
	Ginger beer, e.o.h.p.	Lemon and lime juice, in cases or casks.	
	Glass blocks, for pavement (not fitted in frames).	Lemons.	
	Glycerine, in casks or iron drums.	Linen, waste, e.o.h.p.	25
	Grates, ovens, ranges, or stoves, common or kitchen.	Linen yarn, press packed, in bunches or bales.	
	Gridirons.	Linens, grey, unbleached.	
	Grindstones, e.o.h.p.	Locomotive engines and tenders, loaded in railway companies' waggons.	30
	Gums, in mats, bags, casks, or cases.	Logwood liquor.	
	Gun carriages.	Machinery, in parts, in cases, e.o.h.p.	
	Gun metal.	Madders.	
	Hair, raw, pressed, in bales or bags.	Marbles, children's.	
	Hames.	Margarine, in casks, firkins, or boxes, 35 or in tubs with wooden lids.	
	Harrow shafts, tube iron or tube steel.	Millstones, finished.	
	Hay, e.o.h.p., minimum load 30 cwt. per waggon.	Mineral and aerated waters, e.o.h.p.	
	Hay forks, in cases.	Molliscorium.	
	Hay rakes, hand, in cases.	Mordant liquors (including alum liquor, 40 dunging liquor, and red liquor).	
	Hemp, e.o.h.p.	Mungo.	
	Hessians, jute.	Mushroom pulp.	
	Hinges, iron or steel.	Mushroom spawn.	
	Hoes, hand.	Mustard, in casks, cases, boxes, or 45 bags.	
	Hollow-ware, cast iron, nested and packed.		

	Nails, zinc.	Rags, pulled.	A.D. 1891.
	Netting, of iron wire.	Railway waggon bodies.	<i>Great Northern Railway.</i>
	Newspapers, in bales.	Railway waggon bodies, fitted together.	
	Nickel ore.	Railway waggon brasses.	
5	Nitrate of copper, in casks.	Rain-water pipes, for spoutings and their connexions, cast-iron.	
	Nitrate of iron.	Raisins.	
	Nuts, e.o.h.p.	Reed webbing, for ceilings.	
	Oakum.	Revalenta arabica.	
	Oils, not dangerous, in casks, or iron drums, round or tapered at one end, e.o.h.p.	Rhubarb and rhubarb roots.	
10	Oranges.	Rizine.	
	Orchilla weed.	Rolls, iron, e.o.h.p.	
	Osiers, twigs, and willows, brown.	Ropes.	
15	Paints, in casks, or iron drums, or in tins packed in cases.	Ropes, wire.	
	Palisades, iron.	Sacks.	
	Palm leaves.	Sad irons, e.o.h.p.	
	Paper, emery, sand, and tobacco.	Safes, iron or steel.	
20	Paper hangings, common, in bales.	Sago.	
	Paraffin and petroleum oils, in owners' tank waggons, not giving off inflammable vapour under 73° Fahr., when tested in the manner set forth in the Petroleum Act, 1879.	Sauces, in boxes, cases, or casks.	
25	Parian, in casks or crates.	Scoops, iron.	
	Pelts, e.o.h.p.	Scrap zinc.	
	Pewter.	Screw propellers.	
	Piassava, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.	Scrolls, iron (for fixing springs to carts and carriages).	
30	Pickaxes.	Scrows, e.o.h.p.	
	Picker bends.	Seal skins, wet and salted.	
	Pickles, in boxes, cases, or casks.	Seaweed (dry) or alga marina.	
	Pimento.	Seeds, agricultural, e.o.h.p.	
35	Piston rods, steel.	Semolina.	
	Plough shafts, tube iron or tube steel.	Sheets, wool, new.	
	Plumbago.	Ships' masts.	
	Polishing paste.	Ships' ventilators.	
	Pork, in brine.	Shoddy.	
40	Poultry pens (wire), folded.	Shoemakers' wax.	
	Preserves (fish, fruit, meat, and provisions), in casks, boxes, or cases.	Shot, lead, e.o.h.p.	
	Printed matter, not bound.	Shumac liquor.	
	Provender, horse or cattle, e.o.h.p.	Signal posts (railway) and materials belonging thereto.	
45	Prunes, in casks or mats.	Silicate cotton or slag wool, e.o.h.p.	
	Pumps and pump castings, in cases.	Sinks, cast iron, not enamelled.	
		Size, e.o.h.p.	
		Slate pencils.	
		Slates, writing.	
		Spades and shovels, iron or steel.	
		Spelter sheets, e.o.h.p.	

A.D. 1891.

*Great
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Spetches, e.o.h.p.	Tubes, steam, brass, or copper.
Spirits of tar, in casks or iron drums.	Tubs, iron.
Spoutings and connexions, iron or steel.	Tue irons.
Stable fittings (except enamelled), iron or steel.	Turmeric.
Stannite of potash.	Turpentine, spirits of, in casks or iron drums. 5
Stannite of soda.	Twine.
Staples (wire), for bookbinders.	Umbrella sticks, in the rough.
Starch, in casks, cases, boxes, or bags.	Varnish, in casks or iron drums.
Steam excavators or steam navvies.	Vegetable wax. 10
Steel, bars and bundles.	Vegetables, packed, e.o.h.p.
Stone blue, in casks, cases, boxes, or bags.	Vices, iron or steel.
Stone, carved for building purposes, e.o.h.p.	Vinegar, in cases.
Strickles, in boxes or cases	Walking sticks, in the rough.
Sugar mills.	Walnuts, green, and husks. 15
Tamarinds.	Washers, leather.
Tapioca.	Weighing machines, large (those used for weighing railway or other vehicles, and also cattle).
Tapioca flour.	Window frames, iron, packed in cases. 20
Tarpaulings.	Window shutters, iron or steel.
Tartar, liquid.	Wines, British, in casks.
Terne metal.	Wire, cotton-covered, in casks, hampers, cases, and canvas-covered coils. 25
Tin, in blocks, cakes, or ingots,	Wire, iron or steel, e.o.h.p.
Tincal.	Wire, lead.
Tinfoil.	Wood, bent, rough, unfinished.
Tin liquor.	Wool, raw.
Tobacco juice, in casks.	Yarn, twist, and weft, cotton and linen, 30
Tobacco leaf, in hogsheads or tierces.	in bales, bags, wrappers, cases, boxes, skips, or casks.
Tobacco stoves or presses.	Yeast, in bags, or in bags in baskets, hydraulic press packed, dry.
Tools, well-boring and pit-boring.	Yellow metal bolts and nails. 35
Torchwick.	Yellow metal rods.
Tow, in bales, e.o.h.p.	Zinc bars.
Tow waste, e.o.h.p.	
Tubes, coated with brass.	
Tubes, electro-coppered.	

CLASS 3.

A.D. 1891.

Great Northern Railway.

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| Ale coolers. | Blinds, paper. |
| Algerine fibre, (not hydraulic or steam press packed or machine pressed), | Blinds, Venetian and chain, in cases, crates, or frames. |
| 5 in full truck loads, or in consignments of 20 cwt. | Blowing engines. |
| Alizarine, in casks or iron drums. | Blow pipes. |
| Almonds. | Blue, laundry, liquid, in boxes, cases, casks, or iron drums. |
| American or leather cloth. | Blue paste. |
| 10 Ammonia, liquid, in bottles (other than carboys) in cases. | Blue powder and stone and smalts, e.o.h.p. |
| Angelica root. | Boards, parquet flooring. |
| Aniseed. | Boards, washing. |
| Apple rings, in slices, dried. | Bobbins, e.o.h.p. |
| 15 Apples, dry, or pippins. | Bolts, door. |
| Arsenic acid, e.o.h.p. | Books, e.o.h.p. |
| Awl blades. | Boothing or stalling |
| Bacon and hams, cured, e.o.h.p. | Boots and shoes, including goloshes, and leather cut into boot shapes, in casks, cases, or boxes. |
| Baking powder. | Boracic acid. |
| 20 Baths. | Bottle jacks. |
| Bayonets. | Bottles and bottle stoppers, glass, e.o.h.p. |
| Beadings and mouldings, gilt, lacquered, or varnished, packed in boxes. | Bowls, wood or iron, e.o.h.p. |
| 25 Bed keys. | Boxes or trunks, tin or sheet iron, packed in crates or cases. |
| Bedsteads, e.o.h.p. | Boxes, safety. |
| Beehives, made of wood. | Box or Italian irons. |
| Bellows, packed. | Braces, except silk, for wearing apparel, in bales, packs, or trusses. |
| Bellows, pipes. | Brands, iron or steel. |
| 30 Bell ringing (carillon) machinery. | Broom and brush heads, e.o.h.p. |
| Bells, small. | Brooms and brushes, packed. |
| Belting, for machinery. | Brush backs, xylonite. |
| Bichromate of soda, e.o.h.p. | Buckets and pails, e.o.h.p. |
| Bichrome and bichromate of potash, e.o.h.p. | Buckles, brass, iron, or steel. |
| 35 Bicycle stands, wrought iron. | Buckram. |
| Bins, corn or wine. | Bullet moulds. |
| Bit burnishers, packed. | Busks, wooden, horn, or steel. |
| Bits, iron or steel. | Butter, in crocks in wood, or in crocks when packed with straw in baskets. |
| 40 Bitters, in casks or cases. | Buttons, except gold, silver, or plated. |
| Black beer. | Calicoes. |
| Bladders, in casks. | Calipers. |
| Blankets. | |
| Blanks, bronze and copper, for stamping for coins. | |

A.D. 1891. Great Northern Railway.	Candlesticks, brass or iron.	Cinder sifters.	
	Candlewick.	Cinnabar ore.	
	Canvas.	Clasps, boot, book, or belt, except gold, silver, or plated.	
	Cap peaks, not oily.	Clock dials.	5
	Caps, men's or boys', except silk, in bales, packs, or trusses.	Clogs, in casks, cases, or boxes.	
	Capsules, metal, in cases.	Clothing (exclusive of silk goods), if packed in trusses, packs, or bales.	
	Carbon candles, for electric lighting.	Clothing, for soldiers, police, prison warders, railway porters, postal, and telegraph (except busbies or hel- mets).	10
	Carbonate of ammonia, in cases.	Clothing, waterproof (except oily canvas clothing).	15
	Card cloth.	Cloth, linen, packed.	
	Cards, for weaving, packed in cases.	Coach and upholsterers' trimmings, in packs, trusses, or bales.	
	Carpet bag frames.	Coach fittings, metallic, packed.	
	Carpet bags.	Coach wrenches.	20
	Carpet beating machines.	Coal scuttles, metallic, packed, in cases or boxes.	
	Carpet lining (cork).	Cob nuts.	
	Carpeting.	Cocoa nut fibre, husk, shell, or matting, e.o.h.p.	25
	Carpeting (cork).	Cocoa nuts.	
	Carraway seeds.	Coffee extract or essence.	
	Carriage and cart steps.	Coffee mills, small hand.	
	Carriage and foot warmers.	Coffin furniture, metallic.	
	Cartridge cases, brass.	Coin, copper or bronze.	30
	Castings, brass, German silver, or nickel.	Collars, dog.	
	Castings, iron, light, e.o.h.p.	Collars, rush, for horses.	
	Castings, sanitary, iron or steel, for public urinals and waterclosets.	Colliery pulleys.	
	Castings, steel, e.o.h.p.	Colours, in cans, hampers, boxes, or iron bottles.	35
	Castor oil, in boxes.	Combs.	
	Castors, of all kinds	Copying presses.	
	Cellarets, wrought iron.	Coquilla nuts.	
	Chaff, in bags, not for cattle feeding.	Cordials, in casks or cases.	
	Chains, curb or door.	Coriander seed.	40
	Chalk, French.	Corkscrews.	
	Chalk, prepared.	Cork shavings or cuttings.	
	Cheese, e.o.h.p.	Cork socks, in boxes, cases, or casks.	
	Cheese presses.	Corkwood.	
	Chemicals, not dangerous, corrosive, or explosive, in casks, iron drums, bales, or bags.	Cornice poles, wood, in bundles, without rings or ends, not gilt.	45
	Chimney pieces, marble or slate, e.o.h.p.		
	China, in hampers.		
	China grass (not hydraulic or steam press packed, or machine pressed), in full truck loads, or in consign- ments of 20 cwt.		

	Corozzo nuts.	Drapery, heavy, &c.— <i>cont.</i>	A.D. 1891.
	Cotton and linen goods, in bales, boxes, cases, packs, or trusses, e.o.h.p.	Laces, boot and stay, cotton or leather.	— <i>Great Northern Railway.</i>
	Cotton and linen thread.	Linen cloth, packed.	
5	Cotton and woollen slops, in hampers, bales, or boxes.	Paper collars, cuffs, and shirt fronts.	
	Cotton wool, dressed and carded.	Shirts, cotton, woollen, and linen, in bales, packs, or trusses.	
	Crucibles, e.o.h.p.	Stays, not silk.	
	Cummin seed.	Tapes.	
10	Curry combs.	Thimbles, not gold, silver, or plated.	
	Cutlery.	Wadding, cotton.	
	Cyanite, in cans, hampers, boxes, or iron bottles.	Woollen and worsted yarn.	
	Dies and die stocks.	Dripping, in crocks in wood, or in tubs or tins without lids.	
15	Dishes, wood.	Druggeting.	
	Drapery, heavy—Packages containing any of the following articles:—	Drugs, in casks, bales, or bags.	
	American or leather cloth.	Drysalteries, in casks.	
	Blankets.	Dust preventers.	
20	Boots and shoes, including goloshes, in casks, cases, or boxes.	Dutch metal and leaf.	
	Buckram.	Dyes, in casks and iron drums.	
	Buttons, except gold, silver, or plated.	Earth closets.	
25	Calicoes.	Earthenware, in hampers.	
	Carpet bags.	Eggs, in boxes, cases, or crates.	
	Carpeting.	Elastic webbing.	
	Clothing, waterproof (except oily canvas clothing).	Electric batteries.	
30	Cotton and linen goods, in bales, boxes, cases, packs, or trusses, e.o.h.p.	Electric cable.	
	Cotton and linen thread.	Emery rollers and emery wheels, e.o.h.p.	
	Cotton and woollen slops, in hampers, bales, or boxes.	Esparto grass (not hydraulic or steam press packed, or machine pressed), in full truck loads, or in consign- ments of 20 cwt.	
35	Druggeting.	Eyelets.	
	Elastic webbing.	Fenders, packed in crates, cases, or boxes.	
	Eyelets.	Fenders, kitchen, iron or steel.	
	Flannel.	Fenders, ships', cork or hemp.	
40	Floor cloth, including oil cloth, boulinikon, kamptulicon, and lino- leum.	Fents and tabs, cotton and woollen.	
	Hearth rugs, except skins.	Fern, for litter or packing, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.	
	Hooks and eyes.	Ferrules, iron, brass, or steel.	
45	Huckabacks.	Filberts.	
	India-rubber goods, except shoes and goloshes.	Filters, earthenware.	
		Fire engines, steam.	
		Fire escapes.	
		Fire extinguishers (hand grenade), packed.	

A.D. 1891. Great Northern Railway.	Fire guards, metal. Fire irons. Fish, fresh, e.o.h.p. Fish glue. Fish hooks. Flannel. Flax, e.o.h.p. Flax straw (not hydraulic or steam press packed, or machine pressed), in full truck loads, or in consignments of 20 cwt. Floor cloth, including oil cloth, boulinikon, kamptulicon, and linoleum. Flour-dressing or purifying machines. Flower roots (not orchids). Forges, portable, e.o.h.p. Forks and spoons. Forks, toasting, iron. Fruit, ripe, not hothouse :— Apricots. Cherries. Nectarines. Peaches. Raspberries. Strawberries. Fustian and corduroy. Gas fittings, in parts, except brass and copper tubing. Gas meters. Gelatine. German silver, in sheets. German silver wire, in casks and cases. Ginger, e.o.h.p. Gins, wheels with frames, for hoisting purposes. Glass beads. Glass, crown, rolled, or sheet. Glass, flint, e.o.h.p. Glass, plate, rough. Glass, plate, not silvered. Gloves, cotton, woollen or worsted, in bales, packs, or trusses. Gloves, rough leather, for labourers. Glycerine, in cases or boxes. Glycerine grease, for lubricating purposes, in tins packed in wooden cases.	Goat skins, e.o.h.p. Granite, polished or dressed, e.o.h.p. Grapes, packed in cork dust or saw-dust, in casks. Grindery. 5 Groceries, mixed. Packages consigned as mixed groceries may include any grocery articles set out in classes hereinbefore mentioned or in this 10 class, the following articles in Class 4 :— Cardamoms. Citric acid. Confectionery, e.o.h.p. 15 Crystallised fruits, e.o.h.p. Meat pies. Preserved ginger. Sausages. Yeast, e.o.h.p. 20 and the following in Class 5 :— Blue, laundry liquid, e.o.h.p. Cinnamon. Cloves. Cochineal. 25 Cordials, e.o.h.p. Extract of meat. Indigo. Isinglass. Lard, e.o.h.p. 30 Nutmegs. Gums, e.o.h.p. Gun barrels, rough. Gun locks and gun furniture. Gun stocks. 35 Gun wads. Guns, machine, in cases. Gutta percha, raw. Guttering or corrugating machines, e.o.h.p. 40 Hair, for manufacturing purposes, e.o.h.p. Hair cloth. Hammer heads, e.o.h.p. Hammers (not steam), e.o.h.p. 45 Handcuffs. Hurdles, chest and saucepan.
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	Harness or saddlery, in tinned lined cases or casks.	Hardware— <i>cont.</i>
	Hardware—Packages containing any hardware articles (not gold, silver, or plated) set out in classes herein—	Coach fittings, metallic, packed.
5	before mentioned, or in this class, and any of the following articles (not gold, silver, or plated), viz. :—	Coach wrenches.
		Coal scuttles, metallic, packed in cases or boxes.
		Coffee mills, small hand.
		Coffin furniture, metallic.
		Collars, dog.
		Copying presses.
10	Awl blades.	Corkscrews.
	Bayonets.	Curry combs.
	Bed keys.	Dies and die stocks.
	Bedsteads, metallic, in strawed bundles.	Dust preventers.
15	Bellows, packed.	Eyelets.
	Bellows pipes.	Fenders, packed in crates, cases, or boxes.
	Bells, small.	Ferrules, iron, brass, or steel.
	Bicycle stands, wrought iron.	Fire guards (metal).
	Bit burnishers, packed.	Fire irons.
20	Bits, iron or steel.	Fish hooks.
	Blanks, bronze and copper, for stamping for coins.	Forks and spoons, metal.
	Blow pipes.	Forks, toasting, iron.
	Bolts, door.	Gas fittings, in parts, except brass and copper tubing.
25	Bottle jacks.	Gins, wheels, with frames for hoisting purposes.
	Boxes, safety.	Grindery.
	Boxes or trunks, tin or sheet iron, packed in crates or cases.	Gun barrels, rough.
	Box or Italian irons.	Gun locks and gun furniture.
30	Brands, iron or steel.	Hammer heads, packed.
	Brasswork, spun or stamped, packed.	Hammers, not steam, e.o.h.p.
	Buckles, brass, steel, or iron.	Handcuffs.
	Bullet moulds.	Handles, chest and saucepan.
	Busks, wooden, horn, or steel.	Harness fittings, metallic, packed.
35	Buttons.	Hat and umbrella stands, cast-iron.
	Calipers.	Hay forks, in bundles.
	Candlesticks, brass or iron.	Hinges, brass.
	Carpet bag frames.	Hooks, boot and button, hat and coat, and reaping.
	Carriage and foot warmers.	Hooks and eyes.
40	Cartridge cases, brass.	Horse clippers, packed in casks or cases.
	Cart steps.	Jacks, small.
	Castings, brass, German silver, or nickel.	Japanned ware, in casks or cases.
	Castors, of all kinds.	Kitchen fireplace stands.
45	Chains, curb or door.	Knitting pins.
	Cinder sifters.	Knives or blades for cutting machines.
	Clasps, book, boot, or belt.	

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A.D. 1891. Great Northern Railway.	Hardware—<i>cont.</i> Knobs, range, iron or steel. „ door. Knockers, door. Ladles, not puddlers', iron. Lamp burners. Lanterns, tin or iron. Latches, door. Locks and keys. Magnets. Match boxes, japanned or enamelled tin, new, empty, packed. Matchetts. Medals, brass or copper. Military ornaments. Mortars and pestles, iron or steel. Nails and rivets, brass or copper. Needles (in tin-lined cases). Nut crackers. Ornaments for saddlery, brass, iron, or steel. Ornaments for uniform. Pans, ash. „ copper, for closets. „ dust. „ warming. Patten rings. Patterns, travellers', hardware. Percussion cap shells. Pins, metal, in boxes. Plates, door. „ iron, enamelled. Pliers. Powder flasks. Pulley blocks, iron. Pulleys, iron. Pumps, hand, brass. Railway carriage keys. Refrigerators. Riddles. Saddletrees. Scales and weights, letter. Screws, brass, copper, or zinc. Screws, table expanding. Scythe blades. Scythes and sickles. Shears, garden and sheep.	Hardware—<i>cont.</i> Ships' logs, metal. Shoe horns and pegs, metallic. Show tablets, metal, enamelled. Skates. 5 Skewers, iron or steel. Snuffers, iron or steel. Spanners. Spittoons, iron. Spring balances. 10 Springs, chair, sofa, mattress, door, or cart. Spurs. Stair rods. Steelyards. 15 Stirrups. Sugar nippers. Sweat scrapers, packed. Syringes, garden. Tacks. 20 Taper holders, metal. Taps, brass. Terrets. Thimbles. Tinware, in casks or cases. 25 Tips, brassed for boot heels. Tobacco boxes, metal. Tools, carpenters', coopers', edge, joiners', masons', and shipwrights. Traps, sink, brass or copper. 30 Traps, vermin. Trays, iron or steel. Trivets, iron or steel. Trouser stretchers, iron, portable. Trowels. 35 Tubes, brass or copper (except steam tubes), packed. Umbrella fittings. Umbrella stretchers. Valves, brass. 40 Ventilators, small, iron or brass, for buildings, packed. Washers, brass or copper. Weights, brass. Wire, copper or brass, packed in 45 cases or casks, or in bags. Hassocks.
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| Hat and umbrella stands, cast iron. | Knobs, door. |
| Hats, rush, in bales, trusses, and hampers. | Knockers, door. |
| Hay forks, in bundles. | Laces, boot or stay, cotton or leather. |
| 5 Hay rakes, hand, e.o.h.p. | Ladles (not puddlers'), iron. |
| Hearthrugs, except skins. | Lamp black. |
| Heel balls, shoemakers'. | Lamp burners. |
| Helmets, metal, in cases or boxes. | Lamp chimneys (glass). |
| Herbs, green. | Lamp frames (street). |
| 10 Hides, e.o.h.p. | Lamp reflectors, enamelled iron. |
| Hinges, brass. | Lamp wick. |
| Hollow-ware, iron, including kettles, pans, maslins (pots for boiling fruit), and water cans, in casks or crates. | Lamps, paraffin, in parts (except china or earthenware) packed in casks and cases. |
| 15 Honey, in casks, or in jars packed in crates or cases. | Lanterns, tin or iron. |
| Hoofs, horns, and horn tips, buffalo, cow, goat, ox, and sheep, e.o.h.p. | Lard, in bladders, in crocks, in wood or in tubs, or tins without lids. |
| Hooks and eyes. | Latches, door. |
| 20 Hooks, boot, button, hat, coat, reaping. | Lavatory stands and basins, earthenware, complete, enamelled. |
| Hops. | Lawn mowers, packed. |
| Horse clippers, packed in casks or cases. | Lead pencils. |
| Hosiery, in bales, packs, or trusses. | Leather, e.o.h.p. |
| 25 Huckabacks. | Lemon and lime juice, e.o.h.p. |
| Hurdles, iron or steel, on wheels. | Life buoys. |
| India rubber goods, except shoes and goloshes. | Limestone, polished or dressed. |
| India rubber, raw. | Line water, e.o.h.p. |
| 30 Ink, printers'. | Lincrusta and anaglypta (decorative wall papers). |
| Jacks, small. | Linen cloth, packed. |
| Japanned ware, in casks or cases. | Linen yarn or grey linen, e.o.h.p. |
| Jews' harps. | Liquorice. |
| Joiners' work (common wood)—Beadings and mouldings (not gilt, lacquered or varnished), doors and door frames, fittings and fixtures for buildings, staircases, balusters and hand rails, window sashes and frames and shutters. | Locks and keys. |
| 35 Juniper berries. | Looking glass frames (common), wood (not gilded) or Dutch metalled. |
| Kips, e.o.h.p. | Maccaroni. |
| Kitchen fireplace stands. | Machines, fitted up, packed, e.o.h.p. |
| Knitting pins. | Magnesia. |
| 45 Knives or blades for cutting machines. | Magnets. |
| Knobs, range, iron or steel. | Marble, packed, and in slabs cemented together. |
| | Margarine, in crocks in wood, or in crocks when packed with straw in baskets. |
| | Marquees or tents. |
| | Mastic. |

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Match boxes, japanned or enamelled tin, new, empty, packed.	Paints, in cans, hampers, boxes, or iron bottles.
Matchetts.	Palliasse, straw.
Medals, brass or copper.	Palmetto leaf (not hydraulic or steam press packed, or machine pressed), 5 in full truck loads or in consignments of 20 cwt.
Mats and matting, e.o.h.p.	Pans, ash.
Megass (not hydraulic or steam press packed, or machine pressed), in full truck loads or in consignments of 20 cwt.	Pans, chemical and dye, iron or steel.
Merinoes, in bales, packs or trusses.	Pans, copper, for closets. 10
Mexican fibre (not hydraulic or steam press packed, or machine pressed), in full truck loads or consignments of 20 cwt.	Pans, dust.
Mica.	Pans, earthenware or iron, for sanitary purposes.
Military ornaments, except gold, silver, or plated.	Pans, warming. 15
Milk.	Paper, e.o.h.p. 15
Milk cans and pans.	Paper collars, cuffs, and shirt fronts.
Millboard rollers (for winding paper in cases).	Paper, gummed for labels.
Mops.	Paper hangings, e.o.h.p.
Mortars and pestles, iron or steel.	Paper tubes, for cops. 20
Mortars and pestles, marble.	Parian, in hampers.
Moss, packed.	Patten rings.
Muslin, book, if packed in bales, packs or trusses.	Pattens, in casks, cases or boxes.
Mustard, e.o.h.p.	Patterns, travellers', hardware.
Nails and rivets, brass or copper.	Pearl shells.
Needles (in tin lined cases).	Penholders, wood or metal (except 25 gold, silver, or plated).
Netting, cotton and twine.	Pepper.
Nickel.	Percussion cap shells.
Nitrate of baryta.	Percussion caps, uncharged.
Nut crackers, except gold, silver, or plated.	Petroleum grease or petroleum jelly. 30
Oars.	Piassava, e.o.h.p.
Oils, not dangerous, e.o.h.p.	Pickles, e.o.h.p.
Oleic acid, in casks.	Picture frames, common, wood (not gilded) or Dutch metallated.
Ornaments for saddlery, brass, iron, or steel.	Pins, metal. 35
Ornaments for uniform, except gold, silver, or plated.	Plants, e.o.h.p.
Osiers, twigs and willows, white or stained.	Plates, door.
Osnaburgs.	Plates, iron, enamelled.
Oxalic acid.	Pliers.
	Powder flasks. 40
	Preserves (fish, fruit, meat and provisions), e.o.h.p., in crates or baskets.
	Pulley blocks, wood or iron.
	Pulleys, iron.
	Pumps and pump castings, e.o.h.p. 45
	Pumps, hand, brass.

Quicks, e.o.h.p.	Shirts, cotton, woollen, and linen, in	A.D. 1891.
Rabbit fur, or hatters' wool.	bales, packs, trusses, and hampers.	<i>Great</i>
Raffia.	Shoe horns and pegs.	<i>Northern</i>
Railway cards and tickets.	Shoes and boots, including goloshes	<i>Railway.</i>
5 Railway carriage keys.	and leather cut into shoe shapes, in	
Reels, for garden hose.	casks, cases, or boxes,	
Refrigerators.	Shot belts.	
Rennet.	Show cards (cardboard), unframed.	
Rick poles and covers.	Show tablets, metal, enamelled.	
10 Riddles.	Shutters, revolving, wooden.	
Road scraping and road sweeping	Shuttles, weavers',	
machines.	Silver ore.	
Rock, crystal.	Sinks, enamelled.	
Rugs, hearth, except skin.	Skates.	
15 Saddlery or harness, in tin-lined cases	Skewers, iron or steel.	
or casks.	Skins, hare and rabbit.	
Saddletrees.	Slate beds of billiard tables, packed in	
Sauces, e.o.h.p.	cases.	
Saw-bench machines, portable, packed.	Slate slabs, e.o.h.p.	
20 Scale beams and scales.	Snuffers, iron or steel.	
Scales and weights, letter.	Spanners.	
Scoops, wood.	Spindles, in boxes.	
Screw jacks, except iron.	Spirits, in casks or cases.	
Screws, brass, copper, or zinc.	Spittoons, iron.	
25 Screws, table expanding.	Splints, wood for matches.	
Scythes and sickles.	Spring balances.	
Scythe blades.	Springs, chair, sofa, mattress, door, or	
Scythe sneds or handles.	cart.	
Sealing wax.	Spurs, not plated.	
30 Seaweed, edible.	Squeegees, for cleaning ships' decks,	
Sewing machines, in parts, packed.	&c.	
Sewing machine stands, in parts,	Stable fittings and mangers, iron	
packed in cases or frames.	enamelled.	
Shafts, cart.	Stair rods.	
35 Shafts, gig, carriage, or dog cart, not	Starch, e.o.h.p.	
painted nor varnished.	Stationery, e.o.h.p.	
Shavings, wood.	Stays, not silk, for wearing apparel.	
Shears, garden and sheep.	Steelyards.	
Sheepskins, e.o.h.p.	Stills, iron.	
40 Sheet steel.	Stirrups.	
Shellac.	Stone blue, e.o.h.p.	
Shells.	Stoves, gas or oil.	
Ships' blocks.	Straw, (not hydraulic or steam press	
Ships' logs, metal.	packed, or machine pressed) in full	
45 Ships' sails, finished.	truck loads, or in consignments of	
	20 cwt,	

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Candles, e.o.h.p.
 Staff goods, in bales, packs, or trusses.
 Sugar, e.o.h.p.
 Sugar candy.
 Sugar sippers, except gold, silver, or
 painted.
 Sweet sippers, painted.
 Springs, garden.
 Spring, as used in tin in baskets, or
 in same bottles packed in crates or
 hampers.
 Tables, cast iron or steel, in parts.
 Tacks.
 Tale.
 Taper holders, metal.
 Tapes.
 Taps, brass.
 Tea.
 Terres.
 Thimbles, except gold, silver, or
 painted.
 Thread, cotton and linen.
 Tinware, in casks or cases.
 Ties, dressed, for rail track.
 Toasting forks, iron or steel.
 Tobacco boxes, metal.
 Tobacco juice, e.o.h.p.
 Tobacco leaf, e.o.h.p.
 Tools, carpenters', coopers', edge,
 joiners', masons', and shipwrights'.
 Tow, e.o.h.p.
 Toys, packed.
 Traps, sink, brass or copper.
 Traps, wooden.
 Traps, iron or steel.
 Trellis work (wood), in bundles.
 Trivets, iron or steel.
 Troughs, bakers', wooden.
 Troughs, metal and other, iron or steel.
 Trouser stretchers, iron, portable.
 Trowels.
 Tubes, brass or copper, except steam,
 packed.
 Tube, washing.
 Tube, wood.

Turnery ware.
 Type.
 Umbrella fittings.
 Umbrella stretchers.
 Valves, brass. 5
 Varnish, e.o.h.p.
 Vaseline.
 Vegetable ivory.
 Velvet, cotton, in bales, packs, or
 trusses. 10
 Ventilators, small, iron or brass, for
 buildings, packed.
 Vermicelli.
 Vinegar, e.o.h.p.
 Wadding, cotton. 15
 Washers, brass or copper.
 Wash leather.
 Wash stand tops, marble, packed.
 Washing and wringing machines,
 packed. 20
 Water meters.
 Weighing machines, small, those used
 for weighing packages and goods.
 Weights, brass.
 Wheelbarrows. 25
 Wheels, rubber or steering in cases,
 crates, or frames.
 Whetstones and honestones.
 Whisks, packed.
 Winches, steam. 30
 Window frames, iron, e.o.h.p.
 Wines, British, e.o.h.p.
 Wines, in casks or cases.
 Wire, copper or brass, packed in cases,
 or casks, or in bags. 35
 Wood, bent, e.o.h.p.
 Wool, dressed or carded.
 Woollen and worsted goods, in bales,
 packs, or trusses.
 Woollen cloth, in bales, packs, or
 trusses. 40
 Xylonite.
 Yarns, twist and weft (except silk).
 Yellow or Persian berries.

CLASS 4.

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Agricultural machines and implements, e.o.h.p.	Cardamoms.
Alabaster.	Cats' and dogs' meat.
5 Albumen.	Cattle cribs.
Algerian fibre, e.o.h.p.	Chaff, e.o.h.p.
Alizarine, e.o.h.p.	Chairs and seats, garden, e.o.h.p.
Ammonia, liquid, in bottles (other than carboys) in hampers. .	Chairs, common, folding, in boxes, cases, crates, and parcels.
) Anchovies.	Chemicals, not dangerous, corrosive, or explosive, in boxes or hampers.
Annotto, e.o.h.p.	Chimney pieces, metal, unpacked.
Anthracene, e.o.h.p.	Chimney tops, iron or zinc.
Asparagus.	China grass, e.o.h.p.
Bacon and hams, fresh or green.	China, in boxes or cases.
5 Bags, leather.	Churns and churning machines.
Beef wine, in boxes.	Cisterns.
Bee hives, straw.	Citric acid.
Beer engines.	Clocks, turret and church.
Bellows, e.o.h.p.	Clogs, e.o.h.p.
) Bells, e.o.h.p.	Cloth, linen, bleached, tied in bundles, but not protected by wrappers, or not packed.
Billiard cues, in bundles.	Clothing (exclusive of silk goods), e.o.h.p.
Blinds, Venetian and chain, e.o.h.p.	Coach and upholsterers' trimmings, e.o.h.p.
Boilers, copper.	Coal scuttles, e.o.h.p.
Books, bound or half-bound in calf,	Cobalt.
5 Morocco, roan, Russia, or law calf.	Coffee carts or stalls on wheels.
Boots and shoes, including goloshes and leather cut into boot shapes, in hampers (white rod).	Confectionery, e.o.h.p.
Braces, for wearing apparel, not silk,	Corn crushers.
) e.o.h.p.	Crickets implements.
Bristles, e.o.h.p.	Croquet implements.
Britannia metal goods.	Crystallised fruit, e.o.h.p.
Bronze powder.	Curtains, cotton, lace.
Brooms and brushes, e.o.h.p.	Dandy rollers, in cases for paper mills.
Bungs and corks.	Drapery, light—Packages containing any drapery articles set out in classes herein-before mentioned, and in this class, and any of the following articles :—
Butter, in flats or hampers, or in tubs or cools without lids.	Bags (leather, ladies' hand, courier, and travelling).
Candles, wax.	Braces, not silk, for wearing ap- parel.
Canes and rattans.	
9 Caps, men's or boys' (except silk), in boxes or cases.	
Caravans (showmen's or hawkers') and vans containing steam roundabouts.	
Carbolic acid, solid.	
Carboys, gutta percha.	

A.D. 1891.	Drapery— <i>cont.</i>	Glass, in boxes or cases, e.o.h.p.	
—	Carpeting, exceeding 15 feet in	Glass, prepared, for photographers.	
Great	length, packed in cases.	Globes, moons, or shades, glass, com-	
Northern	Cloth, woollen.	mon.	
Railway.	Clothing (exclusive of silk goods),	Gloves, cotton, woollen, and worsted, 5	
	e.o.h.p.	e.o.h.p.	
	Coach and upholsterers' trimmings.	Gold size.	
	Gloves, cotton, woollen, and worsted.	Golf clubs.	
	Haberdashery.	Grates, ovens, ranges, or stoves,	
	Hosiery.	polished. 10	
	Muslins (book).	Gravestones or tombstones.	
	Needles.	Gun barrels, e.o.h.p.	
	Stuff goods.	Guns.	
	Umbrellas.	Gutta-percha goods.	
	Woollen and worsted goods.	Guttering or corrugating machines, 15	
	Dripping, in bladders.	not packed.	
	Druggists' sundries, in mixed packages.	Haberdashery.	
	Drugs, in boxes or hampers.	Hand carts.	
	Drysalteries, e.o.h.p.	Handmills.	
	Dye extracts.	Hares, dead. 20	
	Dyes, e.o.h.p.	Harness, e.o.h.p.	
	Earthenware, in boxes or cases.	Hat leathers.	
	Eggs, e.o.h.p.	Hats, soft felt.	
	Esparto grass, e.o.h.p.	Hawkers' packs and trusses.	
	Extract of malt.	Hollow-ware, iron, including kettles, 25	
	Felt hat bodies.	pans, maslins (pots for boiling fruit),	
	Fire engines, e.o.h.p.	and water cans, e.o.h.p.	
	Fish, fresh—	Honey, e.o.h.p.	
	Brill, grayling, lobsters, oysters,	Hop bitters.	
	prawns, red mullet, salmon, smelt,	Hose, leather and canvas. 30	
	soles, trout, turbot, whitebait.	Hosiery, e.o.h.p.	
	Flax in the straw.	Household linen and wearing apparel	
	Flax straw, e.o.h.p.	(exclusive of silk goods), e.o.h.p.	
	Flower roots, e.o.h.p.	Incubators, complete.	
	Flower stands, wrought iron.	Ink, e.o.h.p. 35	
	Fluid, disinfecting, in bottles; packed	Japanned ware, e.o.h.p.	
	in cases or hampers, or in basketed	Kilting machines, in parts, packed.	
	jars.	Knapsacks, soldiers'.	
	Football.	Knitting machines, in parts, packed.	
	Frilling machines, in parts, packed.	Lac. 40	
	Fruit-cleaning machines.	Lace, British, not silk.	
	Furniture, in vans, carts, or road	Laces, boot or stay, e.o.h.p.	
	waggons.	Lamps.	
	Garden arches.	Lawn mowers, not packed.	
	Garden engines.	Lawn tennis implements. 45	
	Glasshouse pots.	Leather leggings.	

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Lint.	Razor strops.
Lithographic stones.	Reeds and rushes.
Looms, not packed.	Reflectors, glass, with metal backs.
Luggage or baggage, personal.	Rifles.
5 Machinery, in parts, not packed, e.o.h.p.	Rollers, type printers'.
Machines, fitted up, not packed, e.o.h.p.	Saddlery, e.o.h.p.
Malt crushers.	Sausages and saveloys.
10 Maps, in boxes or cases.	Saw-bench machines, portable, not packed.
Margarine, in baskets, flats, or ham- pers, or in tubs without lids.	Seal skins, e.o.h.p.
Mats, skin.	Seeds, e.o.h.p.
Mattresses.	Sewing machine stands, e.o.h.p.
15 Meat, fresh.	Shafts, gig, carriage, or dog cart, e.o.h.p.
Meat pies.	Sheep racks.
Meat safes.	Shirts, e.o.h.p.
Megass, e.o.h.p.	Shoes and boots, including goloshes and leather cut into shoe shapes, in hampers (white rod).
Mexican fibre, e.o.h.p.	Show cards, e.o.h.p.
20 Mincing machines.	Shrubs and trees, e.o.h.p.
Mushrooms.	Skins, fine, including deer, fox, kid, musquash, and nutria.
Muslin, book, e.o.h.p.	Snuff.
Needles, e.o.h.p.	Spades and shovels, wooden.
Oleic acid, e.o.h.p.	Spermaceti.
25 Palmetto leaf, e.o.h.p.	Spindles, e.o.h.p.
Panoramas and theatrical scenery.	Spirits, in hampers.
Pans, copper.	Spirits of tar, e.o.h.p.
Parian, in boxes or cases.	Stag horns.
Pattens, e.o.h.p.	Steam gauges.
30 Patterns, wood, for castings.	Stereotype casts.
Pens, steel.	Stills, copper.
Perforating and paper-cutting ma- chines.	Stone, decorative, carved for decorating the interior of buildings.
Pine apples, not hothouse, packed.	Stoves, fire-clay tile.
35 Pipes, brass and copper.	Straw, e.o.h.p.
Pipes, smoking.	Stuff goods, e.o.h.p.
Pistols.	Swing boats and hobby horses.
Plaiting machines, in parts, packed.	Tables, cast iron or cast steel.
Plated goods.	Tanks.
40 Plums (dried), in fancy boxes.	Tartaric acid.
Porcelain.	Telegraph instruments, packed.
Poultry, dead.	Telephone apparatus, packed.
Preserved ginger.	Textile fabrics, made of mixed cotton, linen, wool, or similar materials.
Preserves (fish, fruit, meat, and pro- visions), e.o.h.p.	
45 Rabbits, dead.	

A.D. 1891.	Theatrical luggage.	Verdigris.	
Great	Tiles, art.	Walking sticks, e.o.h.p.	
Northern	Tin crystals.	Warps, except silk.	
Railway.	Tinware, e.c.h.p.	Washing and wringing machines, not packed.	5
	Tobacco, manufactured, except cigars and cigarettes.	Whalebone.	
	Tomatoes.	Wheels, cart, coach, and carriage.	
	Toys, e.o.h.p.	Wheels, rudder or steering, e.o.h.p.	
	Tubes, tin and zinc.	Wines, in hampers.	
	Tubing, brass or copper, e.o.h.p.	Wire, insulated.	10
	Ultramarine.	Wire, polished or needle.	
	Umbrellas.	Wire gauze.	
	Umbrella sticks, e.o.h.p.	Woodwork for the manufacture of organs.	
	Vans, commercial travellers'.	Woodwork for the manufacture of pianos.	15
	Vats.	Woollen and worsted goods, e.o.h.p.	
	Vegetable washing machines.	Woollen cloth, e.o.h.p.	
	Vegetables, hothouse, packed.	Yeast, e.o.h.p.	
	Veneers.		
	Venison.		

CLASS 5. 20

Acetic or wood acid, e.o.h.p.	Boots and shoes, including goloshes and leather cut into boot shapes, e.o.h.p.	
Aluminium.	Boxes, e.o.h.p.	
Amber.	Butter, in crocks, e.o.h.p.	
Ammonia, liquid, e.o.h.p.	Caps, e.o.h.p.	25
Animals and birds, stuffed, in cases.	Carbolic acid, liquid, e.o.h.p.	
Aquaria, glass.	Carboys, glass.	
Artificial flowers.	Cards, for carding machines, e.o.h.p.	
Bagatelle tables.	Carriage bodies, e.o.h.p.	
Balloons.	Chairs and seats, e.o.h.p.	30
Bark, not for tanning, e.o.h.p.	Chandeliers and gasaliers.	
Barometers.	Chemicals, not dangerous, corrosive, or explosive, e.o.h.p.	
Baskets, e.o.h.p.	Chloride of gold, in boxes, for pho- tographers.	35
Bath chairs.	Cigars and cigarettes.	
Beadings and mouldings, gilt, lacquered, or varnished, e.o.h.p.	Cinnamon.	
Beds and bedding.	Clock cases.	
Bicycles.	Clocks, e.o.h.p.	
Billiard tables.	Cloves,	40
Bird cages.	Cochineal.	
Bismuth.	Coffins.	
Blue, laundry, liquid, e.o.h.p.		
Boats and canoes.		

	Collodion cotton, in bottles packed in cases.	Knitting machines, fitted up, packed.	A.D. 1891.
	Colours, in jars.	Lace.	<i>Great Northern Railway.</i>
	Conservatories and hothouses, in parts.	Lard, e.o.h.p.	
5	Cordials, e.o.h.p.	Looking glass frames, e.o.h.p.	
	Cork socks, e.o.h.p.	Looking glasses and mirrors, glass.	
	Crape.	Lustres and vases, glass.	
	Cyanite, in jars.	Magnesium metal.	
	Dripping, in crocks, e.o.h.p.	Maps, e.o.h.p.	
10	Drugs, e.o.h.p.	Margarine, in crocks, e.o.h.p.	
	Dyes, in glass carboys.	Match boxes, empty, e.o.h.p.	
	Empty cases, casks, crates, hampers, and other empties, e.o.h.p.	Military ornaments, e.o.h.p.	
	Engravings.	Millinery.	
15	Evergreens.	Models, clay.	
	Extract of meat.	Morphia, in bottles in hampers.	
	Feathers.	Mosa, e.o.h.p.	
	Fenders, e.o.h.p.	Musical instruments.	
	Figures, casts, or ornaments, alabaster,	Muslins.	
20	bronze, gypsum, plaster, stucco, or terra cotta.	Nitrate of copper, in jars or stone bottles, covered with wicker basket work.	
	Figures, flowers, and heads, wax.	Nitrate of silver, in boxes, for photographers.	
	Flowers, cut.	Nut crackers, e.o.h.p.	
	Flower stands, e.o.h.p.	Nutmegs.	
25	Frilling machines, fitted up, packed.	Optical instruments.	
	Fruit, hothouse.	Organs and organ work.	
	Furniture, e.o.h.p.	Ornaments for uniform, e.o.h.p.	
	Furs.	Overmantels, cast iron, with mirrors.	
	Game.	Paints, in jars.	
30	Glass, cut, ornamental, for doors.	Papier maché goods.	
	Glass, plate, silvered.	Parchment.	
	Glass, stained.	Penholders, e.o.h.p.	
	Globes, for educational purposes.	Perambulators, complete or in parts.	
	Globes, moons, or shades, glass, e.o.h.p.	Perfumery.	
35	Gloves, e.o.h.p.	Phosphorus paste (vermin killer), packed.	
	Glycerine, e.o.h.p.	Photographic apparatus.	
	Hair, for head dressing.	Picture frames, e.o.h.p.	
	Hat and umbrella stands, wood.	Pictures.	
	Hats, except soft felt and rush.	Pine apples, e.o.h.p.	
40	Helmets, felt, in cases or boxes.	Plaiting machines, fitted up, packed.	
	Horses, dead.	Plants and shrubs (garden), in baskets, mats, pots, or tubs.	
	Indigo.	Platinum.	
	Isinglass.	Plush, silk.	
	Ivory, e.o.h.p.	Portmanteaus.	
45	Jet.		
	Kilting machines, fitted up, packed.		

A.D. 1891.	Poultry, alive.	Straw plait.	
	Quicksilver.	Sugar nippers, e.o.h.p.	
Great Northern Railway.	Quills.	Summer houses.	
	Retorts, glass.	Surgical instruments.	
	Ribbons.	Teazles.	5
	Rocking horses.	Telescopes.	
	Rollers, brass or copper.	Thermometers.	
	Seal skins, made into articles of wearing apparel.	Thimbles, e.o.h.p.	
	Serpentine, manufactured, packed.	Tonquin beans.	
	Sewing machines, fitted up, packed.	Tortoiseshell.	10
	Shoes and boots, including goloshes and leather cut into shoe shapes, e.o.h.p.	Tricycles and velocipedes.	
	Show cases for shops, glass and wood- work.	Trunks.	
	Silk.	Turpentine, spirits of, e.o.h.p.	
	Silver precipitate.	Turtle.	
	Spirits, e.o.h.p.	Velvet, e.o.h.p.	15
	Sponges.	Ventilators, e.o.h.p.	
	Straw goods, including straw hats and straw bonnets.	Watch glasses.	
		Wines, e.o.h.p.	
		Woodwork, carved, for decorating the interior of buildings.	20
		Yolk of eggs.	

Great Northern Railway Company (Rates and Charges) Provisional Order.

A

B I L L

[AS AMENDED BY THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF
LORDS AND COMMONS]

To confirm a Provisional Order made by the Board of Trade under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, containing the Classification of Merchandise Traffic, and the Schedule of Maximum Rates and Charges applicable thereto, of the Great Northern Railway Company, and certain other Railway Companies connected therewith.

*(Prepared and brought in by
Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Baron Henry De Worms.)*

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
17 July 1891.*

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[Bill 418.]

A

B I L L

TO

Confirm a Provisional Order made by the Board of Trade under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, containing the Classification of Merchandise Traffic, and the Schedule of Maximum Rates and Charges applicable thereto, of the Great Western Railway Company, and certain other Railway Companies connected therewith.

A.D. 1891.

WHEREAS under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, the Board of Trade have embodied in the Provisional Order, set out in the schedule to this Act annexed, the classification of merchandise traffic and schedule of maximum rates and charges, including all terminal charges which, in the opinion of the Board of Trade, ought to be adopted by the Great Western Railway Company, and the railway companies connected therewith, which are mentioned in the schedule to the said Provisional Order:

51 & 52 Vict.
c. 25. s. 24.

And whereas it is expedient that the said Provisional Order, as set out in the schedule to this Act annexed, be confirmed by Act of Parliament:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as the Great Western Railway Company (Rates and Charges) Order Confirmation Act, 1891.

Short title.

2. The Order, as set out in the schedule to this Act annexed, shall be and the same is hereby confirmed, and all the provisions of the said Order in manner and form as they are set out in the said schedule shall, from and after the passing of this Act, have full validity and effect.

Confirmation
of Order in
schedule.

A.D. 1891.

SCHEDULE.Great Western
Railway.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Order of the Board of Trade under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, embodying the classification of merchandise traffic and the authorised schedule of maximum rates and charges, including all terminal charges applicable to the said classification of the Great Western Railway Company, and certain other railway companies connected therewith.

- Short title. 1. This Order may be cited as the Great Western Railway Company (Rates and Charges) Order, 1891. 10
- Commence-
ment. 2. This Order shall come into force and have effect upon the day when the Act confirming this Order is passed, which date is in this Order referred to as the commencement of this Order.
- Interpretation. 3. This Order is to be read and construed subject in all respects to the provisions of the Railway and Canal Traffic Acts, 1873 and 1888, and of any 15 other Acts or parts of Acts incorporated therewith, and the several words, terms, and expressions to which by the said Acts meanings are assigned shall have, in this Order, the same respective meanings.
- Schedule of
maximum
rates and
charges. 4. From and after the commencement of this Order the maximum rates and charges which the Great Western Railway Company, and the railway 20 companies connected therewith mentioned in the Appendix to the schedule to this Order in respect of railways mentioned in the said Appendix, shall be entitled to charge and make in respect of merchandise traffic on the railways of the said companies, shall be the rates and charges specified in the schedule to this Order annexed, and shall be subject to the classification, regulations, 25 and provisions set forth in the said schedule.

SCHEDULE of MAXIMUM RATES and CHARGES, and CLASSIFICATION
of MERCHANDISE TRAFFIC applicable to the GREAT WESTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY and certain other Companies connected
therewith. 30

I.—MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES.

- Division of
Schedule. 1. This schedule of maximum rates and charges shall be divided into six parts: Part I., containing the maximum rates and charges authorised in respect of the merchandise comprised in the several classes of merchandise specified in the classification. Part II. and Part III., containing the maximum rates and 35 charges authorised in respect of animals and carriages as therein mentioned.

Part IV., specifying the exceptional charges mentioned in such part, and the circumstances in which they may be made. Part V., containing the rates and charges authorised in respect of perishable merchandise by passenger train, with the provisions and regulations which are to apply to such class of

A.D. 1891.
*Great Western
Railway.*

5 merchandise; and Part VI., containing the rates and charges authorised in respect of small parcels by merchandise train, with the provisions and regulations which are to apply to such parcels.

2. The maximum rate for conveyance is the maximum rate which the Company may charge for the conveyance of merchandise by merchandise train; and, subject to the exceptions and provisions specified in this schedule, includes the provision of trucks by the Company. Provided that—

Maximum
conveyance
rates.

(a.) The provision of trucks is not included in the maximum rates applicable to merchandise included in Class A of the classification, or to lime or lias lime in bulk, or salt in bulk.

15 (b.) Where, for the conveyance of merchandise other than merchandise included in Class A of this classification, or lime or lias lime in bulk or salt in bulk, the Company do not provide trucks, the charge authorised for conveyance shall be reduced by a reasonable sum, which shall, in case of difference between the Company and the person liable to pay the charge, be determined by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade.

3. The maximum station terminal is the maximum charge which the Company may make to a trader for the use of the accommodation (exclusive of coal drops) provided, and for the duties undertaken for which no other provision is made in this schedule by the Company, at the terminal station for or in dealing with merchandise, as carriers thereof, before or after conveyance.

Maximum
station
terminal.

4. The maximum service terminals are the maximum charges which the Company may make to a trader for the following services, when rendered to or for a trader, that is to say, loading, unloading, covering, and uncovering merchandise, which charges shall, in respect of each service, be deemed to include all charges for the provision by the Company of labour, machinery, plant, stores, and sheets. Provided that—

Maximum
service
terminals.

Where merchandise conveyed in a separate truck is loaded or unloaded elsewhere than in a shed or building of the Company, the Company may not charge to a trader any service terminal for the performance by the Company of any of the said terminal services if the trader has requested the Company to allow him to perform the service for himself and the Company have unreasonably refused to allow him to do so. Any dispute between a trader and the Company in reference to any service terminal charged to a trader who is not allowed by the Company to perform for himself the terminal service, shall be determined by the Board of Trade.

5. The Company may charge for the services hereunder mentioned, when provided for or rendered to a trader at his request or for his convenience, such reasonable sums, by way of addition to the tonnage rate, as shall, in case of difference between the Company and the person liable to pay the charge, be

Special
charges.

A.D. 1851.

Great Western
Railway.

determined by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade. Provided that where before any service is provided for or rendered to a trader he has given notice in writing to the Company that he does not require it, the service shall not be deemed to have been provided or rendered at the trader's request or for his convenience. 5

(i.) Services rendered by the Company at or in connection with sidings not belonging to the Company, and services in respect of the delivery and reception of merchandise to and from such sidings.

(ii.) The collection or delivery of merchandise outside the terminal station.

(iii.) Weighing merchandise. 10

(iv.) The detention of trucks, or the use or occupation of any accommodation, before or after conveyance, beyond such period as shall be reasonably necessary for enabling the Company to deal with the merchandise as carriers thereof, or the consignor or consignee to give or take delivery thereof; or, in cases in which the merchandise is consigned to an address other than the terminal station beyond a reasonable period from the time when notice has been delivered at such address that the merchandise has arrived at the terminal station for delivery. And services rendered in connection with such use and occupation. 20

(v.) Loading or unloading, covering or uncovering merchandise comprised in Class A or Class B of the classification.

(vi.) The use of coal drops.

Charges for
use of trucks.

6. The Company may charge for the use of the trucks provided by them for the conveyance of merchandise, when the provision of trucks is not included in the maximum rates for conveyance, any sums not exceeding the following:— 25

	s.	d.	
For distances not exceeding 25 miles	0	3	per ton.
For distances exceeding 25 miles, but not exceeding 50 miles	0	6	per ton. 30
For distances exceeding 50 miles, but not exceeding 75 miles	0	9	per ton.
For distances exceeding 75 miles, but not exceeding 150 miles	1	0	per ton.
For distances exceeding 150 miles	1	3	per ton. 35

II.—PROVISIONS AS TO FIXING RATES AND CHARGES.

Calculation of
distance.

7. In calculating the distance along the railway for the purpose of the maximum charge for conveyance of any merchandise, the Company shall not include any portion of their railway which may, in respect of that merchandise, be the subject of a charge for station terminal. 40

Charges for
short distance.

8. Where merchandise is conveyed for an entire distance which does not exceed in the case of merchandise in respect of which a station terminal is chargeable at each end of the transit three miles, or in the case of merchandise not so chargeable six miles, the Company may, except as hereinafter specially provided, make the charges for conveyance authorised by this Schedule as for three miles or six miles respectively. 45

9. Where the distance exceeds 20 miles the Company shall not be compelled to charge a less sum than the maximum charge would have been if the distance had been 20 miles; where the distance exceeds 50 miles the Company shall not be compelled to charge a less sum than the maximum charge would have been if the distance had been 50 miles; where the distance exceeds 75 miles the Company shall not be compelled to charge a less sum than the maximum charge would have been if the distance had been 75 miles; where the distance exceeds 100 miles the Company shall not be compelled to charge a less sum than the maximum charge would have been if the distance had been 100 miles; where the distance exceeds 150 miles the Company shall not be compelled to charge a less sum than the maximum charge would have been if the distance had been 150 miles; and where the distance exceeds 200 miles the Company shall not be compelled to charge a less sum than the maximum charge would have been if the distance had been 200 miles.
10. For any quantity of merchandise less than a truck load which the Company either receive or deliver in one truck, on, or at a siding not belonging to the Company, or which, from the circumstances in which the merchandise is tendered, or the nature of the merchandise, the Company are required to carry in one truck, the Company may charge as for a reasonable minimum load, having regard to the nature of the merchandise.
11. Where a consignment by merchandise train is over three hundred weight and under five tons in weight, a fraction of a quarter of a hundred weight may be charged for as a quarter of a hundred weight; and where a consignment by merchandise train is over five tons in weight, a fraction of a quarter of a ton may be charged for as a quarter of a ton.
12. For a fraction of a mile the Company may charge according to the number of quarters of a mile in that fraction, and a fraction of a quarter of a mile may be charged for as a quarter of a mile.
13. For a fraction of a penny in the gross amount of rates and charges for any consignment for the entire distance carried, the Company may demand a penny.
14. Weight (except as to stone and timber when charged by measurement) shall be determined according to the imperial avoirdupois weight.
15. All stone shall be charged at actual weight, when the weight can be conveniently ascertained. When the actual weight of stone in blocks cannot be conveniently ascertained, 14 cubic feet of stone in blocks may be charged for as one ton, and smaller quantities may be charged for in the like proportion.
16. When timber is charged by measurement weight, 40 cubic feet of oak, mahogany, teak, beech, greenheart, hickory, ironwood, baywood, or other heavy timber, and 50 cubic feet of poplar, larch, fir, or other light timber may be charged for as one ton, and smaller quantities may be charged for in the like proportion. The cubic contents of timber charged by measurement weight shall be ascertained by the most accurate mode of measurement in use for the time being.

A.D. 1891.

Great Western
Railway.Provision
against over-
lapping of
charges.Minimum
truck loads.Charges for
fractions of
tons and
hundred-
weights.Charges for
fractions of
a mile and of
quarters of a
mile.Fractions of
a penny.Weight to be
avoirdupois
weight.Calculation of
weight of
stone.Measurement
of timber.

A.D. 1891.

Great Western
Railway.
Aggregate
quantities.

17. Articles sent in large aggregate quantities, although made up of separate parcels, such as bags of sugar, coffee, and the like, shall not be deemed to be small parcels.

III.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Saving as to
things not yet
classified.

18. In respect of any merchandise or article of any description which is not specified in the classification, the Company may, unless and until such merchandise or article is duly added to this classification and schedule, pursuant to subsection eleven of section twenty-four of the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, make the charges which are by this schedule authorised in respect of merchandise and things in Class 3. 5 10

Saving as to
agreements.

19. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Company from making and receiving, in addition to the charges specified in this Schedule, charges and payments, by way of rent or otherwise, for providing sidings or other structural accommodation for the private use of traders, and not required by the Company for dealing with the traffic for the purposes of carriage, provided that the amount of such charges or payments is fixed by an agreement, in writing signed by the trader, or by some person duly authorised on his behalf. 15

Saving as to
dock and
shipping
charges.

20. Nothing herein contained shall affect the right of the Company to make any charges which they are authorised by any Act of Parliament to make in respect of any accommodation or services provided or rendered by the Company at or in connexion with docks or shipping places. 20

Returned
empties.

21. Returned empties, if from the same station and consignee to which and to whom they were carried full, to the same station and consignor from which and from whom they were carried full, shall be deemed to be included in the same class of the classification as comprises the merchandise which was carried in them when full, but the maximum rates and charges in respect of such returned empties shall not exceed seventy-five per cent. of the maximum rates and charges for the said class of merchandise. 25

Empty trucks.

22. Where merchandise is conveyed in a trader's truck, the Company shall not make any charge in respect of the return of the truck empty, provided that the truck is returned empty from the consignee and station or siding to whom and to which it was consigned loaded direct to the consignor and station or siding from which it was so consigned. 30

Rates and
charges of
Companies
using the
railway.

23. Any railway company (other than the Company) conveying merchandise on the railway, or performing any of the services for which rates or charges are authorised by this schedule, shall be entitled to charge and make the same rates and charges as the Company are by this schedule authorised to make. 35

Arbitration.

24. The Board of Trade Arbitrations, &c., Act, 1874, shall, so far as applicable, apply to every determination of a difference or question by arbitration under the provisions herein contained. 40

A.D. 1891.

Great Western
Railway.
Definitions.

25. In this schedule, unless the context otherwise requires :—

The term “the Company” means a railway company to which this schedule applies ;

5 The term “the railway” means any railway or steam tramway over which the Company conveys merchandise, and in respect of which no maximum rates and charges other than those authorised in this schedule are for the time being authorised by Parliament ;

The term “merchandise” includes goods, cattle, live stock, and animals of all descriptions ;

10 The term “the classification” means the classification of goods annexed to this schedule ;

The term “trader” includes any person sending or receiving, or desiring to send merchandise by the railway ;

15 The term “terminal station” means a station or place upon the railway at which a consignment of merchandise is loaded or unloaded before or after conveyance on the railway, but does not include any station or junction at which the merchandise in respect of which any terminal is charged has been exchanged with, handed over to, or received from any other Railway Company, or a junction between the railway and a siding not belonging to the Company, or any station with which such siding may be connected, or any dock or shipping place the charges for the use of which are regulated by Act of Parliament.

The term “person” includes a company or body corporate.

25 26. The foregoing provisions shall, so far as applicable apply to merchandise when conveyed by passenger train under Part V. ; but save as aforesaid and so far as is provided by Part V., nothing herein contained shall apply to the conveyance of merchandise by passenger trains, or to the charges which the Company may make therefor.

Saving as
to conveyance
by passenger
trains.

30 27. This schedule shall apply to the Great Western Railway Company, and the other companies mentioned in the Appendix hereto so far as relates to the railways therein specified.

Application of
schedule.

APPENDIX.

Companies to which this Schedule applies.

Nil.

30

*Great Western Railway Company
(Rates and Charges) Provisional Order.*

[54 VICT.]

MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES.

In calculating the distance over which any merchandise is conveyed, and for all purposes of rates and charges, the Severn Tunnel is to be calculated as Twelve Miles. Where the distance over which merchandise is conveyed consists in part of a line or lines of railway to which one scale, and in part of a line or lines to which another or more than one other scale, of rates is applicable, the maximum charge for each such portion of the entire distance shall be calculated at the maximum charge for such portion would be chargeable for the entire distance.

MAXIMUM RATE WHICH, ACCORDING TO ONE OF THE FOLLOWING METHODS, MAY BE DETERMINED FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE PROPOSED ACT

Scale I.—Applicable to the following Portions of the Railway.

MAXIMUM RATES FOR CONVEYANCE.										MAXIMUM TERMINALS.									
For a Consignment of not less than 250 Tons tendered for Delivery at one Time for Delivery at one Time and Place to one Consignee.					For a Consignment less than 250 Tons, but not less than 10 Tons, tendered for Delivery to the Company at one Time and Place to one Consignee.					For other Consignments except as otherwise provided in the Schedule.					Station Terminal at each End.				
For any distance not exceeding 20 miles.		For any distance exceeding 20 miles, but not exceeding 50 miles.		For any distance exceeding 50 miles, but not exceeding 100 miles.		For any distance exceeding 100 miles, but not exceeding 150 miles.		For any distance exceeding 150 miles.		For any distance not exceeding 20 miles.		For any distance exceeding 20 miles, but not exceeding 50 miles.		For any distance exceeding 50 miles, but not exceeding 100 miles.		For any distance exceeding 100 miles, but not exceeding 150 miles.		For any distance exceeding 150 miles.	
Per Ton Mile.	Per Ton.	Per Ton Mile.	Per Ton.	Per Ton Mile.	Per Ton.	Per Ton Mile.	Per Ton.	Per Ton Mile.	Per Ton.	Per Ton Mile.	Per Ton.	Per Ton Mile.	Per Ton.	Per Ton Mile.	Per Ton.	Per Ton Mile.	Per Ton.	Per Ton Mile.	Per Ton.
1. Railways governed by the Great Western Act, 1847, viz. :— London to Bristol and branch to Henley Didcot to Freetland, via Leamington Swindon to Gloucester and Cheltenham, and branch to Worcester and Tetbury																			
2. Railways authorised by the Shrewsbury and Birmingham Act, 1846, viz. :— Shrewsbury to Bushbury, and branch to Coalbrookdale																			
3. Railways authorised by the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Acts, 1845 and 1846, viz. :— Yarnon Junction to Bushbury, via Worcester, and branches to Chipping Norton, Stratford-on-Avon, Stoke Works, Kingswinford, Halesowen, and from Kidderminster to Bewdley Valley Act, 1853, viz. Shrewsbury to Hartlebury																			
5. Railway authorised by the Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford Act, 1846, viz. :— Hereford (Barton) to Mountain Ash (Middle Duffryn)																			

In respect of the Merchandise consigned to the under-mentioned Classes.	MAXIMUM RATES FOR CONVEYANCE.												Maximum Station Terminal each End.		
	For a Consignment of not less than 250 Tons tendered for Delivery at one Time and Place to one Consignee.				For a Consignment less than 250 Tons, but not less than 100 Tons, tendered for Delivery at one Time and Place to one Consignee.				For other Consignments except as otherwise provided in the Schedule.						
	For any Distance exceeding 20 Miles, but not exceeding 50 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 50 Miles, but not exceeding 100 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 100 Miles, but not exceeding 150 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 150 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 20 Miles, but not exceeding 50 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 50 Miles, but not exceeding 100 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 100 Miles, but not exceeding 150 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 150 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 20 Miles, but not exceeding 50 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 50 Miles, but not exceeding 100 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 100 Miles, but not exceeding 150 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 150 Miles.			
A.	Per Ton per Mile. d. 1 40	Per Ton per Mile. d. 1 10	Per Ton per Mile. d. 0 70	Per Ton per Mile. d. 0 60	Per Ton per Mile. d. 1 45	Per Ton per Mile. d. 1 20	Per Ton per Mile. d. 0 75	Per Ton per Mile. d. 0 65	Per Ton per Mile. d. 0 50	Per Ton per Mile. d. 1 50	Per Ton per Mile. d. 1 25	Per Ton per Mile. d. 0 80	Per Ton per Mile. d. 0 70	Per Ton per Mile. d. 0 55	Per Ton per Mile. s. d. 0 3 A.
B.	Per Ton per Mile. 1 50	Per Ton per Mile. 1 35	Per Ton per Mile. 1 05	Per Ton per Mile. 0 80	Per Ton per Mile. 1 55	Per Ton per Mile. 1 40	Per Ton per Mile. 1 10	Per Ton per Mile. 0 85	Per Ton per Mile. 0 75	Per Ton per Mile. 1 60	Per Ton per Mile. 1 45	Per Ton per Mile. 1 15	Per Ton per Mile. 0 90	Per Ton per Mile. 0 80	Per Ton per Mile. 0 6 B.

MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES—*continued.*

A.D. 1891.

PART I.—GOODS AND MINERALS—*continued.*

Great Western
Railway.

Scale III.—In respect of Merchandise comprised in Classes A. and B.

Applicable to the Monmouthshire Railways of the Company amalgamated
5 with the Undertaking of the Company by the Great Western and Monmouthshire Railways Amalgamation Act, 1880.

	Maximum Rate for Conveyance.	Maximum Station Terminal at each end.
10	Per Ton per Mile.	
	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
In respect of merchandise comprised in Class A. -	0·875	3
In respect of merchandise comprised in Class B. -	The maximum rates set out in Scale I.	

15 Provided that in respect of the railways to which Scale III. is applicable
the power of the Company to charge for a distance less than six miles shall
have effect as if four miles were substituted for six.

Great Western Railway Company
(Rates and Charges) *Provisional Order.*

[54 VICT.]

A.D. 1891.

*Great Western
Railway.*

MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES—*continued.*

PART I.—GOODS AND MINERALS—*continued.*

In respect of Merchandise comprised in the under-mentioned Classes.	MAXIMUM RATES FOR CONVEYANCE.										MAXIMUM TERMINALS.			
	For a Consignment less than 250 Tons, but not less than 10 Tons, tendered for Delivery to the Company at one Time for Delivery at one Time and Place to one Consignee.						For other Consignments except as otherwise provided in the Schedule.				Service Terminals.			
	For any Distance not exceeding 20 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 20 Miles, but not exceeding 50 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 50 Miles, but not exceeding 100 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 100 Miles, but not exceeding 150 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 150 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 20 Miles, but not exceeding 50 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 50 Miles, but not exceeding 100 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 100 Miles, but not exceeding 150 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 150 Miles.	Station Terminal at each End.	Loading.	Unloading.	Covering.	Uncovering.
C.	Per Ton per Mile. d. 1 75	d. 1 85	d. 1 35	d. 1 10	d. 0 95	Per Ton per Mile. d. 1 80	d. 1 70	d. 1 45	d. 1 25	Per Ton per Mile. d. 1 00	Per Ton. s. d. 1 0 0 8	Per Ton. s. d. 0 8 0 8	Per Ton. d. 1	Per Ton. d. 1
1.	2 15	2 00	1 75	1 50	1 20	2 20	2 05	1 80	1 55	1 30	0 5	0 5	1 50	1 50
2.						2 65	2 50	2 20	2 00	1 60	0 8	0 8	2	2
3.						3 10	2 90	2 50	2 10	1 95	1 0	1 0	2	2
4.						3 60	3 45	3 00	2 55	2 25	1 4	1 4	3	3
5.						4 30	4 05	3 05	3 25	3 00	1 8	1 8	4	4

MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES—continued.
PART II.—ANIMAL CLASS.

Description.	Rate for Conveyance per Mile.				Station Terminal at each End.	Service Terminals.		Minimum Total Charge.
	For any Distance not exceeding 20 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 20, but not exceeding 50 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 50, but not exceeding 100 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 100 Miles.		Loading.	Unloading.	
For every horse, mule, or other beast of draught or burden	s. d. 3	s. d. 3	s. d. 2 50	s. d. 2	s. d. 0 6	s. d. 0 4	s. d. 0 4	s. d. 2 6
For every ox, cow, bull, or head of neat cattle	2	2	1 75	1 50	0 4	0 3	0 3	2 6
For every calf not exceeding twelve months old, pig, sheep, lamb, or other small animal.	0 75	0 75	0 50	0 50	0 2	0 1 50	0 1 50	2 6
For every animal of the several classes above enumerated conveyed in a separate carriage, by direction of the consignee, or from necessity.	6	6	6	6	1 6	1 0	1 0	5 0
For any consignment by the same person of not more than six oxen, cows, or neat cattle, or more than twelve calves not exceeding twelve months old, or than twenty-five sheep, goats, or pigs.	6	5 50	5 25	4 75	1 0	0 6	0 6	5 0
For any consignment by the same person of more than six and not more than nine oxen, cows, or neat cattle, or more than nine and not more than fourteen calves not exceeding twelve months old, or more than twenty-five and not more than thirty-five sheep, goats, or pigs.	7	6 50	6 00	5 25	1 0	0 9	0 9	5 0
For each truck containing any consignment by the same person of more than nine oxen, cows, or neat cattle, or than fourteen calves not exceeding twelve months old, or than thirty-five sheep, goats, or pigs.	8	7 50	7 00	6 25	1 0	1 0	1 0	5 0

The terminal charges on animals sent by the same person at a rate calculated per head, and carried in the same truck, shall in no case exceed the terminal charges per truck. Where the Company is required to cleanse and does cleanse trucks under the provision of any Order in Council, or duly authorised Regulation of any Department of State, they may make a charge not exceeding one shilling per truck in addition to the charges herein authorised.

A.D. 1891.
Great Western
Railway.

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Railway.

MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES—continued.

PART III.—CARRIAGES.

Description.	Rate for Conveyance.				Station Terminal at each End.	Service Terminals.		
	For any Distance not exceeding 20 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 20, but not exceeding 50 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 50, but not exceeding 100 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 100 Miles.		Loading.	Unloading.	Covering.
	Per Mile. <i>d.</i>	Per Mile. <i>d.</i>	Per Mile. <i>d.</i>	Per Mile. <i>d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
For every carriage of whatever description not included in the classification, and not being a carriage adapted and used for travelling on a railway, and not weighing more than one ton, carried or conveyed on a truck or platform	6	6	5	4	1 0	6	6	
For every additional quarter of a ton which such carriage may weigh	2	2	1 75	1 50				
For the use of a covered carriage truck for the conveyance of any such carriage								
								An additional charge of ten shillings.

MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES—continued.
PART IV.—EXCEPTIONAL CLASS.

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Description.		Charge.
5	For articles of unusual length, bulk, or weight, or of exceptional bulk in proportion to weight -	Such reasonable sum as the Company may think fit in each case.
	For articles requiring an exceptional truck, or more than one truck, or a special train -	
	For locomotive engines and tenders, and railway vehicles running on their own wheels. -	
10	For any wild beast, or any large animal not otherwise provided for. -	
	For dangerous goods -	
	For specie, bullion, or precious stones -	
15	For any accommodation or services provided or rendered by the Company within the scope of their undertaking by the desire of a trader, and in respect of which no provisions are made by this schedule -	

PART V.—PERISHABLE MERCHANDISE BY PASSENGER TRAINS.

- 20 The following provisions and regulations shall be applicable to the conveyance of perishable merchandise by passenger train :—
1. The Company shall afford reasonable facilities for the expeditious conveyance of the articles enumerated in the three divisions set out hereunder (which articles are hereinafter called “perishables”), either by passenger train
- 25 or by other similar service.
2. Such facilities shall be subject to the reasonable regulations of the Company for the convenient and punctual working of their passenger train service, and shall not include any obligation to convey perishables by any particular train.
- 30 3. The Company shall not be under obligation to convey by passenger trains, or other similar service, any merchandise other than perishables.
4. Any question as to the facilities afforded by the Company under these provisions and regulations shall be determined by the Board of Trade.
5. Where a consignment is less than two hundredweight, the Company
- 35 may charge as for two hundredweight.

DIVISION I.
Milk.

THE
—
THE
THE

WATER RATES AND CHARGES—continued

DIVISION II

Beef—	Fish—	
Chick—	Soles.	
Corn.	Trout.	5
Eggs.	Turbot.	
Fish—	Whiting.	
Game.	Fruit—	
Game—	Household fruit.	
Meat.	Game (dead).	10
Poultry.	Meat (fresh).	
Poultry.	Poultry (dead).	
Poultry.	Butter (dead).	
Salmon.	Vegetables (household).	

15

First Name as provided in Form II.	First Name as provided in Form II.
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.
5.	5.
6.	6.
7.	7.
8.	8.
9.	9.
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92.	92.
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98.	98.
99.	99.
100.	100.

REMARKS ON THE STATE OF THE DISTRICT:

THE END

25

MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES—continued.

A.D. 1891.
Great Western
Railway.

	Rate for Conveyance.					Station Terminal at each End.	Service Terminals.	
	For any Distance not exceeding 20 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 20, but not exceeding 50 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 50, but not exceeding 100 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 100, but not exceeding 200 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 200 Miles.		Loading.	Unloading.
5								
10	Per Cwt. per Mile.	Per Cwt. per Mile.	Per Cwt. per Mile.	Per Cwt. per Mile.	Per Cwt. per Mile.	Per Cwt.	Per Cwt.	Per Cwt.
	DIVISION II.							
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
	0'60	0'55	0'40	0'25	0'20	0'75	0'75	0'75
	DIVISION III.							
15	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
	0'40	0'35	0'25	0'20	0'15	0'75	0'50	0'50

PART VI.—CARRIAGE OF SMALL PARCELS BY MERCHANDISE TRAINS.

1. For the carriage of small parcels, not exceeding in weight three hundredweight, the Company may charge, in addition to the maximum rates 20 for conveyance, and the maximum station and service terminals, authorised in respect of Classes 1 to 5 of the Classification, which rates and charges are in this part together referred to by the expression "the maximum tonnage charge," the following:—

25	Authorised additional Charge per Parcel.	—	Per Ton.	—	Per Ton.
30	s. d. 0 6	When the maximum tonnage charge does not exceed	s. d. 10 0	but does not exceed	s. d. 20 0
	0 8		10 0		30 0
	0 10		20 0		40 0
	1 0		30 0		50 0
	1 2		40 0		60 0
35	1 4	When the maximum tonnage charge exceeds	50 0		70 0
	1 6		60 0		80 0
	1 8		70 0		90 0
	1 10		80 0		—
	2 0		90 0		

40 2. Where, for a small parcel exceeding in weight three hundredweight, the maximum tonnage charge comes to less than the Company are authorised, according to the above table, to charge for a parcel of three hundredweight in weight, the Company may charge for such parcel as if its weight was three hundredweight and no more.

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Great Western
Railway.MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES—*continued.*

3. For a small parcel of less than 28 pounds in weight the Company may charge as for a parcel of 28 pounds in weight.

4. For a fraction of 14 pounds in weight the Company may charge as for 14 pounds weight. 5

5. Any small parcel (other than a parcel of mixed groceries) containing articles belonging to different classes of the Classification, shall be chargeable with the maximum tonnage charge applicable to the highest of the classes.

6. If the consignor of a small parcel declines, on demand by the Company, to declare to the Company the nature of the contents of the small parcel 10 before or at the time when the same is delivered to the Company for conveyance, the Company may charge for the parcel as if it was wholly composed of articles comprised in Class 5 of the Classification.

CLASSIFICATION OF MERCHANDISE TRAFFIC.

Where in this list the letters "e.o.h.p." are placed after the designation of any 15 article they mean "except otherwise herein provided."

CLASS A.

APPLICABLE TO CONSIGNMENTS OF FOUR TONS AND UPWARDS.

Basic slag, unground.	Iron-pyrites, unburnt and burnt.	
Cannel.	Ironstone.	20
Chalk in the rough, for agricultural purposes.	Limestone, in bulk.	
Cinders, coal.	Manganiferous iron ore, for iron making.	
Clay, in bulk, e.o.h.p.	Manure, street, stable, farmyard, in bulk.	25
Coal.	Night soil.	
Coke.	Purple ore.	
Coprolites and rock phosphate, unground.	Sand.	
Creosote, coal-tar, gas-tar, gas-water, in owners' tank waggons.	Slack.	
Culm.	Slag or scoria, blast furnace.	30
Gannister.	Stone and undressed material, for the repair of roads.	
Gas-lime or gas purifying refuse.	Stone, wholly undressed straight from a quarry.	
Gravel.	Tap or mill cinder.	35
Hammer scale.	Waste sulphate of lime.	
Iron-ore.		

CLASS B.

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APPLICABLE TO CONSIGNMENTS OF TWO TONS AND UPWARDS.

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- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>Alabaster stone, in lumps, unground.
Ammoniacal liquor.</p> <p>5 Antimony ore waste.
Asphalte paving, in blocks.
Barytes, raw, in bulk.
Basic material, burnt limestone, in bulk, to steel converters.</p> <p>10 Basic slag, ground, packed.
Blooms, billets or ingots, iron or steel.
Bog-ore, for gas purifying.
Bricks, clay, common and fire.
Bricks, crushed.</p> <p>15 Cement, in blocks or slabs.
Cement stone.
Chalk lime.
China clay, in bulk.
Coal fuel, patent.</p> <p>20 Compost, for manure.
Concrete, in blocks or slabs.
Copperas, green, in bulk.
Coprolites and rock phosphate, ground.</p> <p>25 Creosote, coal-tar, gas-tar, gas-water, e.o.h.p.
Draff, or brewers' and distillers' grains.
Ferro-manganese, in bulk.
Furnace lumps.</p> <p>30 Furnace scrapings.
Gas-carbon.
Granite, in blocks, rough or undressed.
Gravel, tarred, for paving.</p> <p>35 Gypsum, for manure.
Gypsum stone, in lumps, unground.
Iron and steel, undamageable.
The following articles of iron or steel if and when declared by a trader to be undamageable :—</p> <p>40 Anchors.
Angle bars or plates.
Anvil blocks and cups.
Anvils.</p> <p>45 Anvils, hammers, and standards, for steam hammers.</p> | <p>Axle box guides, in the rough, for locomotives.
Axle forgings, in the rough.
Axles, in the rough.
Axles and wheels (railway carriage, railway waggon, tram, or corve).
Bar, puddled.
Bar.
Beams.
Bearers.
Binders.
Bolts and nuts.
Boot protectors.
Bridgework—
Cantilevers.
Cross and longitudinal girders.
Floor plates.
Girders, whole or in part.
Joists.
Lattice bars.
Screw and other piles, both hollow and solid.
Struts and ties.
Bundles of bars.
Buoy sinkers.
Caissons.
Cannon balls and shot, and shells not charged.
Cart bushes.
Chain cables.
Chains and traces, not packed.
Clippings, shearings, and stampings of sheet iron and tin plates, in compressed bundles.
Colliery tubbing.
Columns.
Corrugated iron.
Crowbars.
Curbing, for roadways.
Cylinders, not turned, drilled, planed or slotted.
Engine bed plates.
Ferro-manganese, e.o.h.p.
Filings.</p> |
|---|--|

A.D. 1891.
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Railway.

Galvanised iron.
Gasometer sheets.
Girders.
Girder bars.
Granulated iron.
Gratings (man-hole, drain, pavement, area, or floor).
Hammer heads, in the rough.
Heater bottoms.
Helves, or tilt hammers.
Hoop iron.
Hoop steel.
Hoops, iron.
Hoops, weldless, in the rough.
Horn blocks, in the rough, for locomotives.
Housings, chocks, standards, plain bedplates, pinions, coupling loxes, and spindles, for rolling mills.
Ingot moulds.
Lamp posts.
Mortar mill rolls.
Nail rods and sheets.
Nails and spikes.
Pickblocks or pickheads, in the rough.
Pipes (exclusive of rain water pipes), gas, water, air, and steam.
Pipes, for blast furnaces.
Plates—
 Annealing.
 Armour.
 Black, in boxes, or not packed.
 Boiler.
 Furnace.
 Hoe-head, in the rough.
 Open sand, cast.
 Plough, in the rough.
 Railway fish.
 Rough flooring.
 Ships.
 Shovel.
 Tank.
Press tops and bottoms, unfinished.
Railway carriage and waggon work.

Railway chairs.
Railway points, crossings, or joints.
Railway rails.
Retorts, retort lids, and retort mouthpieces, in the rough. 5
Rivets.
Rods, common.
Rods (wire), rolled, not drawn.
Rolls, turned or unturned, not polished or packed. 10
Roofwork—
 Bed plates.
 Gutters.
 Rafters.
 Struts and ties or tie rods. 15
 Tun shoes for principals.
 Wind ties—
 Principals.
 Purlins.
 Wrought or cast iron sky bars. 20
Scrap, heavy.
Shafts, for driving mill wheels, unfinished.
Sheet iron, not packed.
Shoe tips. 25
Sleepers.
Spiegeleisen, e.o.h.p.
Standards for hurdles, packed.
Strips, not packed.
Swarf. 30
Telegraph posts.
Telegraph stores—
 Blackened iron (cast) ridge chairs.
 Galvanised and blacked earth plates, in bundles. 35
 Galvanised and blacked iron loop rods.
 Galvanised and blacked screw tighteners, packed.
 Galvanised and blacked stay rods, 40 in bundles.
 Galvanised and blacked stay tighteners.
 Iron poles, roofs or caps.
 Malleable cast iron brackets, 45 galvanised, packed.

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	Tiles (roofing), painted, galvanised or enamelled.	Peat.
	Tip iron.	Pig-iron.
	Trawl heads.	Pipes, draining, common, for agricultural draining.
5	Trunnions, unfinished.	Pitch, coal tar, in blocks.
	Tubes and fittings for (except electro-coppered or coated with brass).	Plaster-stone, in lumps, unground.
	Tyres and tyre bars, in the rough.	Posts, iron or steel, for wire fencing.
10	Wall boxes.	Potsherds.
	Wall brackets.	Puddled bar, iron.
	Weights.	Quarls.
	Wire (iron), not packed or wrapped.	Rock-salt.
15	Wire iron, rolled in rods or coils, not packed.	Salt, in bulk.
	Wire (steel), not packed or wrapped.	Skimmings, flux, lead, tin, or zinc.
	Wire rope, old, cut in pieces.	Slates, common.
20	Iron-ore refuse for gas purifying.	Slate slabs, in the rough.
	Kainit.	Spar, in the rough, in bulk.
	Lead ashes, in bulk.	Spiegeleisen, in bulk.
	Lias lime, in bulk.	Stone, in the rough state, building, pitching, paving, kerb or flag.
	Lime, in bulk.	Sud-cake manure.
25	Litter (moss or peat), hydraulic or steam press-packed.	Sugar-scum, for manure.
	Loam.	Sulphate of potash.
	Manganese ore.	Sulphur ore.
	Mangel wurzel, in bulk, for feeding	Tan or spent bark.
30	cattle.	Tiles, paving, draining, roofing, or garden edging, common.
	Manure, other than street, stable, and farmyard, in bulk.	Turf.
	Merchandise comprised in Class A. if sent in quantities of less than 4 tons.	Turnips, in bulk, for cattle feeding.
		Zinc ashes.
		Zinc ore.

CLASS C.

35	APPLICABLE TO CONSIGNMENTS OF TWO TONS AND UPWARDS.	
	Acetate of lime.	Alumina, hydrate of, or bauxite.
	Algarovilla.	Alumina water
	Algerian fibre, hydraulic or steam press-packed.	Aluminoferrie.
40	Alum.	Aluminosilic.
	Alum cake.	Antichlorine.
	Alum waste.	Antimony ore.
		Arseniate of soda.

A.D. 1891. Great Western Railway.	Arsenic. Asphaltum. Barium, chloride of, in casks. Bark for tanning, chopped, packed in bags. Barley, pot and pearl. Barytes, ground, in casks or bags. Bicarbonate of soda, in casks. Bisulphite of soda. Blanc-fixe (ground barytes with water added, for glazing paper). Bleaching powder. Blood, for manure, in casks. Bobbin blocks. Bone ash. Bone waste. Bones, calcined. Bones, for size or manure. Break blocks. Bricks, clay, glazed or enamelled. Bricks, Flanders or scouring. Brimstone, crude or unmanufactured. Burrstones. Cabbages, loose, in bulk. Cake, for cattle feeding. Carbonate of lime. Carbonate of soda, or soda crystals. Carrots. Caustic soda. Cement. Chair bottoms, wooden, in the rough. Chalk, ground. Charcoal, packed. Chertstone. China clay, packed. China grass, hydraulic or steam press-packed. China stone. Chloride of calcium. Chromate ore. Clay, in bags or casks. Clips, cotton tie, packed. Clog blocks, rough. Copper ore. Copperas, green, e.o.h.p.	Cotton waste, for paper making, hydraulic or steam press-packed. Cullet (or broken glass). Cutch. Divi divi. 5 Dog, hen, and other pures and bates, in barrels or bags. Drain pipes, glazed, e.o.h.p. Dross, metal. Dyewoods— 10 Barwood. Fustic wood. Lima wood. Logwood. Nicaragua wood. 15 Earth, red. Earth nuts, or ground nuts. Emery stone. Ensilage. Esparto grass, hydraulic or steam press-packed. 20 Extracts, in casks or boxes, for tanners' use. Farina, e.o.h.p. Felloes, naves, and spokes. 25 Fenugreek seeds. Flax straw, steam or hydraulic press-packed. Flax waste, for paper making, hydraulic or steam press-packed. 30 Fleshings and glue pieces, wet, from tanners, in casks. Flints, e.o.h.p. Flour. Flue linings or flue pipes, fire clay. 35 Forgings, iron or steel, in the rough, e.o.h.p. Fullers' earth. Furniture vans, returned empty, if from the same station and consignee to which and to whom they were carried full, to the same station and consignor from which and from whom they were carried full. 45 Gambier and terra japonica.
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	Glass, ground.	Hygeian rock building composition, A.D. 1891.
	Glaze, potters', in casks.	in bags or casks.
	Grain.	Infusorial earth or diatomite.
	Grain list—	Iron and steel, damageable.
5	Barley.	All the articles included in the
	Beans, e.o.h.p.	undamageable iron or steel list
	Bran.	if not declared by a trader to be
	Brank or buckwheat.	undamageable, and the following
	Dari.	articles :—
10	Dills.	Axle boxes.
	Groats.	Dredger buckets and bucket backs.'
	Gurdgeons.	Malt kiln flooring (iron wire)
	Hominy.	packed in cases.
	Indian corn.	Pans, annealing.
15	Lentils.	Plates—
	Linseed.	Canada.
	Locusts or charubs.	For glass rolling.
	Maize.	Tin.
	Malt.	Railway buffers, buffer heads, rods
20	Malt culms or cummings.	and sockets.
	Meal.	Railway springs.
	Middlings.	Railway spring steel.
	Millet.	Rings.
	Oat dust.	Scrap, iron, light—
25	Oats.	Old hoops and cotton ties, not
	Peas, dried or split.	packed.
	Pollards or thirds.	Old iron kettles, wire, pans and
	Rice points or husks.	pots, and other old articles
	Rye.	having been manufactured out
30	Sharps or seconds.	of sheet or hoop iron, or wire.
	Shelling.	Sheet iron and tin plate clip-
	Shudes.	pings, shearings, and stampings.
	Tares.	Smith's hearths.
	Vetches.	Standards for hurdles, not packed.
35	Wheat.	Tinned iron, in sheets, not packed.
	Grindstones, in the rough.	Tram couplings.
	Grit, in bags (for sawing stone).	Traps, sink and stench.
	Guano.	Keel bars.
	Guide plates or ramps, iron or steel.	Lead ore.
40	Gypsum, e.o.h.p.	Lias lime, e.o.h.p.
	Hay, hydraulic or steam press-packed.	Lime salt.
	Heads and staves, prepared, for	Linen waste, for paper making,
	casks.	hydraulic or steam press-packed.
	Hoof and horn waste, e.o.h.p.	Magnesia, rough oxide of, in cases or
45	Horn piths or sloughs.	casks.
	Horse-shoe bars, iron.	Magnesium, chloride of, in casks.

A.D. 1891.	Manganate of soda, crude, in casks.	Railway waggons and other railway vehicles, e.o.h.p., loaded in other waggons.	
Great Western Railway.	Mangel wurzel, e.o.h.p.	Rice.	
	Manure, e.o.h.p.	Ridges (cement or stone), for roofing.	5
	Marble, in blocks, rough.	Ridges, slate.	
	Marble chips, for pavement, in sacks.	Ropes, old, for paper making.	
	Megass, hydraulic or steam press-packed.	Sago flour.	
	Mexican fibre, hydraulic or steam press-packed.	Salt, packed.	
	Millstones, in the rough.	Salt cake.	10
	Mineral white.	Sand, glass and silver.	
	Moulders' black or dust.	Sanitary tubes, e.o.h.p.	
	Muriate of manganese.	Sawdust.	
	Muriate of potash.	Scouring rock.	
	Myrabolams.	Screw propeller blades.	15
	Netting, old, for paper making.	Scrows, wet, from tanners, in casks.	
	Nitrate of soda.	Seeds, for crushing for oil.	
	Nitre cake.	Shafts of screw propellers or paddle wheels, iron or steel.	
	Ochre.	Shakings from cotton mills, for paper making.	20
	Oil cake	Shumac.	
	Old sails and old tarpaulins, for paper making.	Silicate of soda.	
	Oxide of iron.	Slag, glass (refuse from glass works).	
	Palmetto leaf, hydraulic or steam press-packed.	Slate, ground for cement.	25
	Parsnips.	Slummage.	
	Pearl hardening, for paper making.	Soapstone.	
	Pelts, wet, from tanners, in casks or bags.	Soda.	
	Pig lead.	Sole ash.	
	Pins, iron or steel.	Soda bars, wooden.	30
	Pipe clay.	Sole plates, iron or steel, for steam hammers.	
	Pitch, e.o.h.p.	Soot.	
	Pitwood, for mining purposes.	Spar, ground.	
	Plaster.	Spelter, in plates or ingots.	35
	Ploughshares, iron or steel, in the rough.	Spetches, wet, from tanners, in casks.	
	Plumbago ore.	Sticks, pea and bean.	
	Potatoes, in bulk or in sacks.	Stone, sawn or roughly wrought-up, such as troughs or sinks.	40
	Pots, iron, for melting iron.	Straw, hydraulic or steam press-packed.	
	Pyrites, e.o.h.p.	Stucco, ground.	
	Rags, not oily, hydraulic or steam press-packed.	Sugar mats, old, for paper making.	
	Railway cotters.	Sulphate of alumina.	45
	Railway keys, wooden.	Sulphate of ammonia.	

	Sulphate of copper, for export, in 10-ton lots.	Valonia.	A.D. 1891.
	Sulphate of iron.	Vegetable tar.	Great Western Railway.
	Sulphate of lime.	Washers, iron or steel.	
5	Sulphate of magnesia.	Waste paper, for paper making.	
	Sulphate of soda.	Whiting and whitening.	
	Sulphur, crude or unmanufactured.	Wire (of iron or steel, including tinned or galvanised), in wrapped coils, or not otherwise packed.	
	Targets, iron or steel.	Wolfram.	
	Terra alba.	Wood fibre, hydraulic or steam press-packed.	
10	Terra cotta blocks and bricks.	Wood pulp or half-stuff.	
	Tiles, e.o.h.p.	Wood turnings, for fish curing.	
	Timber, actual machine weight.	Wooden blocks, for paving.	
	Tow waste, hydraulic or steam press-packed.	Zinc, white, or oxide of zinc.	
15	Trenails.	Zinc, carbonate of.	
	Troughs, earthenware and fire-clay.	Zinc ingots or plates.	
	Turnips, e.o.h.p.	Zinc sheets or rods.	
	Turntables, in parts.		
	Umber.		
20	Merchandise comprised in Class B if sent in quantities of less than 2 tons.		

CLASS 1.

	Acetate of lead or sugar of lead.	Bichromite of soda, in casks.
	Acetate of soda.	Birch or ling, for besoms.
	Acorns.	Biscuits, dog, in bags or casks.
25	Ale and porter, in casks.	Bisulphite of lime.
	Ale and porter bottled, in cases or casks.	Black oil or black varnish, common, in casks.
	Algerian fibre, machine pressed.	Blistered steel.
	Anthracene, crude, in casks.	Bloom trucks.
	Ashes, pot and pearl.	Boards and rollers (wooden), for drapers' cloth and for folding paper.
30	Axles and wheels, locomotive engine and tender.	Bogies, puddlers' tap.
	Bagging, old, in bundles, for paper-making.	Bolt and nut machines.
	Bags, paper, in bags or bundles.	Bones, packed.
35	Barilla.	Boring, drilling, planing, punching, shearing, and slotting machines (for metal work), including beds and tables.
	Bark, loose for tanning.	Bottles and bottle stoppers, glass, black, green, or pale, common, packed.
	Bars, roller, and bed plates, for pulling rags.	
	Beds and cylinders of steam engines.	
40	Benders (for rails) or jim crows.	
	Bichrome and bichromate of potash, in casks.	

A.D. 1891.	Boundary posts (street) iron.	Chairs and seats, garden, in parts, packed in cases.	
<i>Great Western</i>	Box iron heaters.	Charcoal, e.o.h.p.	
<i>Railway.</i>	Brattice cloth.	Chestnuts.	
	Brickmaking machinery.	Chestnuts, extract of, for tanning 5 purposes.	
	Bricks, air, cast iron.	Chimney-pieces, slate, not enamelled nor polished.	
	Broom and brush heads and blocks, wooden, without hair.	Chimney-pots, earthenware or fire- clay.	10
	Builders' implements, not new, and consisting of mixed consignments of the following :—	China grass, machine pressed.	
	Barrows.	Chloride or muriate of zinc.	
	Centerings.	Cider and perry, not bottled, in casks.	
	Crab winches.	Cider and perry, bottled, in cases or casks.	15
	Hoists.	Clips (iron) for boxes.	
	Mortar boards.	Clog irons.	
	Mortar mills.	Clog soles.	
	Poling boards.	Cloth oil and wool oil.	
	Pulleys.	Codilla, in bales, hydraulic or steam 20 press-packed.	
	Ropes.	Cones, fir, in sacks or bags.	
	Scaffold boards.	Copper precipitate.	
	Steps.	Copper regulus.	
	Struts.	Copperas, e.o.h.p.	25
	Trestles.	Copra (or oil pulp of cocoanut), dried.	
	Wheeling pieces.	Cotton, raw, in press-packed bales.	
	Wheeling planks.	Crab winches.	
	Windlasses.	Cryolite.	
	Bullets, small-arm.	Disinfecting powder. 30	
	Buttermilk.	Distilled water, in cases or casks.	
	Cabbages, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.	Doors and door frames, iron or steel.	
	Candles, paraffin, tallow, and stearine.	Drain pipes, glazed, over 18 inches in diameter.	
	Cannon.	Drums, iron or steel, for collieries. 35	
	Capstan bars.	Dunnage mats.	
	Capstans and windlasses.	Dye liquor refuse, from print or dye works.	
	Carbonate of ammonia, in casks or iron drums.	Dye woods, e.o.h.p.	
	Carbonate of potash, in casks.	Dye woods, ground, in chips, in 40 bags.	
	Cardboard.	Esparto grass, machine pressed.	
	Castings, mill, forge, and other rough and heavy unfinished castings, iron or steel.	Extract of bark or wood, for tanning.	
	Castor oil, for lubricating machinery, in tins, packed in wooden cases.	Farina, calcined.	
	Caustic potash.	Felt, asphalted roofing, or tarred felt, 45 or tarred sheathing.	
	Chaff, hydraulic or steam press- packed.		

A.D. 1891.

Great Western
Railway.

Fencing standards, iron, in concrete blocks.	Grease, in casks.
Fern, for litter or packing, hydraulic or steam press-packed.	Greaves.
5 Firewood, in bundles.	Hair, wet, from tanneries.
Fish —	Handles, broom, mop, rake, fork, spade, shovel, hammer, and pick.
Cod and ling, dried.	Handspikes, wooden.
Cod and ling, thoroughly cured in brine.	Haricot beans.
10 Herrings, thoroughly cured in brine.	Hay, machine pressed, minimum 40 cwt. per waggon.
Red herrings, thoroughly cured.	Headstocks, iron or steel, for collieries.
All other fish, thoroughly salted or dried.	Hemp in bales, hydraulic or steam press-packed.
15 Cockles, limpets, mussels, whelks, and periwinkles.	Hemp seed.
Flax, in bales, hydraulic or steam press-packed.	Hemp waste, for paper-making.
Flax, straw, machine pressed.	Hide cuttings.
20 Flax, waste, for paper-making.	Hides, thoroughly salted or dry, in bales or bundles.
Fleshings and glue pieces, dry, in casks and bags.	Hoofs, horns, and horn tips, buffalo, cow, goat, ox, and sheep, packed.
Fleshings and glue pieces, wet, from tanners, not packed.	Horns, with slough.
25 Flower sticks, wooden or cane, common.	Horse shoes.
Frames and bed plates, iron or steel, for timber sawing, boring, morticing, or planing machinery.	Hurdles, iron or wood, e.o.h.p.
30 Frames, iron or steel, for targets.	Hydraulic machinery and presses.
Fruit, minimum 20 cwt. per waggon —	Jute.
Apples.	Jute waste, for paper-making.
Gooseberries.	Kelp.
Pears.	Kips, thoroughly salted or dry, in bales or bundles.
35 Fuel economisers, iron or steel.	Ladders, iron.
Ginger beer, in cases and casks.	Ladles, puddlers'.
Glass blocks, for pavement (fitted in iron frames).	Lasts, iron.
Glucose.	Lathe beds.
40 Glue.	Lead ashes, in bags.
Goat skins, thoroughly salted or dry, in bales or bundles.	Lead piping, in cases or casks.
Granite, polished or dressed, in blocks or slabs, exceeding 2-in. in thickness.	Leather cuttings or parings, waste.
45 Grates, wooden, or wrought-iron, for purifying gas.	Lemon peel and citron peel.
	Lime water, in casks.
	Linen waste, for paper-making.
	Litharge.
	Malleable iron castings.
	Marble chip pavement.
	Megass, machine pressed.
	Mexican fibre, machine pressed.
	Millboard.
	Mineral and aerated waters, in cases and casks.

A.D. 1891.	Molasses.	Palmetto leaf, machine pressed.	
Great Western Railway.	Mortar mills.	Paper, for news printing, packing, or wrapping.	
	Muriate of ammonia.	Paper, in rolls for printing paper hangings.	5
	Mustard seed.	Paraffin scale.	
	Nail (iron) cutting machines.	Paraffin wax.	
	Nitrate of lead.	Pasteboard.	
	Oil-cloth cuttings, for paper-making.	Pelts, wet, from tanners, not packed.	
	Oils, not dangerous, in casks or iron drums, round or tapered at one end, as follows:—	Piassava, hydraulic or steam press- packed.	10
	Carbolirium avenarius.	Pickblocks or pickheads, iron or steel, e.o.h.p.	
	Castor.	Pigs, dead, for curing purposes.	
	Cocoanut.	Pipes, air, for ventilators.	15
	Cod.	Pit cages.	
	Cod liver.	Plaster slabs, fibrous.	
	Colza.	Plate or sheet iron, annealed.	
	Cotton seed.	Plough arm and share moulds and moulding, iron or steel.	20
	Earth nut or ground nut.	Plough bodies, breasts, colters, side caps, frames, or rests, iron or steel.	
	Haddock.	Plough plates, finished, iron or steel.	
	Herring.	Plough shares, finished, iron or steel.	
	Lard.	Plough slades and wheels, iron or steel.	25
	Linseed.	Provender, green.	
	Lubricating mineral.	Provender, horse or cattle, hydraulic or steam press-packed.	
	Menhadden.	Pumice stone.	
	Niger.	Pumping machines.	30
	Oleic.	Pumps (except hand pumps, brass), and pump castings, e.o.h.p.	
	Oleine or tallow.	Punching bears.	
	Palm.	Putty, e.o.h.p.	
	Palm nut.	Rags, not oily.	35
	Pine.	Red lead.	
	Rape seed.	Retorts, clay.	
	Rosin.	Retorts, fire brick.	
	Seal.	Riveting machines.	
	Shale, crude.	Rod lead.	40
	Soap.	Rollers, garden or hand.	
	Sod.	Rosin.	
	Sperm.	Rotten stone.	
	Tar, mineral.	Saccharine, in casks, bags, pails, or cans.	45
	Train.	Sad irons, packed.	
	Whale.		
	Wool or cloth.		
	Old or scrap lead.		
	Onions.		
	Orange peel.		
	Osiers, twigs, and willows, green and wet.		

A.D. 1891.

Great Western
Railway.

Salammoniac.	Studs, iron or steel.
Saltpetre.	Sugar, in bags, cases, or casks.
Sanitary tubes, over 18 inches in diameter.	Sulphate of copper, e.o.h.p.
5 Sawing machines, for sawing iron.	Sulphur, e.o.h.p.
Scrap tin.	Surat bagging, for paper-making.
Screw jacks, iron.	Syrup, in casks.
Scrows, dry, in casks or bags.	Tabling, water (cement).
Scrows, wet, from tanners, not packed.	Tallow.
10 Seythe stones.	Tares or wrappers, for cotton bales.
Seal pipes or valves, iron or steel.	Telegraph insulators, earthenware, packed.
Shafts, wrought iron, for driving mill wheels, finished.	Telegraph stores—
15 Sheep dipping powder.	Wrought iron double swivels.
Sheepskins, in casks and thoroughly salted, or dry in bales or bundles.	Malleable cast-iron double wall brackets.
Sheep wash.	Malleable cast-iron saddles.
Sheet lead.	Terra cotta caps or stoppers.
20 Ship's stern or rudder frames.	Timber, measurement weight.
Shot, lead, in bags, packed in cases.	Tin ore.
Shovel plates, iron or steel, finished.	Tin plate boxes, empty.
Silicate cotton or slag wool, in casks, or bags.	Tow, hydraulic or steam-pressed packed, e.o.h.p.
25 Sink traps, earthenware or fireclay.	Tow waste, for paper-making.
Sinks, earthenware or fireclay.	Treacle.
Size, in cases or casks.	Trestles, wrought iron.
Skid pans or waggon slippers, iron.	Turpentine, crude, in casks.
Soap.	Valves, gas or water, iron or steel.
30 Solder.	Vegetables, desiccated, for cattle food.
Spade trees.	Vegetables, in brine.
Spelter sheets, in casks or cases.	Vegetables, not packed, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.
Spetches, dry, in casks or bags.	Verjuice, in casks.
Spetches, wet from tanners, not packed.	Vinegar, in casks.
35 Spile pegs.	Waggon bodies, in pieces bound together.
Stampings, iron or steel, rough, unfinished, not tinned or galvanised.	Washing and wringing machine rollers.
Staples, iron.	Washing powder and paste.
40 Steam hammers.	Wheelbarrows, in parts.
Stearine.	Wheels, cart and plough, iron or steel.
Stone cutting and crushing machines.	Wheels, fly and spur.
Straw, machine pressed, minimum 40 cwt. per waggon.	Wheels, wheelbarrow, iron or steel.
45 Strawboard.	White lead.
Strawboard cuttings, for paper-making.	Winches, hand.

A.D. 1891. Window guards, iron.
Great Western Woad.
Railway. Wood fibre, in bales.
Wood pulp middles.

Wood threads, in frames for stairs.
Yellow metal plates and sheathing.
Zinc ridges.

Merchandise comprised in Class C. of the classification, if sent in quantities 5
of less than two tons.

CLASS 2.

Acetate of alumina, in casks or iron drums.	Bark, for tanning, e.o.h.p.	
Acetic or wood acid, in casks.	Bark, ground, packed in bags.	
Acid cresylic, in casks or iron drums.	Baskets, iron.	10
Agricultural and portable steam and traction engines, vertical steam engines, horizontal steam engines, steam ploughs, steam plough vans, steam tram engines, threshing machines, road rollers, and harrows.	Bass and whisk, for making brooms.	
Agricultural machines and imple-ments, in cases.	Bass baskets.	
Agricultural seeds.	Bass mats and bass matting.	
Ale and porter (bottled), in hampers.	Bayonets.	
Algerian fibre, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.	Bed keys.	15
Alkanet root.	Bedsteads, metallic, in cases.	
Ammonia, liquid, in casks or iron drums.	Beef, in brine.	
Animal guts, in casks.	Bees' wax.	
Annotto, in casks.	Bellows, packed.	
Antimony regulus.	Bellows pipes.	20
Argols or tartars.	Bells, small.	
Arrowroot.	Besoms.	
Arsenic acid, in casks.	Bicarbonate of soda, in boxes, crates, or hampers.	
Asbestos.	Bicycle stands, wrought iron.	25
Awl blades.	Biscuits.	
Axle boxes, brass.	Bits, iron or steel.	
Axles, not in the rough, e.o.h.p.	Blackberries or brambleberries.	
Bacon and hams, cured, packed.	Blacking.	
Bagging, e.o.h.p.	Black lead.	30
Bags, hand, common (hemp).	Blanks, bronze and copper, for stamping for coins.	
Bags, paper.	Bleaching liquids, in casks.	
Balusters, iron.	Blood, in casks or iron drums.	
	Blow pipes.	35
	Blue powder and stone and smalts in casks, cases, boxes, or bags.	
	Boards, made of compressed leather.	
	Bobbins, in bags.	
	Boilers and boiler fittings, iron or steel.	40
	Bolts, door.	

Bone-crushing mills,	Castings (iron or steel), light, in	A.D. 1891.
Bones, e.o.h.p.	boxes, cases, crates, casks, or	Great Western
Boot and shoe linings, cotton or linen.	hampers.	Railway.
Borax.	Castors, of all kinds.	
5 Bottle jacks.	Cattle food, prepared.	
Bottle stoppers, wood, packed.	Celery.	
Bottles, earthenware or stoneware.	Chains and traces, packed.	
Bowls, water, except iron or earthen- ware.	Chains, curb or door.	
10 Box or Italian irons.	Chairwood, rough, undamageable.	
Boxes, safety.	Cheese, in boxes, casks, and cases.	
Boxes or trunks, tin or sheet iron, packed in crates or cases.	Chestnuts, extract of, e.o.h.p.	
Brands, iron or steel.	Chicory.	
15 Brass.	Chimney pieces, cement or concrete.	
Bread.	China, in casks or crates.	
Bristles, in boxes, cases, or casks.	China grass, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.	
Bronze (phosphor) castings and ingots, rough.	Chlorate of potash.	
20 Buckles, iron, steel, or brass.	Chlorate of soda, packed in hampers or casks.	
Bullet moulds.	Chloride of potash, packed in hampers or casks.	
Bungs, wood, or shives.	Chocolate.	
Busks, wooden, horn, or steel.	Cider and perry (bottled), in hampers.	
Buoys.	Cinder sifters.	
25 Butter, in casks, firkins, baskets, or boxes, or in tubs or cools with wooden lids.	Clasps, book, boot, and belt, except gold, silver, or plated.	
Buttons, except gold, silver, or plated.	Clothes pegs, packed.	
30 Cabbages, packed, e.o.h.p.	Coach wrenches.	
Calipers.	Cobalt ore.	
Caloric engines.	Cocoa.	
Canary seed.	Cocoanut fibre, husk, shell, or matting, packed.	
Candles, e.o.h.p.	Codilla, e.o.h.p.	
35 Candlesticks, brass or iron.	Coffee.	
Carbolic acid, liquid, in casks or iron drums.	Coffee mills.	
Carbolic seed dressing.	Coffin furniture, metallic.	
Carbonate of magnesia.	Coir junk.	
40 Carbonate of potash, e.o.h.p.	Coir rope.	
Carpet bag frames.	Collars, dog.	
Carriage and foot warmers.	Colliery screens or tips.	
Cartridge cases, e.o.h.p.	Colours, in casks or iron drums, or in tins packed in cases.	
Cart steps.	Confectionery, in cases, casks, or boxes.	
45 Cartridge cases, exploded.	Copper.	
Castings, brass.	Copying presses.	

A.D. 1891.	Corkscrews.	Fire-guards, metal.	
Great Western Railway.	Corn flour, patent.	Fire-irons.	
	Corves (small waggons for use in collieries).	Fire-lighters.	
	Cotton, raw, e.o.h.p.	Fish—	
	Cotton and woollen waste.	Herrings and sprats, in any 5 state.	
	Cranberries.	All fish, partially cured, smoked, or dried, e.o.h.p.	
	Cranes or crane-work.	Crabs.	
	Crucibles, plumbago or clay.	Fish hooks.	10
	Curling stones.	Flag poles or Venetian masts.	
	Currants (grocer's).	Flax, in bales, e.o.h.p.	
	Curry combs.	Flax seed, for sowing.	
	Cyanite, in casks or iron drums, or in tins packed in cases.	Flax straw, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.	15
	Dandelion roots.	Flax waste, e.o.h.p.	
	Dates.	Fleshings and glue pieces, e.o.h.p.	
	Delta metal.	Flocks.	
	Dextrine.	Flower pots, clay, common, unglazed.	
	Dies and die stocks.	Forges, portable, in pieces, packed in 20 boxes.	
	Dishes, iron.	Forges, portable, whole, cased in iron.	
	Distilled water, e.o.h.p.	Forks and spoons, metal (except gold, silver, or plated).	
	Dollies and peggies, wooden, for laundry purposes.	Forks, digging, in cases.	25
	Dripping, in casks, boxes, tins, or tubs with lids.	Forks, toasting, iron.	
	Dubbin.	Fruit, crystallised, in boxes, cases, or casks.	
	Dust preventers.	Fruit—	
	Earthenware, in casks or crates.	Apples, gooseberries, and pears, 30 e.o.h.p.	
	Electric accumulators.	Cherries, raspberries, straw- berries, in tubs for jam.	
	Electric insulators.	Fruit, ripe, e.o.h.p.	
	Emery.	Fruit, pulp, in casks.	35
	Emery dust.	Funnels, air or ship.	
	Emery rollers and emery wheels, in boxes or cases.	Fustic liquor.	
	Envelopes, straw, for bottles.	Gall nuts.	
	Esparto grass, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.	Garancine.	
	Eyelets.	Gas engines, complete.	40
	Fat, raw.	Gas fittings, in parts, except brass and copper tubing.	
	Felt (not carpeting).	Gates, iron, or wooden, common.	
	Ferrules, iron, steel, or brass.	Ginger beer, e.o.h.p.	
	Figs, dried.	Gins, wheels with frames for hoisting 45 purposes.	
	Files or rasps, iron or steel.		
	Filters, cast iron.		
	Fire-boxes of portable steam and traction engines.		

	Glass blocks, for pavement (not fitted in frames).	Carpet bag frames.	
	Glycerine, in casks or iron drums.	Carriage and foot warmers.	
	Grates, ovens, ranges, or stoves,	Cartridge cases, brass.	
5	common or kitchen.	Cart steps.	
	Gridirons.	Castings, brass.	
	Grindery.	Castors, of all kinds.	
	Grindstones, e.o.h.p.	Chains, curb or door.	
	Gums, in mats, bags, casks, or cases.	Cinder sifters.	
10	Gun barrels, rough.	Clasps, book, boot, or belt.	
	Gun carriages.	Coach wrenches.	
	Gun locks and gun furniture.	Coffee mills, small hand.	
	Gun metal.	Coffin furniture, metallic.	
	Hair, raw, pressed, in bales or bags.	Collars, dog.	
15	Hardware—Packages containing any hardware articles (not gold, silver, or plated) set out in classes hereinbefore mentioned, or in this class, and any of the following articles	Copying presses.	
	(not gold, silver, or plated), viz. :—	Corkscrews.	
	Awl blades.	Curry combs.	
	Bayonets.	Dies and die stocks.	
	Bed keys.	Dust preventers.	
	Bellows, packed.	Eyelets.	
25	Bellows pipes.	Ferrules, iron, brass, or steel.	
	Bells, small.	Fire guards (metal).	
	Bicycle stands, wrought iron.	Fire irons.	
	Bits.	Fish hooks.	
	Blanks, bronze and copper, for stamping for coins.	Forks and spoons, metal.	
30	Blow pipes.	Forks, toasting, iron.	
	Bolts, door.	Gas fittings, in parts, except brass and copper tubing.	
	Bottle jacks.	Gins, wheels, with frames for hoisting purposes.	
	Bowls, water, except iron or earthenware.	Grindery.	
35	Boxes, safety.	Gun barrels, rough.	
	Boxes or trunks, tin or sheet iron, packed in crates or cases.	Gun locks and gun furniture.	
	Box or Italian irons.	Hammer heads, packed.	
40	Brands, iron or steel.	Hammers, not steam.	
	Buckles, brass, steel, or iron.	Handcuffs.	
	Bullet moulds.	Handles, chest and saucepan.	
	Busks, steel.	Hat and umbrella stands, cast iron.	
	Buttons.	Hay forks, in bundles.	
45	Calipers.	Hinges, brass.	
	Candlesticks, brass or iron.	„ iron or steel.	
		Hooks, boot and button, hat and coat, and reaping.	
		Hooks and eyes.	
		Jacks, small.	
		Japanned ware, in casks or cases.	

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Kitchen fireplace stands.		Screws, brass, copper, or zinc.	
Knitting pins.		Screws, table expanding.	
Knives or blades for cutting machines.		Scythe blades.	
Knobs, range, iron.		Scythes and sickles.	
„ door.		Shears, garden and sheep.	5
Knockers, door.		Ships' logs, metal.	
Ladles, not puddlers', iron.		Shoe horns and pegs, metallic.	
Lamp burners.		Show tablets, metal, enamelled.	
Lanterns, tin or iron.		Skates.	
Latches, door.		Skewers, iron or steel.	10
Locks and keys.		Snuffers, iron or steel.	
Magnets.		Spanners.	
Match boxes, japanned or enamelled tin, new, empty, packed.		Spittoons, iron.	
Matchetts.		Spring balances.	
Medals, brass or copper.		Springs, chair, sofa, mattress, 15 door, or cart.	
Military ornaments.		Spurs.	
Mortars and pestles, iron or steel.		Stair rods.	
Nails and rivets, brass or copper.		Steelyards.	
Needles (in tin-lined cases).		Stirrups.	20
Nut crackers.		Sugar nippers.	
Ornaments for saddlery, brass, iron, or steel.		Syringes, garden.	
Ornaments for uniform.		Tacks.	
Pans, ash.		Taper holders, metal.	
„ copper, for closets.		Taps, brass.	25
„ dust.		Terrets.	
„ warming.		Thimbles.	
Patten rings.		Tinware, in casks or cases.	
Patterns, travellers', hardware.		Tips, brassed, for boot heels.	
Percussion cap shells.		Tobacco boxes, metal.	30
Pins, metal, in boxes.		Tools, carpenters', coopers', edge, joiners', masons', and shipwrights'.	
Plates, door.		Traps, sink, brass or copper.	
„ iron, enamelled.		Traps, vermin.	35
Pliers.		Trays, iron or steel.	
Powder flasks.		Trivets, iron or steel.	
Pulley blocks, iron.		Trouser stretchers, iron, portable.	
Pulleys, iron.		Trowels.	
Pumps, hand, brass.		Umbrella fittings.	40
Railway carriage keys.		Umbrella stretchers.	
Refrigerators.		Valves, brass.	
Riddles.		Washers, brass or copper.	
Saddletrees.		Weights, brass.	
Scales and weights, letter.		Wire, copper or brass, packed in cases, casks, or in bags.	45

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| Hames. | Lamp burners. |
| Hammer heads, e.o.h.p. | Lanterns, tin or iron. |
| Hammers (not steam), e.o.h.p. | Lard, in casks, boxes, tins, or tubs with lids. |
| Handcuffs. | Lasts, wooden. |
| 5 Handles, chest and saucepan. | Latches, door. |
| Harrow shafts, tube iron or tube steel. | Lead piping, e.o.h.p. |
| Hat and umbrella stands, cast iron. | Leather, undressed, except in cases or crates. |
| Hay, e.o.h.p., minimum load 30 cwt. per waggon. | Lemon and lime juice, in cases or casks. |
| Hay forks. | Lemons. |
| Hay forks, in cases. | Linen waste, e.o.h.p. |
| Hay rakes, hand, in cases. | Linen yarn and grey linen, steam or hydraulic press-packed, in bunches or bales. |
| Hemp, e.o.h.p. | Locks and keys. |
| 15 Hessians, jute. | Locomotive engines and tenders, loaded in railway companies' waggons. |
| Hinges, brass, iron, or steel. | Logwood liquor. |
| Hoes, hand. | Machinery, in parts, in cases, e.o.h.p. |
| Hollow-ware, iron, including kettles, pans, maslins (pots for boiling fruit), and water cans, in casks or crates. | Madders. |
| 20 Hooks and eyes. | Magnets. |
| Hooks, boot, button, hat, coat, ceiling, reaping. | Marbles, children's. |
| Hooks, clip, galvanized iron. | Margarine, in casks, firkins, or boxes, or in tubs with wooden lids. |
| 25 Hoops, wooden. | Match boxes, japanned or enamelled tin, new, empty, packed. |
| Ice. | Matchetts. |
| Ink, except printers', in boxes, casks, or crates. | Medals, brass or copper. |
| Iron liquor or muriate of iron. | Megass, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon. |
| 30 Ivory black. | Mexican fibre, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon. |
| Ivory waste or dust. | Military ornaments, except gold, silver, or plated. |
| Jacks, small. | Millstones, finished. |
| Japanned ware, in casks or cases. | Mineral and aerated waters, e.o.h.p. |
| Japan wax. | Molliscurum. |
| 35 Jars, earthenware or stoneware. | Mordant liquors (including alum liquor, dunging liquor, and red liquor). |
| Kitchen fireplace stands. | Mortars and pestles, iron or steel. |
| Kitool fibre. | Mungo. |
| Knife boards. | Mushroom pulp. |
| Knitting pins. | |
| 40 Knives or blades for cutting machines. | |
| Knobs (range), iron or steel. | |
| Knobs (door). | |
| Knockers (door). | |
| Ladders, wooden. | |
| 45 Ladles (not puddlers' iron). | |
| Laminated lead. | |

A.D. 1891.	Mushroom spawn.	Percussion cap shells.	
Great Western Railway.	Mustard, in casks, cases, boxes, or bags.	Pewter.	
	Nails and rivets, brass or copper.	Piassava, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.	
	Nails, zinc.	Pickaxes.	5
	Needles (in tin-lined cases).	Picker bends.	
	Netting, of iron wire.	Pickles, in boxes, cases, or casks.	
	Newspapers, in bales.	Pimento.	
	Nickel ore.	Pins, metal, in boxes.	
	Nitrate of copper, in casks.	Piston rods, steel.	10
	Nitrate of iron.	Plates, door.	
	Nut crackers, except gold, silver, or plated.	Plates, iron, enamelled.	
	Nuts, e.o.h.p.	Pliers.	
	Oakum.	Plough shafts, tube iron or tube steel.	15
	Oils, not dangerous, in casks, or iron drums, round or tapered at one end, e.o.h.p.	Plumbago.	
	Oranges.	Polishing paste.	
	Orchilla weed.	Pork, in brine.	
	Ornaments for saddlery, brass, iron, or steel.	Poultry pens (wire), folded.	
	Ornaments for uniform, except gold, silver, or plated	Powder flasks.	
	Osiers, twigs, and willows, brown.	Preserves (fish, fruit, meat, and provisions), in casks, boxes, or cases.	20
	Paints, in casks or iron drums, or in tins packed in cases.	Printed matter, not bound.	
	Palisades, iron.	Provender, horse or cattle, e.o.h.p.	
	Palm leaves.	Prunes, in casks or mats.	25
	Palmetto leaf, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.	Pulley blocks, iron.	
	Pans, ash.	Pulleys, iron.	
	Pans, copper, for closets.	Pumps and pump castings, in cases.	
	Pans, dust.	Pumps, hand, brass.	
	Pans, warming.	Rags, pulled.	30
	Paper, emery, sand, and tobacco.	Railway carriage keys.	
	Paper hangings, common, in bales.	Railway waggon bodies.	
	Paraffin and petroleum oils, in owners' tank waggons, not giving off inflammable vapour under 73° Fahr., when tested in the manner set forth in the Petroleum Act, 1879.	Railway waggon bodies, fitted together.	
	Parian, in casks or crates.	Railway waggon brasses.	35
	Patten rings.	Rain water pipes, for spoutings and their connexions, cast iron.	
	Patterns, travellers', hardware.	Raisins.	
	Pelts, e.o.h.p.	Reed webbing, for ceilings.	
		Refrigerators.	40
		Revalenta arabica.	
		Rhubarb and rhubarb roots.	
		Riddles.	
		Rizine.	
		Rolls, iron, e.o.h.p.	45
		Ropes.	

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| Ropes, wire. | Spetches, e.o.h.p. |
| Sacks. | Spirits of tar, in casks or iron drums. |
| Saddletrees. | Spittoons, iron. |
| Sad irons, e.o.h.p. | Spoutings and connexions, iron or steel. |
| 5 Safes, iron or steel. | Spring balances. |
| Sago. | Springs, chair, sofa, mattress, door, or cart. |
| Sauces, in boxes, cases, or casks. | Spurs, not plated. |
| Scales and weights, letter. | Stable fittings (except enamelled), iron or steel. |
| Scoops, iron. | Stair rods. |
| 10 Scrap zinc. | Stannite of potash. |
| Screw propellers. | Stannite of soda. |
| Screws, brass, copper, or zinc. | Staples (wire), for bookbinders. |
| Screws, table expanding. | Starch, in casks, cases, boxes, or bags. |
| Scrolls, iron (for fixing springs to | Steam excavators or steam navvies. |
| 15 carts and carriages). | Steel, bars and bundles. |
| Scrows, e.o.h.p. | Steelyards. |
| Scythe blades. | Stirrups. |
| Scythes and sickles. | Stone blue, in casks, cases, boxes, or bags. |
| Seal skins, wet and salted. | Stone, carved for building purposes, e.o.h.p. |
| 20 Seaweed (dry) or alga marina. | Straw, e.o.h.p., minimum load 20 cwt. per waggon. |
| Seeds, agricultural, e.o.h.p. | Strickles, in boxes or cases. |
| Semolina. | Sugar mills. |
| Shears, garden and sheep. | Sugar nippers, except gold, silver, or plated. |
| Sheets, wool, new. | Syringes, garden. |
| 25 Ships' logs, metal. | Tacks. |
| Ships' masts. | Tamarinds. |
| Ships' ventilators. | Taper holders, metal. |
| Shoddy. | Tapioca. |
| Shoe horns and pegs, metallic. | Tapioca flour. |
| 30 Shoemakers' wax. | Taps, brass. |
| Shot, lead, e.o.h.p. | Tarpaulings. |
| Show tablets, metal, enamelled. | Tartar, liquid. |
| Shumac liquor. | Terne metal. |
| Signal posts (railway) and materials | Terrets. |
| 35 belonging thereto. | Thimbles. |
| Silicate cotton or slag wool, e.o.h.p. | Tin, in blocks, cakes, or ingots. |
| Sinks, cast iron, not enamelled. | Tincal. |
| Size, e.o.h.p. | Tinfoil. |
| Skates. | Tin liquor. |
| 40 Skewers, iron or steel. | |
| Slate pencils. | |
| Slates, writing. | |
| Snuffers, iron or steel. | |
| Spades and shovels, iron or steel. | |
| 45 Spanners. | |
| Spelter sheets, e.o.h.p. | |

A.D. 1891. Great Western Railway.	Tinware, in casks or cases.	Vegetable wax.	
	Tips, brassed, for boot heels.	Vegetables, packed, e.o.h.p.	
	Tobacco boxes, metal.	Vices, iron or steel.	
	Tobacco juice, in casks.	Vinegar, in cases.	
	Tobacco leaf, in hogsheads or tierces.	Walking sticks, in the rough.	5
	Tobacco stoves or presses.	Walnuts, green, and husks.	
	Tools, carpenters', coopers', edge, joiners', masons', and shipwrights.	Washers, brass or copper.	
	Tools, well-boring and pit-boring.	Washers, leather.	
	Torchwick.	Weighing machines, large (those used for weighing railway or other vehicles, and also cattle).	10
	Tow, in bales, e.o.h.p.	Weights, brass.	
	Tow waste, e.o.h.p.	Window frames, iron, packed in cases.	
	Traps, sink, brass or copper.	Window shutters, iron or steel.	
	Traps, vermin.	Wines, British, in casks.	15
	Trays, iron or steel.	Wire, copper or brass, packed in cases, casks, or in bags.	
	Trivets, iron or steel.	Wire, cotton-covered, in casks, hampers, cases, and canvas-covered coils.	20
	Trouser stretchers, iron, portable.	Wire, iron or steel, e.o.h.p.	
	Trowels.	Wire, lead.	
	Tubes, coated with brass.	Wood, bent, rough, unfinished.	
	Tubes, electro-coppered.	Wool, raw.	
	Tubes, steam, brass, or copper.	Yarn, twist, and weft, cotton and linen, in bales, bags, wrappers, cases, boxes, skips, or casks.	25
	Tubs, iron.	Yeast, in bags, or in bags in baskets, hydraulic press-packed, dry.	
	Tue irons.	Yellow metal bolts and nails.	30
	Turmeric.	Yellow metal rods.	
	Turpentine, spirits of, in casks or iron drums.	Zinc bars.	
	Twine.		
	Umbrella fittings.		
	Umbrella sticks, in the rough.		
	Umbrella stretchers.		
	Valves, brass.		
	Varnish, in casks or iron drums.		

CLASS 3.

Ale coolers.	Apple rings, in slices, dried.	
Algerian fibre, e.o.h.p.	Apples, dry, or pippins.	35
Alizarine, in casks or iron drums.	Arsenic acid, e.o.h.p.	
Almonds.	Bacon and hams, cured, e.o.h.p.	
American or leather cloth.	Baking powder.	
Ammonia, liquid, in bottles (other than carbonyls) in cases.	Baths.	
Angelica root.	Beadings and mouldings, gilt, 40 lacquered, or varnished, packed in boxes.	
Aniseed.		

Bedsteads, e.o.h.p.	Caps, men's or boys', except silk, in	A.D. 1891.
Beehives, made of wood.	bales, packs, or trusses.	Great Western Railway.
Bell ringing (carillon) machinery.	Capsules, metal, in cases.	
Belting, for machinery.	Carbon candles, for electric lighting.	
5 Bichromate of soda, e.o.h.p.	Carbonate of ammonia, in cases.	
Bichrome and bichromate of potash, e.o.h.p.	Card cloth.	
Bins, corn or wine.	Cards, for weaving, packed in cases.	
Bitters, in casks or cases.	Carpet bags.	
10 Black beer.	Carpet beating machines.	
Bladders, in casks.	Carpet lining (cork).	
Blankets.	Carpeting.	
Blinds, paper.	Carpeting (cork).	
Blinds, Venetian and chain, in cases,	Carraway seeds.	
15 crates, or frames.	Carriage and cart steps.	
Blowing engines.	Castings, iron, light, e.o.h.p.	
Blue, laundry, liquid, in boxes, cases, casks, or iron drums.	Castings, sanitary, iron or steel, for public urinals and water closets.	
Blue paste.	Castings, steel, e.o.h.p.	
20 Blue powder and stone and smalts, e.o.h.p.	Castor oil, in boxes.	
Boards, parquet flooring.	Cellarets, wrought iron.	
Boards, washing.	Chaff, in bags, not for cattle feeding.	
Bobbins, e.o.h.p.	Chalk, French.	
25 Books, e.o.h.p.	Chalk, prepared.	
Boothing or stalling.	Cheese, e.o.h.p.	
Boots and shoes, including goloshes, and leather cut into boot shapes, in casks, cases, or boxes.	Cheese presses.	
30 Boracic acid.	Chemicals, not dangerous, corrosive, or explosive, in casks, iron drums, bales, or bags.	
Bottles and bottle stoppers, glass, e.o.h.p.	Chimney pieces, marble or slate. e.o.h.p.	
Bowls, iron or wood.	China, in hampers.	
Braces, except silk, for wearing	China grass, e.o.h.p.	
35 apparel, in bales, packs, or trusses.	Cinnabar ore.	
Broom and brush heads, e.o.h.p.	Clock dials.	
Brooms and brushes, packed.	Clogs, in casks, cases, or boxes.	
Brush backs, xylonite.	Clothing (exclusive of silk goods), if packed in trusses, packs, or bales.	
Buckets and pails.	Clothing, for soldiers, police, prison warders, railway porters, postal, and telegraph (except busbies or helmets).	
40 Buckram.	Clothing, waterproof (except oily canvas clothing).	
Butter, in crocks in wood, or in crocks when packed with straw in baskets.	Cloth, linen, packed.	
Calicoes.	Coach and upholsterers' trimmings, in packs, trusses, or bales.	
Candlewick.		
45 Canvas.		
Cap peaks, not oily.		

A.D. 1891. Great Western Railway.	Cob nuts. Cocoa nut fibre, husk, shell, or matting, e.o.h.p. Cocoa nuts. Coffee extract or essence. Coin, copper or bronze. Collars, rush, for horses. Colliery pulleys. Colours, in cans, hampers, boxes, or iron bottles. Combs. Coquilla nuts. Cordials, in casks or cases. Coriander seed. Cork shavings or cuttings. Cork socks, in boxes, cases, or casks. Corkwood. Cornice poles, wood, in bundles, with- out rings or ends, not gilt. Corozzo nuts. Cotton and linen goods, in bales, boxes, cases, packs, or trusses, e.o.h.p. Cotton and linen thread. Cotton and woollen slops, in hampers, bales, or boxes. Cotton wool, dressed and carded. Crucibles, e.o.h.p. Cummin seed. Cutlery. Cyanite, in cans, hampers, boxes, or iron bottles. Dishes, wood. Drapery, heavy. — Packages con- taining any of the following articles:— American or leather cloth. Blankets. Boots and shoes, including goloshes, in casks, cases, or boxes. Buckram. Buttons, except gold, silver, or plated. Calicoes. Carpet bags.	Carpeting. Clothing, waterproof (except oily canvas clothing). Cotton and linen goods, in bales, boxes, cases, packs, or trusses, 5 e.o.h.p. Cotton and linen thread. Cotton and woollen slops, in hampers, bales, or boxes. Druggeting. 10 Elastic webbing. Eyelets. Flannel. Floor cloth, including oil cloth, boulinikon, kamptulicon, and 15 linoleum. Hearth rugs, except skins. Hooks and eyes. Huckabacks. India rubber goods, except shoes 20 and goloshes. Laces, boot and stay, cotton or leather. Linen cloth, packed. Paper collars, cuffs, and shirt 25 fronts. Shirts, cotton, woollen, and linen, in bales, packs, or trusses. Stays, not silk. Tapes. 30 Thimbles, not gold, silver, or plated. Wadding, cotton. Woollen and worsted yarn. Dripping, in crocks in wood, or in 35 tubs or tins without lids. Druggeting. Drugs, in casks, bales, or bags. Drysalteries, in casks. Dutch metal and leaf. 40 Dyes, in casks and iron drums. Earth closets. Earthenware, in hampers. Eggs, in boxes, cases, or crates. Elastic webbing. 45 Electric batteries.
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| Electric cable. | Gloves, cotton, woollen, or worsted, in bales, packs, or trusses. | A.D. 1891. |
| Emery rollers and emery wheels, e.o.h.p. | Gloves, rough leather, for labourers. | Great Western Railway. |
| Esparto grass, e.o.h.p. | Glycerine, in cases or boxes. | |
| 5 Fenders, in crates. | Glycerine grease, for lubricating purposes, in tins packed in wooden cases. | |
| Fenders, kitchen, iron or steel. | Goat skins, e.o.h.p. | |
| Fenders, ships', cork or hemp. | Granite, polished or dressed, e.o.h.p. | |
| Fents and tabs, cotton and woollen. | Grapes, packed in cork dust or sawdust, in casks. | |
| Fern, for litter or packing, e.o.h.p., | Groceries, mixed. | |
| 10 minimum 20 cwt. per waggon. | Packages consigned as mixed groceries may include any grocery articles set out in classes herein-before mentioned or in this class, the following articles in Class 4 :— | |
| Filberts. | Cardamoms. | |
| Filters, earthenware. | Citric acid. | |
| Fire engines, steam. | Confectionery, e.o.h.p. | |
| Fire escapes. | Crystallised fruits, e.o.h.p. | |
| 15 Fire extinguishers (hand grenade), packed. | Meat pies. | |
| Fish, fresh, e.o.h.p. | Preserved ginger. | |
| Fish glue. | Sausages. | |
| Flannel. | Yeast, e.o.h.p. | |
| 20 Flax, e.o.h.p. | and the following in Class 5 :— | |
| Flax straw, e.o.h.p. | Blue, laundry liquid, e.o.h.p. | |
| Floor cloth, including oil cloth, bouldinikon, kamptulicon, and linoleum. | Cinnamon. | |
| 25 Flour-dressing or purifying machines. | Cloves. | |
| Flower roots (not orchids). | Cochineal. | |
| Forges, portable, e.o.h.p. | Cordials, e.o.h.p. | |
| Forks, e.o.h.p. | Extract of meat. | |
| Fruit, ripe, not hot-house :— | Indigo. | |
| 30 Apricots. | Isinglass. | |
| Cherries. | Lard, e.o.h.p. | |
| Nectarines. | Nutmegs. | |
| Peaches. | Gums, e.o.h.p. | |
| Raspberries. | Gun stocks. | |
| 35 Strawberries. | Gun wads. | |
| Fustian and corduroy. | Guns, machine, in cases. | |
| Gas meters | Gutta percha, raw. | |
| Gelatine. | Guttering or corrugating machines, e.o.h.p. | |
| German silver, in sheets. | Hair, for manufacturing purposes, e.o.h.p. | |
| 40 German silver wire, in casks and cases. | | |
| Ginger, e.o.h.p. | | |
| Glass beads. | | |
| Glass, crown, rolled and sheet. | | |
| Glass, flint, e.o.h.p. | | |
| 45 Glass, plate, rough. | | |
| Glass, plate, not silvered. | | |

A.D. 1891. Great Western Railway.	Hair cloth. Harness or saddlery, in tin-lined cases or casks. Hassocks. Hats, rush, in bales, trusses, and hampers. Hay rakes, hand, e.o.h.p. Hearthrugs, except skins. Heel balls, shoemakers'. Helmets, metal, in cases or boxes. Herbs, green. Hides, e.o.h.p. Honey, in casks, or in jars packed in crates or cases. Hoofs, horns, and horn tips, buffalo, cow, goat, ox, and sheep, e.o.h.p. Hops. Hosiery, in bales, packs, or trusses. Huckabacks. Hurdles, iron or steel, on wheels. India-rubber goods, except shoes and goloshes. India-rubber, raw. Ink, printers'. Jews' harps. Joiners' work (common wood)— Beadings and mouldings (not gilt, lacquered, or varnished), doors and door frames, fittings and fixtures for buildings, staircases, balusters and hand-rails, window sashes and frames and shutters. Juniper berries. Kips, e.o.h.p. Laces, boot or stay, cotton or leather. Lamp black. Lamp chimneys (glass). Lamp frames (street). Lamp reflectors, enamelled iron. Lamp wick. Lamps, paraffin, in parts (except china or earthenware), packed in casks and cases. Lard, in bladders, in crocks, in wood or in tubs, or tins without lids.	Lavatory stands and basins, earthen- ware, complete, enamelled. Lawn mowers, packed. Lead pencils. Leather, e.o.h.p. 5 Lemon and lime juice, e.o.h.p. Life buoys. Limestone, polished or dressed. Lime water, e.o.h.p. Lincrusta and anaglypta (decorative 10 wall papers). Linen cloth, packed. Linen yarn or grey linen, e.o.h.p. Liquorice. Looking-glass frames (common), wood 15 (not gilded) or Dutch metalled. Maccaroni. Machines, fitted up, packed, e.o.h.p. Magnesia. Marble, packed, and in slabs cemented 20 together. Margarine, in crocks in wood, or in crocks when packed with straw in baskets. Marquees or tents. 25 Mastic. Mats and matting, e.o.h.p. Megass, e.o.h.p. Merinoes, in bales, packs, or trusses. Mexican fibre, e.o.h.p. 30 Mica. Milk. Milk cans and pans. Millboard rollers (for winding paper in cases). 35 Mops. Mortars and pestles, marble. Moss, packed. Muslin, book, if packed in bales, packs, or trusses. 40 Mustard, e.o.h.p. Netting, cotton and twine. Nickel. Nitrate of baryta. Oars. 45 Oils, not dangerous, e.o.h.p.
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A.D. 1891.
Great Western
Railway.

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| <p>Oleic acid, in casks.</p> <p>Osiers, twigs and willows, white or stained.</p> <p>Osnaburgs.</p> <p>5 Oxalic acid.</p> <p>Paints, in cans, hampers, boxes, or iron bottles.</p> <p>Palliassees, straw.</p> <p>Palmetto leaf, e.o.h.p.</p> <p>10 Pans, chemical and dye, iron or steel.</p> <p>Pans, earthenware or iron, for sanitary purposes.</p> <p>Paper, e.o.h.p.</p> <p>Paper collars, cuffs, and shirtfronts.</p> <p>15 Paper, gummed for labels.</p> <p>Paper hangings, e.o.h.p.</p> <p>Paper tubes, for cops.</p> <p>Parian, in hampers.</p> <p>Pattens, in casks, cases, or boxes.</p> <p>20 Pearl shells.</p> <p>Penholders, wood or metal (except gold, silver, or plated).</p> <p>Pepper.</p> <p>Percussion caps, uncharged.</p> <p>25 Petroleum grease or petroleum jelly.</p> <p>Piassava, e.o.h.p.</p> <p>Pickles, e.o.h.p.</p> <p>Picture frames, common, wood (not gilded) or Dutch metalled.</p> <p>30 Pins, metal.</p> <p>Plants, e.o.h.p.</p> <p>Preserves (fish, fruit, meat, and provisions), e.o.h.p., in crates or baskets.</p> <p>35 Pulley blocks, wood.</p> <p>Pumps and pump castings, e.o.h.p.</p> <p>Quicks, e.o.h.p.</p> <p>Rabbit fur, or hatters' wool.</p> <p>Raffia.</p> <p>40 Railway cards and tickets.</p> <p>Reels, for garden hose.</p> <p>Rennet.</p> <p>Rick poles and covers.</p> <p>Road scraping and road sweeping machines.</p> <p>45 Rock, crystal.</p> | <p>Rugs, hearth, except skin.</p> <p>Saddlery or harness, in tin-lined cases or casks.</p> <p>Sauces, e.o.h.p.</p> <p>Saw-bench machines, portable, packed.</p> <p>Scale beams and scales.</p> <p>Scoops, wood.</p> <p>Screw jacks, except iron.</p> <p>Scythe sneds or handles.</p> <p>Sealing wax.</p> <p>Seaweed, edible.</p> <p>Sewing machines, in parts, packed.</p> <p>Sewing machine stands, in parts, packed in cases or frames.</p> <p>Shafts, cart.</p> <p>Shafts, gig, carriage, or dog cart, not painted nor varnished.</p> <p>Shavings, wood.</p> <p>Sheepskins, e.o.h.p.</p> <p>Sheet steel.</p> <p>Shellac.</p> <p>Shells.</p> <p>Ships' blocks.</p> <p>Ships' sails, finished.</p> <p>Shirts, cotton, woollen, and linen, in bales, packs, trusses, and hampers.</p> <p>Shoe horns and pegs.</p> <p>Shoes and boots, including goloshes and leather cut into shoe shapes, in casks, cases, or boxes.</p> <p>Shot belts.</p> <p>Show cards (cardboard) unframed.</p> <p>Shutters, revolving, wooden.</p> <p>Shuttles, weavers'.</p> <p>Silver ore.</p> <p>Sinks, enamelled.</p> <p>Skins, hare and rabbit.</p> <p>Slate beds of billiard tables, packed in cases.</p> <p>Slate slabs.</p> <p>Spindles, in boxes.</p> <p>Spirits, in casks or cases.</p> <p>Splints, wood for matches.</p> <p>Squeegees, for cleaning ships' decks, &c.</p> <p>Stable fittings and mangers, iron enamelled.</p> |
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A.D. 1891.	Starch, e.o.h.p.	Varnish, e.o.h.p.	
Great Western Railway.	Stationery, e.o.h.p.	Vaseline.	
	Stays, not silk, for wearing apparel.	Vegetable ivory.	
	Stills, iron.	Velvet, cotton, in bales, packs, or trusses.	5
	Stone blue, e.o.h.p.	Vermicelli.	
	Stoves, gas or oil.	Vinegar, e.o.h.p.	
	Strickles, e.o.h.p.	Wadding, cotton.	
	Stuff goods, in bales, packs, or trusses.	Wash leather.	
	Sugar, e.o.h.p.	Wash stand tops, marble, packed.	10
	Sugar candy.	Washing and wringing machines, packed.	
	Syrup, in cases, in tins, in baskets, or in stone bottles packed in crates or hampers.	Water meters.	
	Tables, cast iron or steel, in parts.	Weighing machines, small (those used for weighing packages and goods).	15
	Talc.	Wheelbarrows.	
	Tapes.	Wheels, rudder or steering, in cases, crates, or frames.	
	Tea.	Whetstones and honestones.	
	Thimbles, except gold, silver, or plated.	Whisks, packed.	20
	Thread, cotton and linen.	Winches, steam.	
	Toasting forks, iron or steel.	Window frames, iron, e.o.h.p.	
	Tobacco juice, e.o.h.p.	Wines, British, e.o.h.p.	
	Tobacco leaf, e.o.h.p.	Wines, in casks or cases.	
	Tow, e.o.h.p.	Wood, bent, e.o.h.p.	25
	Toys, packed.	Wool, dressed or carded.	
	Trellis work (wood), in bundles.	Woollen and worsted goods, in bales, packs, or trusses.	
	Troughs, bakers', wooden.	Woollen cloth, in bales, packs, or trusses.	30
	Troughs, cattle and other, iron or steel.	Xylonite.	
	Tubes, brass or copper, except steam, packed.	Yarns, twist and weft (except silk).	
	Tubs, washing.	Yellow or Persian berries.	
	Tubs, wood.		
	Turnery ware.		
	Type.		

CLASS 4.

Agricultural machines and imple- ments, e.o.h.p.	Anthracene, e.o.h.p.	35
Alabaster.	Asparagus.	
Albumen.	Bacon and hams, fresh or green.	
Alizarine, e.o.h.p.	Bags, leather.	
Ammonia, liquid, in bottles (other than carbons) in hampers.	Beef wine, in boxes.	
Anchovies.	Bee hives, straw.	40
Annotto, e.o.h.p.	Beer engines.	
	Bellows, e.o.h.p.	
	Bells.	

Billiard cues, in bundles.	Clothing (exclusive of silk goods), A.D. 1891.
Blinds, Venetian and chain, e.o.h.p.	e.o.h.p.
Boilers, copper.	Coach and upholsterers' trimmings, <i>Great Western Railway.</i>
Books, bound or half bound in calf,	e.o.h.p.
5 morocco, roan, russia, or law calf.	Coal scuttles.
Boots and shoes, including goloshes	Cobalt.
and leather cut into boot shapes, in	Coffee carts or stalls on wheels.
hampers (white rod).	Confectionery, e.o.h.p.
Braces, for wearing apparel, not silk,	Corn crushers.
10 e.o.h.p.	Cricket implements.
Bristles, e.o.h.p.	Croquet implements.
Britannia metal goods.	Crystallised fruit, e.o.h.p.
Bronze powder.	Curtains, cotton, lace.
Brooms and brushes, e.o.h.p.	Dandy rollers, in cases for paper
15 Bungs and corks.	mills.
Butter, in flats or hampers, or in tubs	Drapery, light—packages containing
or cools without lids.	any drapery articles set out in
Candles, wax.	Classes herein-before mentioned,
Canes and rattans.	and in this class, and any of the
20 Caps, men's or boys' (except silk), in	following articles:—
boxes or cases.	Bags (leather, ladies' hand,
Caravans (showmen's or hawkers')	courier, and travelling).
and vans containing steam round-	Braces, not silk, for wearing
abouts.	apparel.
25 Carbolic acid, solid.	Carpeting, exceeding 15 feet in
Carboys, gutta percha.	length, packed in cases.
Cardanoms.	Cloth, woollen.
Cats' and dogs' meat.	Clothing (exclusive of silk goods)
Cattle cribs.	e.o.h.p.
30 Chaff, e.o.h.p.	Coach and upholsterers' trim-
Chairs and seats, garden, e.o.h.p.	mings.
Chairs, common, folding, in boxes,	Gloves, cotton, woollen, and
cases, crates, and parcels.	worsted.
Chemicals, not dangerous, corrosive,	Haberdashery.
35 or explosive, in boxes or hampers.	Hosiery.
Chimney pieces, metal, unpacked.	Muslins (book).
Chimney tops, iron or zinc.	Needles.
China, in boxes or cases.	Stuff goods.
Churns and churning machines.	Umbrellas.
40 Cisterns.	Woollen and worsted goods.
Citric acid.	Dripping, in bladders.
Clocks, turret and church.	Druggists' sundries, in mixed packages.
Clogs, e.o.h.p.	Drugs, in boxes or hampers.
Cloth, linen, tied in bundles, but not	Drysalteries, e.o.h.p.
45 protected by wrappers, or not	Dye extracts.
packed.	Dyes, e.o.h.p.

A.D. 1891. Great Western Railway.	Earthenware, in boxes or cases.	Hats, soft felt.	
	Eggs, e.o.h.p.	Hawkers' packs and trusses.	
	Extract of malt.	Hollow-ware, iron, including kettles, pans, maslins (pots for boiling fruit), and water cans, e.o.h.p.	5
	Felt hat bodies.	Honey, e.o.h.p.	
	Fire engines, e.o.h.p.	Hop bitters.	
	Fish, fresh—	Hose, leather and canvas.	
	Brill, grayling, lobsters, oysters, prawns, red mullet, salmon, smelt, soles, trout, turbot, white- bait.	Hosiery, e.o.h.p.	
	Flax in the straw.	Household linen and wearing apparel (exclusive of silk goods), e.o.h.p.	10
	Flower roots, e.o.h.p.	Incubators, complete.	
	Flower stands, wrought iron.	Ink, e.o.h.p.	
	Fluid, disinfecting, in bottles; packed in cases or hampers, or in basketed jars.	Japanned ware, e.o.h.p.	
	Football.	Kilting machines, in parts, packed.	15
	Frilling machines, in parts, packed.	Knapsacks, soldiers'.	
	Fruit-cleaning machines.	Knitting machines, in parts, packed.	
	Furniture, in vans, carts, or road waggon.	Lac.	
	Garden arches.	Lace, British, not silk.	
	Garden engines.	Laces, boot or stay, e.o.h.p.	20
	Glasshouse pots.	Lamps.	
	Glass, in boxes or cases.	Lawn mowers, not packed.	
	Glass, prepared, for photographers.	Lawn tennis implements.	
	Globes, moons, or shades, glass, common.	Leather leggings.	
	Gloves, cotton, woollen, and worsted, e.o.h.p.	Lint.	25
	Gold size.	Lithographic stones.	
	Golf clubs.	Looms, not packed.	
	Grates, ovens, ranges, or stoves, polished.	Luggage or baggage personal.	
	Gravestones or tombstones.	Machinery, in parts, not packed, e.o.h.p.	30
	Gun barrels, e.o.h.p.	Machines, fitted up, not packed, e.o.h.p.	
	Guns.	Malt crushers.	
	Gutta percha goods.	Maps, in boxes or cases.	
	Guttering or corrugating machines, not packed.	Margarine, in baskets, flats, or hampers, or in tubs without lids.	35
	Haberdashery.	Mats, skin.	
	Hand carts.	Mattresses.	
	Handmills.	Meat, fresh.	
	Hares, dead.	Meat pies.	
	Harness, e.o.h.p.	Meat safes.	40
	Hat leathers.	Mincing machines.	
		Mushrooms.	
		Muslin, book, e.o.h.p.	
		Needles, e.o.h.p.	
		Oleic acid, e.o.h.p.	45
		Panoramas and theatrical scenery.	

A.D. 1891.

Great Western
Railway.

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| Pans, copper. | Spindles, e.o.h.p. |
| Parian, in boxes or cases. | Spirits, in hampers. |
| Pattens, e.o.h.p. | Spirits of tar, e.o.h.p. |
| Patterns, wood, for castings. | Stag horns. |
| 5 Pens, steel. | Steam gauges. |
| Perforating and paper-cutting machines. | Stereotype casts. |
| Pine apples, not hothouse, packed. | Still, copper. |
| Pipes, brass and copper. | Stone, decorative, carved for decorating the interior of buildings. |
| 10 Pipes, smoking. | Stoves, fire-clay tile. |
| Pistols. | Stuff goods, e.o.h.p. |
| Plaiting machines, in parts, packed. | Swing boats and hobby horses. |
| Plated goods. | Tables, cast iron or cast steel. |
| Plums (dried), in fancy boxes. | Tanks. |
| 15 Porcelain. | Tartaric acid. |
| Poultry, dead. | Telegraph instruments, packed. |
| Preserved ginger. | Telephone apparatus, packed. |
| Preserves (fish, fruit, meat, and provisions), e.o.h.p. | Textile fabrics, made of mixed cotton, linen, wool, or similar materials. |
| 20 Rabbits, dead. | Theatrical luggage. |
| Razor strops. | Tiles, art. |
| Reeds and rushes. | Tin crystals. |
| Reflectors, glass, with metal backs. | Tinware, e.o.h.p. |
| Rifles. | Tobacco, manufactured, except cigars and cigarettes. |
| 25 Rollers, type printers'. | Tomatoes. |
| Saddlery, e.o.h.p. | Toys, e.o.h.p. |
| Sausages and saveloys. | Tubes, tin and zinc. |
| Saw-bench machines, portable, not packed. | Tubing, brass or copper, e.o.h.p. |
| 30 Seal skins, e.o.h.p. | Ultramarine. |
| Seeds, e.o.h.p. | Umbrellas. |
| Sewing machine stands, e.o.h.p. | Umbrella sticks, e.o.h.p. |
| Shafts, gig, carriage, or dog cart, e.o.h.p. | Vans, commercial travellers'. |
| 35 Sheep racks. | Vats. |
| Shirts, e.o.h.p. | Vegetable washing machines. |
| Shoes and boots, including goloshes and leather cut into shoe shapes, in hampers (white rod). | Vegetables, hothouse, packed. |
| 40 Show cards, e.o.h.p. | Veneers. |
| Shrubs and trees, e.o.h.p. | Venison. |
| Skins, fine, including deer, fox, kid, musquash, and nutria. | Verdigris. |
| Snuff. | Walking sticks, e.o.h.p. |
| 45 Spades and shovels, wooden. | Warps, except silk. |
| Spermaceti. | Washing and wringing machines, not packed. |
| | Whalebone. |
| | Wheels, cart, coach, and carriage. |
| | Wheels, rudder or steering, e.o.h.p. |

A.D. 1891. Great Western Railway.	Wines, in hampers.	Woodwork for the manufacture of pianos.	
	Wire, insulated.	Woollen and worsted goods, e.o.h.p.	
	Wire, polished or needle.	Woollen cloth, e.o.h.p.	
	Wire gauze.	Yeast, e.o.h.p.	5
	Woodwork for the manufacture of organs.		

CLASS 5.

Acetic or wood acid, e.o.h.p.	Chloride of gold, in boxes, for photographers.	
Aluminium.	Cigars and cigarettes.	10
Amber.	Cinnamon.	
Ammonia, liquid, e.o.h.p.	Clock cases.	
Animals and birds, stuffed, in cases.	Clocks, e.o.h.p.	
Aquaria, glass.	Cloves.	
Artificial flowers.	Cochineal.	15
Bagatelle tables.	Coffins.	
Balloons.	Collodion cotton, in bottles packed in cases.	
Bark, not for tanning, e.o.h.p.	Colours, in jars.	
Barometers.	Conservatories and hothouses, in parts.	20
Baskets, e.o.h.p.	Cordials, e.o.h.p.	
Bath chairs.	Cork socks, e.o.h.p.	
Beadings and mouldings, gilt, lacquered, or varnished, e.o.h.p.	Crape.	
Beds and bedding.	Cyanite, in jars.	25
Bicycles.	Dripping, in crocks, e.o.h.p.	
Billiard tables.	Drugs, e.o.h.p.	
Bird cages.	Dyes, in glass carboys.	
Bismuth.	Empty cases, casks, crates, hampers, and other empties, e.o.h.p.	30
Blue, laundry, liquid, e.o.h.p.	Engravings.	
Boats and canoes.	Evergreens.	
Boots and shoes, including goloshes and leather cut into boot shapes, e.o.h.p.	Extract of meat.	
Boxes, e.o.h.p.	Feathers.	
Butter, in crocks, e.o.h.p.	Fenders, e.o.h.p.	35
Caps, e.o.h.p.	Figures, casts, or ornaments, alabaster, bronze, gypsum, plaster, stucco, or terra cotta.	
Carbolic acid, liquid, e.o.h.p.	Figures, flowers, and heads, wax.	
Carboys, glass.	Flowers, cut.	40
Cards for carding machines, e.o.h.p.	Flower stands, e.o.h.p.	
Carriage bodies, e.o.h.p.	Frilling machines, fitted up, packed.	
Chairs and seats, e.o.h.p.		
Chandeliers and gasaliers.		
Chemicals, not dangerous, corrosive, or explosive, e.o.h.p.		

Fruit, hot-house.	Optical instruments.
Furniture, e.o.h.p.	Organs and organ work.
Furs.	Ornaments for uniform, e.o.h.p.
Game.	Overmantels, cast iron, with mirrors.
5 Glass, cut, ornamental, for doors.	Paints, in jars.
Glass, plate, silvered.	Papier mâché goods.
Glass, stained.	Parchment.
Globes, for educational purposes.	Penholders, e.o.h.p.
Globes, moons, or shades, glass,	Perambulators, complete or in parts.
10 e.o.h.p.	Perfumery.
Gloves, e.o.h.p.	Phosphorus paste (vermin killer), packed.
Glycerine, e.o.h.p.	Photographic apparatus.
Hair, for head dressing.	Picture frames, e.o.h.p.
Hat and umbrella stands, wood.	Pictures.
15 Hats, except soft felt and rush.	Pine apples, e.o.h.p.
Helmets, felt, in cases or boxes.	Plaiting machines, fitted up, packed.
Horses, dead.	Plants and shrubs (garden), in baskets, mats, pots, or tubs.
Indigo.	Platinum.
Isinglass.	Plush, silk.
20 Ivory, e.o.h.p.	Portmanteaus.
Jet.	Poultry, alive.
Kilting machines, fitted up, packed.	Quicksilver.
Knitting machines, fitted up, packed.	Quills.
Lace.	Retorts, glass.
25 Lard, e.o.h.p.	Ribbons.
Looking-glass frames, e.o.h.p.	Rocking horses.
Looking-glasses and mirrors, glass.	Rollers, brass or copper.
Lustres and vases, glass.	Seal skins, made into articles of wearing apparel.
Magnesium metal.	Serpentine, manufactured, packed.
30 Maps, e.o.h.p.	Sewing machines, fitted up, packed.
Margarine, in crocks, e.o.h.p.	Shoes and boots, including goloshes and leather cut into shoe shapes, e.o.h.p.
Match boxes, empty, e.o.h.p.	Show cases for shops, glass and wood- work.
Military ornaments, e.o.h.p.	Silk.
Millinery.	Silver precipitate.
35 Models, clay.	Spirits, e.o.h.p.
Morphia, in bottles in hampers.	Sponges.
Moss, e.o.h.p.	Straw goods, including straw hats and straw bonnets.
Musical instruments.	Straw plait.
Muslins.	Sugar nippers, e.o.h.p.
40 Nitrate of copper, in jars or stone bottles, covered with wicker basket work.	
Nitrate of silver, in boxes, for photo- graphers.	
45 Nut crackers, e.o.h.p.	
Nutmegs.	

<i>Great Western Railway.</i>	A.D. 1891. Summer-houses.	Turpentine, spirits of, e.o.h.p.	
	Surgical instruments.	Turtle.	
	Teazles.	Velvet, e.o.h.p.	
	Telescopes.	Ventilators, e.o.h.p.	
	Thermometers.	Watch glasses.	5
	Thimbles, e.o.h.p.	Wines, e.o.h.p.	
	Tonquin beans.	Woodwork, carved, for decorating the	
	Tortoiseshell.	interior of buildings.	
	Tricycles and velocipedes.	Yolk of eggs.	
	Trunks.		10

Great Western Railway
Company
(Rates and Charges)
Provisional Order.

A

B I L L

To confirm a Provisional Order made by the Board of Trade under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, containing the Classification of Merchandise Traffic, and the Schedule of Maximum Rates and Charges applicable thereto, of the Great Western Railway Company, and certain other Railway Companies connected therewith.

(Prepared and brought in by
Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Baron Henry de Worms.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
10 February 1891.

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[Price 5½d.]

[Bill 201.]

A

B I L L

[AS AMENDED BY THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF LORDS AND
COMMONS]

TO

Confirm a Provisional Order made by the Board of Trade under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, containing the Classification of Merchandise Traffic, and the Schedule of Maximum Rates and Charges applicable thereto, of the Great Western Railway Company, and certain other Railway Companies connected therewith.

A.D. 1891.

WHEREAS under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, the Board of Trade embodied in a Provisional Order the classification of merchandise traffic and schedule of maximum rates and charges, including all terminal charges which, in the opinion of the Board of Trade, ought to be adopted by the Great Western Railway Company, and the railway companies connected therewith, which are mentioned in the schedule to the said Provisional Order: And whereas it is expedient that the Provisional Order, as set out in the schedule to this Act annexed, be confirmed by Act of Parliament:

51 & 52 Vict.
c. 25. s. 24.

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as the Great Western Railway Company (Rates and Charges) Order Confirmation Act, 1891.

Short title.

2. The Order, as set out in the schedule to this Act annexed, shall be and the same is hereby confirmed, and all the provisions of the said Order in manner and form as they are set out in the said schedule shall, from and after the passing of this Act, have full validity and effect.

Confirmation
of Order in
schedule.

A.D. 1891.

*Great Western
Railway.*

SCHEDULE.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Order of the Board of Trade under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, embodying the classification of merchandise traffic and the authorised schedule of maximum rates and charges, including all terminal charges applicable to the said classification of the Great Western Railway Company, and certain other railway companies connected therewith.

Short title.	1. This Order may be cited as the Great Western Railway Company (Rates and Charges) Order, 1891.	10
Commencement.	2. This Order shall come into force and have effect from the 1st August 1892, or such later date as the Board of Trade may by order direct, which date is in this Order referred to as the commencement of this Order.	
Interpretation.	3. This Order is to be read and construed subject in all respects to the provisions of the Railway and Canal Traffic Acts, 1873 and 1888, and of any other Acts or parts of Acts incorporated therewith.	15
Schedule of maximum rates and charges.	4. From and after the commencement of this Order the maximum rates and charges which the Great Western Railway Company, and the railway companies connected therewith mentioned in the Appendix to the schedule to this Order in respect of railways mentioned in the said Appendix, shall be entitled to charge and make in respect of merchandise traffic on the railways of the said companies, shall be the rates and charges specified in the schedule to this Order annexed, and shall be subject to the classification, regulations, and provisions set forth in the said schedule.	20

SCHEDULE of MAXIMUM RATES and CHARGES, and CLASSIFICATION of MERCHANDISE TRAFFIC applicable to the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY and certain other Companies connected therewith.

I.—MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES.

1. This schedule of maximum rates and charges shall be divided into six parts: Part I., containing the maximum rates and charges authorised in respect of the merchandise comprised in the several classes of merchandise specified in the classification. Part II. and Part III., containing the maximum rates and charges authorised in respect of animals and carriages as therein mentioned.

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Part IV., specifying the exceptional charges mentioned in such part, and the circumstances in which they may be made. Part V., containing the rates and charges authorised in respect of perishable merchandise by passenger train, with the provisions and regulations which are to apply to such class of merchandise; and Part VI., containing the rates and charges authorised in respect of small parcels by merchandise train, with the provisions and regulations which are to apply to such parcels.

2. The maximum rate for conveyance is the maximum rate which the Company may charge for the conveyance of merchandise by merchandise train; and, subject to the exceptions and provisions specified in this schedule, includes the provision of locomotive power and trucks by the Company, and every other expense incidental to such conveyance not herein-after provided for. Provided that—

(a.) The provision of trucks is not included in the maximum rates applicable to merchandise specified in Class A of the classification, and the Company shall not be required to provide trucks for the conveyance of such merchandise, or for the conveyance of lime in bulk or salt in bulk, or of the following articles when carried in such a manner as to injure the trucks of the Company; that is to say, ammoniacal liquor, creosote, coal tar, gas tar, gas water, or gravel tarred for paving.

(b.) Where, for the conveyance of merchandise other than merchandise specified in Class A of the classification, the Company do not provide trucks, the rate authorised for conveyance shall be reduced by a sum, which, for distances not exceeding fifty miles, shall in case of difference between the Company and the person liable to pay the charge, be determined by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade, and for distances exceeding fifty miles, shall be the charge authorised to be made by the Company for the provision of trucks when not included in the maximum rate for conveyance.

3. The maximum station terminal is the maximum charge which the Company may make to a trader for the use of the accommodation (exclusive of coal drops) provided, and for the duties undertaken by the Company for which no other provision is made in this schedule, at the terminal station for or in dealing with merchandise, as carriers thereof, before or after conveyance.

4. The maximum service terminals are the maximum charges which the Company may make to a trader for the following services, when rendered to or for a trader, that is to say, loading, unloading, covering, and uncovering merchandise, which charges shall, in respect of each service, be deemed to include all charges for the provision by the Company of labour, machinery, plant, stores, and sheets. Provided that—

Where merchandise conveyed in a separate truck is loaded or unloaded elsewhere than in a shed or building of the Company, the Company may not charge to a trader any service terminal for the performance by the Company of any of the said services if the trader has requested the Company to allow him to perform the service for himself and the Company have unreasonably

A.D. 1891. refused to allow him to do so. Any dispute between a trader and the Company in reference to any service terminal charged to a trader who is not allowed by the Company to perform for himself the service, shall be determined by the Board of Trade.

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5. The Company may charge for the services hereunder mentioned, or any 5 of them, when rendered to a trader at his request or for his convenience, a reasonable sum, by way of addition to the tonnage rate. Any difference arising under this section shall be determined by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade at the instance of either party. Provided that where before any service is rendered to a trader he has given notice in writing 10 to the Company that he does not require it, the service shall not be deemed to have been rendered at the trader's request or for his convenience.

- (i.) Services rendered by the Company at or in connection with sidings not belonging to the Company.
- (ii.) The collection or delivery of merchandise outside the terminal station. 15
- (iii.) Weighing merchandise.
- (iv.) The detention of trucks, or the use or occupation of any accommodation, before or after conveyance, beyond such period as shall be reasonably necessary for enabling the Company to deal with the merchandise as carriers thereof, or the consignor or consignee to give 20 or take delivery thereof; or, in cases in which the merchandise is consigned to an address other than the terminal station beyond a reasonable period from the time when notice has been delivered at such address that the merchandise has arrived at the terminal station for delivery. And services rendered in connection with such use and 25 occupation.
- (v.) Loading or unloading, covering or uncovering merchandise comprised in Class A or Class B of the classification.
- (vi.) The use of coal drops.
- (vii.) The provision by the Company of accommodation at a waterside 30 wharf, and special services rendered thereat by the Company in respect of loading or unloading merchandise into or out of vessels or barges where no special charge is prescribed by any Act of Parliament. Provided that charges under this sub-section shall for the purposes of sub-section (3) of section 33 of the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, be 35 deemed to be dock charges.

6. Where merchandise is conveyed in trucks not belonging to the Company, the trader shall be entitled to recover from the Company a reasonable sum by way of demurrage for any detention of his trucks beyond a reasonable period, either by the Company or by any other Company over whose railway 40 the trucks have been conveyed under a through rate or contract. Any difference arising under this section shall be determined by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade at the instance of either party.

7. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Company from making and receiving, in addition to the charges specified in this schedule, charges and 45

payments, by way of rent or otherwise, for sidings or other structural accommodation provided or to be provided for the private use of traders, and not required by the Company for dealing with the traffic for the purposes of conveyance, provided that the amount of such charges or payments is fixed by an agreement in writing signed by the trader, or by some person duly authorised on his behalf, or determined in case of difference by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade.

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8. In respect of merchandise received from or delivered to another railway company having a railway of a different gauge, the Company may make a reasonable charge for any service of transshipment performed by them, the amount of such charge to be determined in case of difference by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade.

9. The Company may charge for the use of the trucks provided by them for the conveyance of merchandise, when the provision of trucks is not included in the maximum rates for conveyance, any sums not exceeding the following:—

			s.	d.
	For distances not exceeding 20 miles	- - -	0	4½ per ton.
	For distances exceeding 20 miles, but not exceeding 50 miles	- - -	0	6 per ton.
	For distances exceeding 50 miles, but not exceeding 75 miles	- - -	0	9 per ton.
	For distances exceeding 75 miles, but not exceeding 150 miles	- - -	1	0 per ton.
	For distances exceeding 150 miles	- - -	1	3 per ton.

II.—PROVISIONS AS TO FIXING RATES AND CHARGES.

10. In calculating the distance along the railway for the purpose of the maximum charge for conveyance of any merchandise, the Company shall not include any portion of their railway which may, in respect of that merchandise, be the subject of a charge for station terminal.

11. Where merchandise is conveyed for an entire distance which does not exceed in the case of merchandise in respect of which a station terminal is chargeable at each end of the transit three miles, or in the case of merchandise in respect of which a station terminal is chargeable at one end of the transit four and a half miles, or in the case of merchandise in respect of which no station terminal is chargeable six miles, the Company may, except as herein-after specially provided, make the charges for conveyance authorised by this Schedule as for three miles, four and a half miles, and six miles respectively. Provided that where merchandise is conveyed by the Company partly on the railway and partly on the railway of any other Company the railway and the railway of such other Company shall for the purpose of reckoning such short distance be considered as one railway.

12. For any quantity of merchandise less than a truck load which the Company either receive or deliver in one truck, on, or at a siding not

A.D. 1891. belonging to the Company, or which, from the circumstances in which the
Great Western merchandise is tendered, or the nature of the merchandise, the Company are
Railway. obliged or required to carry in one truck, the Company may charge as for a
reasonable minimum load, having regard to the nature of the merchandise.

13. Where a consignment by merchandise train is over three hundred 5
weight and under five tons in weight, a fraction of a quarter of a hundred
weight may be charged for as a quarter of a hundred weight; and where a
consignment by merchandise train is over five tons in weight, a fraction of a
quarter of a ton may be charged for as a quarter of a ton.

14. For a fraction of a mile the Company may charge according to the 10
number of quarters of a mile in that fraction, and a fraction of a quarter of a
mile may be charged for as a quarter of a mile.

15. For a fraction of a penny in the gross amount of rates and charges for
any consignment for the entire distance carried, the Company may demand a
penny. 15

16. Weight (except as to stone and timber when charged by measurement)
shall be determined according to the imperial avoirdupois weight.

17. All stone shall be charged at actual weight, when the weight can be
conveniently ascertained. When the actual weight of stone in blocks cannot
be conveniently ascertained, 14 cubic feet of stone in blocks may be charged 20
for as one ton, and smaller quantities may be charged for in the like
proportion.

18. When timber is consigned by measurement weight, 40 cubic feet of oak,
mahogany, teak, beech, greenheart, ash, elm, hickory, ironwood, baywood, or
other heavy timber, and 50 cubic feet of poplar, larch, fir, or other light 25
timber may be charged for as one ton, and smaller quantities may be charged
for in the like proportion. The cubic contents of timber consigned by
measurement weight shall be ascertained by the most accurate mode of
measurement in use for the time being.

19. Articles sent in large aggregate quantities, although made up of separate 30
parcels, such as bags of sugar, coffee, and the like, shall not be deemed to be
small parcels.

III.—MISCELLANEOUS.

20. In respect of any merchandise or article of any description which is not
specified in the classification, the Company may, unless and until such 35
merchandise or article is duly added to this classification and schedule,
pursuant to subsection eleven of section twenty-four of the Railway and
Canal Traffic Act, 1888, make the charges which are by this schedule
authorised in respect of merchandise and things in Class 3.

21. Nothing herein contained shall affect the right of the Company to make 40
any charges which they are authorised by any Act of Parliament to make in

in respect of any accommodation or services provided or rendered by the Company
or in connexion with docks or shipping places. A.D. 1891.

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22. In respect of returned empties, if from the same station and consignee
which and to whom they were carried full, to the same station and con-
signor from which and from whom they were carried full, the Company may
charge the following rates inclusive of station and service terminals :—

For any distance not exceeding 25 miles	-	-	3d. per cwt.
For any distance exceeding 25 miles and not exceeding 50 miles	-	-	4d. " "
For any distance exceeding 50 miles but not exceeding 100 miles	-	-	8d. " "
For each additional 50 miles or part of 50 miles	-	-	3d. " "
The minimum weight to be 56 lbs., with a minimum charge of 3d.			

provided that—

- (1.) Returned empty sacks and bags shall not be charged more than half
the above rates with a minimum charge of 4d.
- (2.) Returned empty carboys or crates (other than glass manufacturers'
crates and crates taken to pieces and so packed) may be charged double
the above rates.
- (3.) Returned empty fish packages shall not be charged more than the
following rates :—

For any distance not exceeding 50 miles	-	-	4d. per cwt.
For any distance exceeding 50 miles but not exceeding 100 miles	-	-	5d. " "
For any distance exceeding 100 miles but not exceeding 150 miles	-	-	7d. " "
For any distance exceeding 150 miles but not exceeding 200 miles	-	-	8d. " "
For any distance exceeding 200 miles but not exceeding 250 miles	-	-	9d. " "
For any distance exceeding 250 miles but not exceeding 300 miles	-	-	10d. " "
For any distance exceeding 300 miles	-	-	11d. " "
The minimum weight to be 56 lbs., with a minimum charge of 4d.			

23. Where merchandise is conveyed in a trader's truck, the Company shall
make any charge in respect of the return of the truck empty, provided
the truck is returned empty from the consignee and station or siding to
from and to which it was consigned loaded direct to the consignor and station
siding from which it was so consigned, and where a trader forwards an
empty truck to any station or siding for the purpose of being loaded with
merchandise, the Company shall make no charge in respect of the forwarding
such empty truck, provided the truck is returned to them loaded for con-
veyance direct to the consignor and station or siding from whom and whence
as so forwarded.

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24. Any railway company (other than the Company) conveying merchandise on the railway, or performing any of the services for which rates or charges are authorised by this schedule, shall be entitled to charge and make the same rates and charges as the Company are by this schedule authorised to make. 5

25. The Board of Trade Arbitrations, &c. Act, 1874, shall, so far as applicable, apply to every determination of a difference or question by arbitration under the provisions herein contained.

26. In this schedule, unless the context otherwise requires :—

The term “the Company” means a railway company to which this schedule applies; 10

The term “the railway” means any railway or steam tramway over which the Company conveys merchandise, and in respect of which no maximum rates and charges other than those authorised in this schedule are for the time being authorised by Parliament; 15

The term “merchandise” includes goods, cattle, live stock, and animals of all descriptions;

The term “the classification” means the classification of goods annexed to this schedule;

The term “trader” includes any person sending or receiving, or desiring to send merchandise by the railway; 20

The term “terminal station” means a station or place upon the railway at which a consignment of merchandise is loaded or unloaded before or after conveyance on the railway, but does not include any station or junction at which the merchandise in respect of which any terminal is charged has been exchanged with, handed over to, or received from any other Railway Company, or a junction between the railway and a siding let by or not belonging to the Company, or in respect of merchandise passing to or from such siding any station with which such siding may be connected, or any dock or shipping place the charges for the use of which are regulated by Act of Parliament. 25 30

The term “siding” includes branch railways not belonging to a railway company.

The term “person” includes a company or body corporate.

27. The foregoing provisions shall, so far as applicable apply to merchandise when conveyed by passenger train under Part V.; but save as aforesaid and so far as is provided by Part V., nothing herein contained shall apply to the conveyance of merchandise by passenger trains, or to the charges which the Company may make therefor. 35

28. This schedule shall apply to the Great Western Railway Company, and the other companies mentioned in the Appendix hereto so far as relates to the railways therein specified. 40

APPENDIX.

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Companies to which this Schedule applies.

Nil.

MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES.

5 In calculating the distance over which any merchandise is conveyed, and for all purposes of rates and charges, the Severn Tunnel is to be calculated as twelve miles.

Where the distance over which merchandise is conveyed consists in part of a line or lines of the Company to which one scale, and in part of a line or
10 lines to which another or more than one other scale, of rates is applicable, the maximum charge for each portion of the entire distance shall be calculated at the maximum rate which, according to the scale applicable to such portion, would be chargeable for the entire distance.

The maximum rates for conveyance for lime and for iron and steel articles
15 in Classes B and C of the classification shall not exceed upon the portions of the railway respectively governed by the Great Western Railway Act, 1847 (10 & 11 Vict. c. ccxxvi.), and the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railways Acts, 1845 (8 & 9 Vict. c. clxxxiv.), and 1846 (9 & 10 Vict. c. cclxxviii.) the rates by those Acts respectively authorised.

20 Nothing contained in this Order shall alter, vary, or affect the tolls, rates, or charges which the Company are at the commencement of this Order authorised to demand and take in respect of merchandise traffic on the Monmouthshire Railways of the Company amalgamated with the undertaking of the Company by the Great Western and Monmouthshire railway Amalgamation Act, 1880, or in respect of merchandise traffic on any line of railway
25 on Lord Tredegar's Park Mile in the occupation of the Company.

Nothing contained in this Act shall repeal, affect, or prejudice the enactments contained in the provisoes to Section 22 of the Great Western Railway Act, 1867, or the provisions with regard to tolls and charges contained in Section
30 30 of the Great Western Railway Act, 1872, or Section 47 of the Great Western Railway Act, 1873.

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MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES—continued.

PART I.—GOODS AND MINERALS.

(a.) RATES AND TERMINALS IN RESPECT OF MERCHANDISE COMPRISED IN CLASSES A AND B.

Scale I.—Applicable to the following Portions of the Railway.

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[illegible]

MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES—*continued.*

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PART I.—GOODS AND MINERALS—*continued.*

Great Western Railway.

(a.) RATES AND TERMINALS IN RESPECT OF MERCHANDISE COMPRISED IN CLASSES A AND B.—*continued.*

5 *Scale I.—Applicable to the following Portions of the Railway—continued.*

		MAXIMUM RATES FOR CONVEYANCE.				MAXIMUM TERMINALS.				
		For the first 20 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the next 30 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the next 50 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the remainder of the Distance.	Station Terminal at each End.	Service Terminals.			
							Loading.	Unloading.	Covering.	Uncovering.
10	13. Railways governed by the Cardiff and Ogmore Railway Act, 1873, viz. :— Black Mill Junction to Llanharan Junction	Per Ton per Mile. d.	Per Ton per Mile. d.	Per Ton per Mile. d.	Per Ton per Mile. d.	Per Ton. s. d.	Per Ton. s. d.	Per Ton. s. d.	Per Ton. d.	Per Ton. d.
15	14. Railways governed by the Coleford Railway Act, 1872, viz. :— Wyesham Junction to Coleford									
20	15. Railways governed by the Severn Tunnel Railway Act, 1872, viz. :— Severn Tunnel Junction to Pilning	A0·95	0·85	0·50	0·40	0 3	—	—	—	— A
25	16. Railways governed by the Shrewsbury and Chester Railway Act, 1846, viz. :— Shrewsbury to Saltney Junction, with branches to Oswestry and to Bryn-yr-Owen and Legacy Colliery, and, from Wheatsheaf Junction to Gwersyllt, from Croes-newydd to Brynmally and Ffrwd, and from Brynbo to Minera and Vron	B1·25	1·0	0·80	0·50	0 6	—	—	—	— B
	17. Railways governed by the Worcester and Hereford Railway Act, 1853, viz. :— Shelwick Junction to Worcester									

30 *Scale II.—Applicable to all Portions of the Railway not herein specially mentioned.*

35	In respect of the Merchandise comprised in the under-mentioned Classes.	MAXIMUM RATES FOR CONVEYANCE.					Maximum Station Terminal at each End.
		For the first 20 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the next 30 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the next 50 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the remainder of the Distance.		
40		Per Ton per Mile. d.	Per Ton per Mile. d.	Per Ton per Mile. d.	Per Ton per Mile. d.	Per Ton. s. d.	
	A.	1·50	0·90	0·40	0·35	0 3	A.
	B.	1·60	1·20	0·80	0·50	0 6	B.

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MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES—continued.

PART I.—GOODS AND MINERALS—continued.

(a.) RATES AND TERMINALS IN RESPECT OF CLASSES A AND B—continued.

Scale III.—Applicable to the following Portions of the Railway.

	Maximum Rate for Conveyance.	Maximum Station Terminal at each End.	5
	Per Ton per Mile.		
1. Railways governed by the Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford Railway Act, 1846, viz.:— Hereford (Barton) to Mountain Ash (Middle Duffryn)			10
2. Railways governed by the Ogmore Valley Railway Act, 1863, viz.:— Nantymael to Brynmenyn, Black Mill to Gelly Rhaid, and Little Ogmore Branch	Class A. 0·875d.	Class A. 3d.	15
3. Railways governed by the Pontypool, Caerleon, and Newport Railway Act, 1865, viz.:— Pontypool Road to Maindee Junction (Newport), viâ Caerleon	Class B. The maximum rates set out in Scale I.		20
4. Railways governed by the Cardiff and Ogmore Rail- way Act, 1873, viz.:— Blackmill Junction to Llanharra Junction			

Provided that in respect of the railways to which Scale III. is applicable 25
the power of the Company to charge for a distance less than six miles shall
have effect as if four miles were substituted for six.

(b.) RATES AND TERMINALS IN RESPECT OF MERCHANDISE COMPRISED IN
CLASSES C, 1, 2, 3, 4, AND 5.

In respect of Merchandise comprised in the under- mentioned Classes.	MAXIMUM RATES FOR CONVEYANCE.				MAXIMUM TERMINALS.					30	
	For Consignments except as otherwise provided in the Schedule.				Station Terminal at each End.	Service Terminals.				35	
	For the first 20 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the next 10 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the next 50 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the remainder of the Distance.		Loading.	Un- loading.	Cover- ing.	Uncover- ing.		
C.	Per Ton per Mile. d.	Per Ton per Mile. d.	Per Ton per Mile. d.	Per Ton per Mile. d.	Per Ton. s. d.	Per Ton. s. d.	Per Ton. s. d.	Per Ton. d.	Per Ton. d.	C.	40
1.	1'80	1'50	1'20	0'70	1 0	0 8	0 3	1	1	1.	45
2.	2'20	1'85	1'40	1'00	1 6	0 5	0 5	1'50	1'50	2.	
3.	2'65	2'30	1'80	1'50	1 6	0 8	0 8	2	2	3.	
4.	3'10	2'65	2'00	1'80	1 6	1 0	1 0	2	2	4.	
5.	3'60	3'15	2'50	2'20	1 6	1 4	1 4	3	3	5.	
6.	4'30	3'70	3'25	2'50	1 6	1 8	1 8	4	4		

MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES—*continued.*
PART II.—ANIMAL CLASS.

Description.	Rate for Conveyance per Mile.				Station Terminal at each End.	Service Terminals.		Minimum Total Charge per Consignment.
	For the first 20 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the next 30 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the next 50 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the remainder of the Distance.		Loading.	Unloading.	
1. For every horse, mule, or other beast of draught or burden	d. 3	d. 3	d. 1'65	d. 1'65	s. d. 0 6	s. d. 0 4	s. d. 0 4	s. d. 2 6
2. For every ox, cow, bull, or head of neat cattle	2	2	1'30	1'30	0 4	0 3	0 3	2 6
3. For every calf not exceeding twelve months old, pig, sheep, lamb, or other small animal.	0'75	0'75	0'40	0'35	0 2	0 1'50	0 1'50	2 6
4. For every animal of the several classes above enumerated conveyed in a separate carriage, by direction of the consignee, or from necessity.	6	6	6	6	1 6	1 0	1 0	5 0
5. For each truck containing any consignment by the same person of such number of oxen, cows, neat cattle, calves, sheep, goats, or pigs, as may reasonably be carried in a truck of 13 feet 6 inches in length inside measurement.	6	5'0	4'30	4'20	1 0	0 6	0 6	5 0
6. For each truck containing any consignment by the same person of such number of oxen, cows, neat cattle, calves, sheep, goats, or pigs, as may reasonably be carried in a truck of 15 feet 6 inches in length inside measurement.	7	6'0	5'20	4'50	1 0	0 9	0 9	5 0
7. For each truck containing any consignment by the same person of such number of oxen, cows, neat cattle, calves, sheep, goats, or pigs, as may reasonably be carried in a truck of 18 feet in length inside measurement.	8	7'0	6'20	5'50	1 0	1 0	1 0	5 0

The terminal charges, other than those payable under paragraph 4, on animals sent by the same person at a rate calculated per head, and carried in the same truck, shall in no case exceed the terminal charges per truck.
Where the Company is required to cleanse and dress clause trucks under the provision of any Order in Council, or duly authorised Regulation of any Department of State, they may make a charge not exceeding one shilling per truck in addition to the charges herein authorised.

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MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES—continued.

PART III.—CARRIAGES.

Description.	Rate for Conveyance.				Station Terminal at each End.	Service Terminals.			
	For the first 20 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the next 30 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the next 50 Miles, or any part of such Distance.	For the next remainder of the Distance.		Loading.	Unloading.	Covering.	Uncovering.
	Per Mile. d.	Per Mile. d.	Per Mile. d.	Per Mile. d.	s. d.	d.	d.		
For every carriage of whatever description not included in the classification, and not being a carriage adapted and used for travelling on a railway, and not weighing more than one ton, carried or conveyed on a truck or platform - - - - -	6	6	3 30	3 20	1 0	6	6	—	—
For every additional quarter of a ton which such carriage may weigh - -	2	2	1 35	1 25	—	—	—	—	—
For the use of a covered carriage truck for the conveyance of any such carriage - - - - -	An additional charge of ten shillings.				—	—	—	—	—

MAXIMUM RATES AND CHARGES—continued.

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PART IV.—EXCEPTIONAL CLASS.

Great Western Railway.

Description.		Charge.
5	For articles of unusual length, bulk, or weight, or of exceptional bulk in proportion to weight -	Such reasonable sum as the Company may think fit in each case.
	For articles requiring an exceptional truck, or more than one truck, or a special train -	
	For locomotive engines and tenders, and railway vehicles running on their own wheels -	
10	For any wild beast, or any large animal not otherwise provided for -	
	For dangerous goods -	
	For specie, bullion, or precious stones -	
15	For any accommodation or services provided or rendered by the Company within the scope of their undertaking by the desire of a trader, and in respect of which no provisions are made by this schedule -	

PART V.—PERISHABLE MERCHANDISE BY PASSENGER TRAIN.

- 20 The following provisions and regulations shall be applicable to the conveyance of perishable merchandise by passenger train :—
1. The Company shall afford reasonable facilities for the expeditious conveyance of the articles enumerated in the three divisions set out hereunder (which articles are herein-after called “perishables”), either by passenger train
- 25 or by other similar service.
2. Such facilities shall be subject to the reasonable regulations of the Company for the convenient and punctual working of their passenger train service, and shall not include any obligation to convey perishables by any particular train.
- 30 3. The Company shall not be under obligation to convey by passenger train, or other similar service, any merchandise other than perishables.
4. Any question as to the facilities afforded by the Company under these provisions and regulations shall be determined by the Board of Trade.
- 35 5. Where a consignment of milk is less than twelve gallons, the Company shall be entitled to charge as for twelve gallons, and where a consignment of perishable merchandise comprised in Divisions II. or III. is less than one hundredweight, the Company shall be entitled to charge as for one hundred-weight, with a minimum charge of 1s.

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DIVISION I.

Milk

DIVISION II.

Butter (fresh).

Cheese (soft).

Cream.

Eggs.

Fish—

Char.

Grayling.

Lobsters.

Mullet (red).

Oysters.

Prawns.

Salmon.

Fish—*cont.*

Soles.

Trout.

Turbot.

Whitebait.

Fruit—

Hothouse fruit.

Game (dead).

Meat (fresh).

Poultry (dead).

Rabbits (dead).

Vegetables (hothouse).

DIVISION III.

Fish (except as provided in Division II.).

Fruit (except as provided in Division II.).

Ice.

Maximum rates and charges for the three Divisions :—

DIVISION I.

Rate for Conveyance.						Station Terminal at each End.	Service Terminals.	
For any Distance not exceeding 20 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 20, but not exceeding 50 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 50, but not exceeding 75 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 75, but not exceeding 100 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 100 Miles, but not exceeding 150 Miles.	For any Distance exceeding 180 Miles.		Loading.	Unloading.
Per Imperial Gallon.	Per Imperial Gallon.	Per Imperial Gallon.	Per Imperial Gallon.	Per Imperial Gallon.	Per Imperial Gallon.	Per Can.	Per Can.	Per Can.
<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
0·50	0·60	0·70	0·80	1·00	1·20	1·50	1·00	1·00
RETURNED EMPTY CANS.								
Per Can.	Per Can.	Per Can.	Per Can.	Per Can.	Per Can.			
<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>			
1·50	2·00	2·25	2·50	3·00	3·00		0·50	0·50

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5	Rate for Conveyance.				Station Terminal at each End.	Service Terminals.	
	For the first 5 Miles or any part of such Distance.	For the next 30 Miles or any part of such Distance.	For the next 50 Miles or any part of such Distance.	For the remainder of the Distance.		Loading.	Unloading.
	Per Cwt. per Mile.	Per Cwt. per Mile.	Per Cwt. per Mile.	Per Cwt. per Mile.	Per Cwt. per Mile.	Per Cwt.	Per Cwt.
DIVISION II.							
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
	0.45	0.24	0.10	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
DIVISION III.							
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
	0.30	0.13	0.12	0.75	0.50	0.50	0.50

PART VI.—SMALL PARCELS BY MERCHANDISE TRAIN.

For small parcels by merchandise trains not exceeding in weight three hundredweight, the Company may charge, in addition to the maximum rates of conveyance, and the maximum station and service terminals, authorised by the Schedule, which rates and charges are in this part together referred to by the expression "the maximum tonnage charge," the following:—

Weight of Parcel in Cwt.		Per Ton.		Per Ton.
		s. d.		s. d.
When the maximum tonnage charge does not exceed —		20 0		30 0
		20 0		40 0
		30 0		50 0
		40 0		60 0
		50 0		70 0
When the maximum tonnage charge exceeds —		60 0	but does not exceed	80 0
		70 0		90 0
		80 0		100 0
		90 0		—
		100 0		

There, for a parcel exceeding in weight three hundredweight, the maximum tonnage charge comes to less than the Company are authorised, according to the above table, to charge for a parcel of three hundredweight in weight, the Company may charge for such parcel as if its weight was three hundredweight.

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3. A small parcel under this part of the schedule may consist of one consignment of two or more packages of merchandise comprised in the same class of the Classification of not less than 14 lbs. each in weight.

Any package weighing less than 14 lbs. shall be deemed to be a small parcel, and the Company may charge for any such parcel as if it were 28 lbs. 5 in weight.

4. For a small parcel of less than 28 pounds in weight the Company may charge as for a parcel of 28 pounds in weight.

5. For a fraction of 14 pounds in weight the Company may charge as for 14 pounds weight. 10

6. Any small parcel (other than a parcel of mixed groceries) containing articles belonging to different classes of the Classification, shall be chargeable with the maximum tonnage charge applicable to the highest of such classes.

7. If the consignor of a small parcel declines, on demand by the Company, to declare to the Company the nature of the contents of the small parcel 15 before or at the time when the same is delivered to the Company for conveyance, the Company may charge for the parcel as if it was wholly composed of articles comprised in Class 5 of the Classification.

8. Nothing in this part of this Schedule shall apply to returned empties.

CLASSIFICATION OF MERCHANDISE TRAFFIC.

20

Where in this list the letters "e.o.h.p." are placed after the designation of any article they mean "except otherwise herein provided."

CLASS A.

APPLICABLE TO CONSIGNMENTS OF FOUR TONS AND UPWARDS.

Basic slag, unground.	Hammer scale.	25
Cannel.	Iron-ore.	
Chalk in the rough, for agricultural purposes.	Iron-pyrites, unburnt and burnt.	
Cinders, coal.	Ironstone.	
Clay, in bulk, e.o.h.p.	Limestone, in bulk.	
Coal.	Manganiferous iron ore, for iron making.	30
Coke.	Manure, street, stable, farmyard, in bulk.	
Coprolites and rock phosphate, unground.	Night soil.	
Creosote, coal-tar, gas-tar, gas-water, in owners' tank waggons.	Purple ore.	35
Culm.	Sand.	
Gannister.	Slack.	
Gas-lime or gas purifying refuse.	Slag or scoria, blast furnace.	
Gravel.	Stone and undressed material, for the repair of roads.	40

Stone, wholly undressed straight from a quarry. Tap or mill cinder.
Waste sulphate of lime.

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When merchandise specified in Class A. is consigned in quantities of less than four tons and not less than two tons, the Company may charge for such 5 consignment the conveyance rates applicable to Class B., and if less than two tons the conveyance rates applicable to Class C.: Provided that the Company shall not charge more than as for a consignment of four tons or two tons respectively.

CLASS B.

10 APPLICABLE TO CONSIGNMENTS OF FOUR TONS AND UPWARDS.

Alabaster stone, in lumps, unground.	Gypsum, for manure.
Ammoniacal liquor.	Gypsum stone, in lumps, unground.
Antimony ore waste.	Iron and steel.
Asphalte paving, in blocks.	The following articles of iron or steel:—
15 Barytes, raw, in bulk.	Anvils.
Basic material, burnt limestone, in bulk, to steel converters.	Bar, iron or steel, exceeding 1 cwt. per bar, in open trucks at request of trader.
Basic slag, ground, packed.	Bars, for tin-plate making.
Blooms, billets or ingots, iron or steel.	Buoy sinkers.
20 Bog-ore, for gas purifying.	Cannon balls and shot, and shells not charged.
Bricks, clay, common and fire.	Clippings, shearings, and stampings of sheet iron and tin plates, in compressed bundles.
Bricks, crushed.	Filings.
Cement, in blocks or slabs.	Ingot moulds.
Cement stone.	Plates—
25 China clay.	Open sand, cast.
Coal fuel, patent.	Scrap, minimum load four tons per truck.
Compost, for manure.	Swarf.
Concrete, in blocks or slabs.	Wire rope, old, cut in pieces.
Copperas, green, in bulk.	Iron-ore refuse for gas purifying.
30 Coprolites and rock phosphate, ground.	Kainit.
Creosote, coal-tar, gas-tar, gas-water, e.o.h.p.	Lead ashes, in bulk.
Draff, or brewers' and distillers' grains.	Lime, in bulk.
35 Ferro-manganese, in bulk.	Litter (moss or peat), hydraulic or steam press-packed.
Furnace lumps.	Loam.
Furnace scrapings.	
Gas-carbon.	
Granite, in blocks, rough or undressed.	
40 Gravel, tarred, for paving.	

A.D. 1891.	Manganese ore.	Slates, common.	
Great Western Railway.	Mangel wurzel, in bulk, for feeding cattle.	Slate slabs, in the rough, or roughly squared or planed, not packed.	
	Manure, other than street, stable, and farmyard, in bulk.	Spar, in the rough, in bulk.	
	Peat.	Spiegeleisen, in bulk.	5
	Pig-iron.	Stone, in the rough state, building, pitching, paving, kerb or flag.	
	Pipes, draining, common, for agricultural draining.	Sud-cake manure.	
	Pitch, coal tar, in blocks.	Sugar-scum, for manure.	
	Plaster-stone, in lumps, unground.	Sulphate of potash.	10
	Potsherds.	Sulphur ore.	
	Puddled bar, iron.	Tan or spent bark.	
	Quarls.	Tiles, paving, draining, roofing, or garden edging, common.	
	Rock-salt.	Turf.	15
	Salt, in bulk.	Turnips, in bulk, for cattle feeding.	
	Skimmings, flux, lead, tin, or zinc.	Zinc ashes.	
		Zinc ore.	

When merchandise specified in Class B. is consigned in quantities of less than four tons and not less than two tons, the Company may charge for such 20 consignment the conveyance rates applicable to Class C., and if less than two tons the conveyance rates applicable to Class L. : Provided that the Company shall not charge more than as for a consignment of four tons or two tons respectively.

CLASS C.

25

APPLICABLE TO CONSIGNMENTS OF TWO TONS AND UPWARDS.

Acetate of lime.	Barium, chloride of, in casks.	
Algarovilla.	Bark for tanning, chopped, packed in bags or hydraulic pressed.	
Algerian fibre, hydraulic or steam press-packed.	Barley, pot and pearl.	30
Alum.	Barytes, ground, in casks or bags.	
Alum cake.	Bicarbonate of soda, in casks.	
Alum waste.	Bisulphite of soda.	
Alumina, hydrate of, or bauxite.	Blanc-fixe (ground barytes with water added, for glazing paper).	35
Alumina water	Bleaching powder.	
Aluminoferric.	Blood, for manure, in casks.	
Aluminosilic.	Bobbin blocks.	
Antichlorine.	Bone ash.	
Antimony ore.	Bone waste.	40
Arseniate of soda.	Bones, calcined.	
Arsenic.	Bones, for size or manure.	
Asphaltum.		

Break blocks.	Esparto grass, hydraulic or steam	A.D. 1891.
Bricks, clay, glazed or enamelled.	press-packed.	
Bricks, Flanders or scouring.	Extracts, in casks or boxes, for	<i>Great Western</i>
Brimstone, crude or unmanufactured.	tanners' use.	<i>Railway.</i>
5 Burrstones.	Farina, e.o.h.p.	
Cabbages, loose, in bulk.	Felloes, naves, and spokes.	
Cake, for cattle feeding.	Fenugreek seeds.	
Carbonate of lime.	Flax straw, hydraulic or steam press-	
Carbonate of soda, or soda crystals.	packed.	
10 Carrots.	Flax waste, for paper making, hy-	
Caustic soda.	draulic or steam press-packed.	
Cement, e.o.h.p.	Fleshings and glue pieces, wet, from	
Chair bottoms, wooden, in the	tanners, in casks.	
rough.	Flints, e.o.h.p.	
15 Chalk, ground.	Flour.	
Charcoal, packed.	Flue linings or flue pipes, fire clay.	
Chertstone.	Forgings, iron or steel, in the rough,	
China grass, hydraulic or steam press-	e.o.h.p.	
packed.	Fullers' earth.	
20 China stone.	Furniture vans, returned empty, if	
Chloride of calcium.	from the same station and con-	
Chromate ore.	signee to which and to whom they	
Clay, in bags or casks.	were carried full, to the same	
Clips, cotton tie, packed.	station and consignor from which	
25 Clog blocks, rough.	and from whom they were carried	
Copper ore.	full.	
Copperas, green, e.o.h.p.	Gambier and terra japonica.	
Cotton waste, for paper making,	Glass, ground.	
hydraulic or steam press-packed.	Glaze, potters', in casks.	
30 Cullet (or broken glass).	Grain—	
Cutch.	Barley.	
Divi divi.	Beans, e.o.h.p.	
Dog, hen, and other pures or bates,	Bran.	
in barrels or bags.	Brank or buckwheat.	
35 Drain pipes, glazed.	Dari.	
Dross, metal.	Dills.	
Dyewoods—	Groats.	
Barwood.	Gurdgeons.	
Fustic wood.	Hominy.	
40 Lima wood.	Indian corn.	
Logwood.	Lentils.	
Nicaragua wood.	Linseed.	
Earth, red.	Locusts or charubs.	
Earth nuts, or ground nuts.	Maize.	
45 Emery stone.	Malt.	
Ensilage.	Malt culms or cummings.	

A.D. 1891. <i>Great Western Railway.</i>	<i>Grain—continued.</i> Meal. Middlings. Millet. Oat dust. Oats. Peas, dried or split. Pollards or thirds. Rice points or husks. Rye. Sharps or seconds. Shelling. Shudes. Tares. Vetches. Wheat. Grindstones, in the rough. Grit, in bags (for sawing stone). Guano. Guide plates or ramps, iron or steel. Gypsum, e.o.h.p. Hay, hydraulic or steam press-packed. Heads and staves, prepared, for casks. Hoof and horn waste, e.o.h.p. Horn piths or sloughs. Horse-shoe bars, iron. Hygeian rock building composition, in bags or casks. Infusorial earth or diatomite. Iron and steel, the following articles of :— Anchors. Angle bars or plates. Anvil blocks and cups. Anvils, hammers, and standards, for steam hammers. Axle box guides, in the rough, for locomotives. Axle forgings, in the rough. Axles, in the rough. Axles and wheels (railway carriage, railway waggon, tram, or corve). Bar, e.o.h.p. Beams. Bearers	<i>Iron and Steel—continued.</i> Binders. Bolts and nuts. Boot protectors. Bridgework— 5 Cantilevers. Cross and longitudinal girders. Floor plates. Girders, whole or in part. Joists. 10 Lattice bars. Screw and other piles, both hollow and solid. Struts and ties. Bundles of bars. 15 Caissons. Cart bushes. Chain cables. Chains and traces, not packed. Colliery tubbing. 20 Columns. Corrugated iron. Crowbars. Curbing, for roadways. Cylinders, not turned, drilled, 25 planed or slotted. Engine bed plates. Ferro-manganese, e.o.h.p. Galvanised iron. Gasometer sheets. 30 Girders. Girder bars. Granulated iron. Gratings (man-hole, drain, pavement, area, or floor). 35 Hammer heads, in the rough. Heater bottoms. Helves, or tilt hammers. Hoop iron. Hoop steel. 40 Hoops, iron. Hoops, weldless, in the rough. Horn blocks, in the rough, for locomotives
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Iron and Steel—*continued.*

Iron and Steel—*continued.*

Roofwork—*continued.*

- 5 Housings, chocks, standards, plain
bed plates, pinions, coupling
boxes, and spindles, for rolling
mills.
Lamp posts.
Mortar mill rolls.
Nail rods and sheets.
Nails and spikes.
10 Pickblocks or pickheads, in the
rough.
Pipes (exclusive of rain water
pipes), gas, water, air, and steam.
Pipes, for blast furnaces.
15 Annealing.
Armour.
Black, in boxes, or not packed.
Boiler.
Furnace.
20 Hoe-head, in the rough.
Plough, in the rough.
Railway fish.
Rough flooring.
Ships.
25 Shovel.
Tank.
Press tops and bottoms, unfinished.
Railway carriage and waggon work.
Railway chairs.
30 Railway points, crossings, or joints.
Railway rails.
Retorts, retort lids, and retort
mouthpieces, in the rough.
Rivets.
35 Rods, common.
Rods (wire), rolled, not drawn.
Rolls, turned or unturned, not
polished or packed.
Roofwork—
40 Bed plates.
Gutters.
Rafters.
Struts and ties or tie rods.
Tun shoes for principals.
45 Wind ties—
Principals.
Purlins.

- Wrought or cast iron sky bars.
Scrap, minimum load, three tons
per truck.
Shafts, for driving mill wheels,
unfinished.
Sheet iron, not packed.
Shoe tips.
Sleepers.
Spiegeleisen, e.o.h.p.
Standards for hurdles, packed.
Strips, not packed.
Telegraph posts.
Telegraph stores—
Blackened iron (cast) ridge chairs.
Galvanised and blacked earth
plates, in bundles.
Galvanised and blacked iron
loop rods.
Galvanised and blacked screw
tighteners, packed.
Galvanised and blacked stay rods,
in bundles.
Galvanised and blacked stay
tighteners.
Iron poles, roofs or caps.
Malleable cast iron brackets,
galvanised, packed.
Tiles (roofing), painted, galvanised
or enamelled.
Tip iron.
Trawl heads.
Trunnions, unfinished.
Tubes and fittings for tube (except
electro-coppered or coated with
brass).
Tyres and tyre bars, in the rough.
Wall boxes.
Wall brackets.
Weights.
Wire (iron), not packed or wrap-
pered.
Wire iron, rolled in rods or coils
not packed.
Wire (steel), not packed or wrap-
pered.

A.D. 1891.	Keel bars.	Plumbago ore.	
Great Western Railway.	Lead ore.	Posts, iron or steel, for wire fencing.	
	Lime, e.o.h.p.	Potatoes, in bulk or in sacks.	
	Lime salt.	Pots, iron, for melting iron.	
	Linen waste, for paper making	Pyrites, e.o.h.p.	5
	hydraulic or steam press-packed.	Rags, not oily, hydraulic or steam	
	Magnesia, rough oxide of, in cases or	press-packed.	
	casks.	Railway cotters.	
	Magnesium, chloride of, in casks.	Railway keys, wooden.	
	Manganate of soda, crude, in	Railway waggons and other railway	10
	casks.	vehicles, e.o.h.p., loaded in other	
	Mangel wurzel, e.o.h.p.	waggons.	
	Manure, e.o.h.p.	Rice.	
	Marble, in blocks, rough.	Ridges (cement or stone), for roofing.	
	Marble chips, for pavement, in sacks.	Ridges, slate.	15
	Megass, hydraulic or steam press-	Ropes, old, for paper making.	
	packed.	Sago flour.	
	Mexican fibre, hydraulic or steam	Salt, packed.	
	press-packed.	Salt cake.	
	Millstones, in the rough.	Sand, glass and silver.	20
	Mineral white.	Sanitary tubes.	
	Moulders' black or dust.	Sawdust.	
	Muriate of manganese.	Scouring rock.	
	Muriate of potash.	Screw propeller blades.	
	Myrabolams.	Scrows, wet, from tanners, in casks.	25
	Netting, old, for paper making.	Seeds, for crushing for oil.	
	Nitrate of soda.	Shafts of screw propellers or paddle	
	Nitre cake.	wheels, iron or steel.	
	Ochre.	Shakings from cotton mills, for paper	
	Oil cake.	making.	30
	Old sails and old tarpaulins, for	Shumac.	
	paper making.	Silicate of soda.	
	Oxide of iron.	Slag, glass (refuse from glass works).	
	Palmetto leaf, hydraulic or steam	Slate, ground for cement.	
	press-packed.	Slumage.	35
	Parsnips.	Soapstone.	
	Pearl hardening, for paper making.	Soda.	
	Pelts, wet, from tanners, in casks or	Soda ash.	
	bags.	Sole bars, wooden.	
	Pig lead.	Sole plates, iron or steel, for steam	40
	Pins, iron or steel.	hammers.	
	Pipe clay.	Soot.	
	Pitch, e.o.h.p.	Spar, ground.	
	Pitwood, for mining purposes.	Spelter, in plates or ingots.	
	Plaster.	Spetches, wet, from tanners, in	45
	Ploughshares, iron or steel, in the	casks.	
	rough.	Sticks, pea and bean.	

Stone, sawn or roughly wrought-up, such as troughs or sinks.	Troughs, earthenware and fire-clay.	A.D. 1891. <i>Great Western Railway.</i>
Straw, hydraulic or steam press- packed.	Turnips, e.o.h.p.	
Stucco, ground.	Turntables, in parts.	
Sugar mats, old, for paper making.	Umber.	
Sulphate of alumina.	Valonia.	
Sulphate of ammonia.	Vegetable tar.	
Sulphate of copper, for export, in 10-ton lots.	Washers, iron or steel.	
Sulphate of iron.	Waste paper, for paper making.	
Sulphate of lime.	Whiting and whitening.	
Sulphate of magnesia.	Wire (of iron or steel, including tinned or galvanised), in wrapped coils, or not otherwise packed.	
Sulphate of soda.	Wolfram.	
Sulphur, crude or unmanufactured.	Wood fibre, hydraulic or steam press- packed.	
Targets, iron or steel.	Wood pulp or half-stuff.	
Terra alba.	Wood turnings, for fish curing.	
Terra cotta blocks and bricks.	Wooden blocks, for paving.	
Tiles, e.o.h.p.	Wooden boxes, for packing tin-plates.	
Timber, actual machine weight.	Zinc, white, or oxide of zinc.	
Tow waste, hydraulic or steam press- packed.	Zinc, carbonate of.	
Trenails.	Zinc ingots or plates.	
	Zinc sheets or rods.	

When merchandise specified in Class C. is consigned in quantities of less
25 than two tons, the Company may charge for such consignment the conveyance
rates applicable to Class 1.: Provided that the Company shall not charge
more than as for a consignment of two tons.

CLASS 1.

Acetate of lead or sugar of lead.	Bark, loose for tanning.
30 Acetate of soda.	Bars, roller, and bed plates, for pulling rags.
Acorns.	
Ale and porter, in casks.	Beds and cylinders of steam engines.
Ale and porter bottled, in cases or casks.	Benders (for rails) or jim crows.
Algerian fibre, machine pressed.	Bichrome and bichromate of potash, in casks.
35 Anthracene, crude, in casks.	
Ashes, pot and pearl.	Bichromite of soda, in casks.
Axles and wheels, locomotive engine and tender.	Birch or ling, for besoms.
	Biscuits, dog, in bags or casks.
Bagging, old, in bundles, for paper- making.	Bisulphite of lime.
	Black oil or black varnish, common, in casks.
Bags, paper, in bags or bundles.	
Barilla.	Blistered steel.

A.D. 1891.	Bloom trucks.	Capstan bars.	
<i>Great Western Railway.</i>	Boards and rollers (wooden), for drapers' cloth and for folding paper.	Capstans and windlasses.	
	Bogies, puddlers' tap.	Carbonate of ammonia, in casks or iron drums.	
	Bolt and nut machines.	Carbonate of potash, in casks.	5
	Bones, packed.	Cardboard.	
	Boring, drilling, planing, punching, shearing, and slotting machines (for metal work), including beds and tables.	Castings (iron or steel), light, in boxes, crates, cases, casks, or hampers.	
	Bottles and bottle stoppers, glass black, green, or pale, common, packed.	Castings, mill, forge, and other rough and heavy unfinished castings, iron or steel.	10
	Boundary posts (street) iron.	Castor oil, for lubricating machinery, in tins, packed in wooden cases.	
	Box iron heaters.	Caustic potash	
	Brattice cloth.	Chaff, hydraulic or steam press- packed.	15
	Brickmaking machinery.	Chairs and seats, garden, in parts, packed in cases.	
	Bricks, air, cast iron.	Charcoal, e.o.h.p.	
	Broom and brush heads and blocks, wooden, without hair.	Chestnuts.	20
	Builders' implements, not new, and consisting of mixed consignments of the following:—	Chestnuts, extract of, for tanning purposes.	
	Barrows.	Chimney-pieces, slate, not enamelled nor polished.	
	Centerings.	Chimney-pots, earthenware or fire- clay.	25
	Crab winches.	China grass, machine pressed.	
	Hoists.	Chloride or muriate of zinc.	
	Mortar boards.	Cider and perry, not bottled, in casks.	
	Mortar mills.	Cider and perry, bottled, in cases or casks.	30
	Poling boards.	Clips (iron) for boxes.	
	Pulleys.	Clog irons.	
	Ropes.	Clog soles.	
	Scaffold boards.	Cloth oil and wool oil.	35
	Steps.	Codilla, in bales, hydraulic or steam press-packed.	
	Struts.	Cones, fir, in sacks or bags.	
	Trestles.	Copper precipitate.	
	Wheeling pieces.	Copper regulus.	40
	Wheeling planks.	Copperas, e.o.h.p.	
	Windlasses.	Copra (or oil pulp of cocoanut), dried.	
	Bullets, small-arm.	Cotton, raw, in press-packed bales.	
	Buttermilk.	Crab winches.	
	Cabbages, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.	Cryolite.	45
	Candles, paraffin, tallow, and stearine.	Disinfecting powder.	
	Cannon.		

Distilled water, in cases or casks.	Fruit, minimum 20 cwt. per waggon—	A.D. 1891.
Doors and door frames, iron or steel.	Apples.	Great Western Railway.
Drums, iron or steel, for collieries.	Gooseberries.	
Dunnage mats.	Pears.	
5 Dye liquor refuse, from print or dye works.	Fruit pulp, in casks.	
Dye woods, e.o.h.p.	Fuel economisers, iron or steel.	
Dye woods, ground, in chips, in bags.	Ginger beer, in cases and casks.	
10 Esparto grass, machine pressed.	Glass blocks, for pavement (fitted in iron frames).	
Extract of bark or wood, for tanning.	Glucose.	
Farina, calcined.	Glue.	
Felt, asphalted roofing, or tarred felt, or tarred sheathing.	Goat skins, thoroughly salted or dry, in bales or bundles.	
15 Fencing standards, iron, in concrete blocks.	Granite, polished or dressed, in blocks or slabs, exceeding 2-in. in thickness.	
Fern, for litter or packing, hydraulic or steam press-packed.	Grates, wooden, or wrought-iron, for purifying gas.	
Firewood, in bundles.	Grease, in casks.	
20 Fish—	Greaves.	
Cod and ling, dried.	Hair, wet, from tanneries.	
Cod and ling, thoroughly cured in brine.	Handles, broom, mop, rake, fork, spade, shovel, hammer, and pick.	
Herrings, thoroughly cured in brine.	Handspikes, wooden.	
25 Red herrings, thoroughly cured.	Haricot beans.	
All other fish, thoroughly salted or dried.	Hay, machine pressed, minimum 40 cwt. per waggon.	
Cockles, limpets, mussels, whelks, and periwinkles.	Headstocks, iron or steel, for collieries.	
30 Flax, in bales, minimum 60 cwt. per waggon.	Hemp in bales, hydraulic or steam press-packed.	
Flax, straw, machine pressed.	Hemp seed.	
Flax, waste, for paper-making.	Hemp waste, for paper-making.	
35 Fleshings and glue pieces, dry, in casks and bags.	Hide cuttings.	
Fleshings and glue pieces, wet, from tanners, not packed.	Hides, thoroughly salted or dry, in bales or bundles.	
Flower sticks, wooden or cane, common.	Hoofs, horns, and horn tips, buffalo, cow, goat, ox, and sheep, packed.	
40 Frames and bed plates, iron or steel, for timber sawing, boring, morticing, or planing machinery.	Horns, with slough.	
Frames, iron or steel, for targets.	Horse shoes.	
	Hurdles, iron or wood, e.o.h.p.	
	Hydraulic machinery and presses.	
	Iron and Steel, the following articles of:—	
	Axle boxes.	
	Dredger buckets and bucket backs.	
	Malt kiln flooring (iron wire) packed in cases.	

A.D. 1891.	Iron and Steel— <i>continued</i> .	Oil-cloth cuttings, for paper-making.
Great Western Railway.	Pans, annealing.	Oils, not dangerous, in casks or iron
	Plates—	drums, round or tapered at one end,
	Canada.	as follows:—
	For glass rolling.	Carbolirium avenarius. 5
	Tin.	Castor.
	Railway buffers, buffer heads, rods	Cocoanut.
	and sockets.	Cod.
	Railway springs.	Cod liver.
	Railway spring steel.	Colza. 10
	Rings.	Cotton seed.
	Scrap, e.o.h.p.	Earth nut or ground nut.
	Smith's hearths.	Haddock.
	Standards for hurdles, not packed.	Herring.
	Tinned iron, in sheets, not packed.	Lard. 15
	Tram couplings.	Linseed.
	Traps, sink and stench.	Lubricating mineral.
	Jute.	Menhadden.
	Jute waste, for paper-making.	Niger.
	Kelp.	Oleic. 20
	Kips, thoroughly salted or dry, in	Oleine or tallow.
	bales or bundles.	Palm.
	Ladders, iron.	Palm nut.
	Ladles, puddlers'.	Pine.
	Lasts, iron.	Rape seed. 25
	Lathe beds.	Rosin.
	Lead ashes, in bags.	Seal.
	Lead piping, in cases or casks.	Shale, crude.
	Leather cuttings or parings, waste.	Soap.
	Lemon peel and citron peel.	Sod. 30
	Lime water, in casks.	Sperm.
	Linen waste, for paper-making.	Tar, mineral.
	Litharge.	Train.
	Malleable iron castings.	Whale.
	Marble chip pavement.	Wool or cloth. 35
	Megass, machine pressed.	Old or scrap lead.
	Mexican fibre, machine pressed.	Onions.
	Millboard.	Orange peel.
	Mineral and aerated waters, in cases	Osiers, twigs, and willows, green and
	and casks.	wet. 40
	Molasses.	Palmetto leaf, machine pressed.
	Mortar mills.	Paper, for news printing, packing, or
	Muriate of ammonia.	wrappering.
	Mustard seed.	Paper, in rolls for printing paper
	Nail (iron) cutting machines.	hangings. 45
	Nitrate of lead.	Paraffin scale.

Paraffin wax.	Sawing machines, for sawing iron.	A.D. 1891.
Pasteboard.	Scrap tin.	<i>Great Western</i>
Pelts, wet, from tanners, not packed.	Screw jacks, iron.	<i>Railway.</i>
Piassava, hydraulic or steam press-	Scrows, dry, in casks or bags.	
5 packed.	Scrows, wet, from tanners, not	
Pickblocks or pickheads, iron or steel,	packed.	
e.o.h.p.	Scythe stones.	
Pigs, dead, in carcase not packed	Seal pipes or valves, iron or steel.	
or wrapped, carried in open wag-	Shafts, wrought iron, for driving mill	
10 gons at traders' request.	wheels, finished.	
Pipes, air, for ventilators.	Sheep dipping powder.	
Pit cages.	Sheepskins, in casks and thoroughly	
Plaster slabs, fibrous.	salted, or dry in bales or bundles.	
Plate or sheet iron, annealed.	Sheep wash.	
15 Plough arm and share moulds and	Sheet lead.	
moulding, iron or steel.	Ship's stern or rudder frames.	
Plough bodies, breasts, colters, side	Shot, lead, in bags, packed in cases.	
caps, frames, or rests, iron or steel.	Shovel plates, iron or steel, finished.	
Plough plates, finished, iron or steel.	Silicate cotton or slag wool, in casks,	
20 Plough shares, finished, iron or steel.	or bags.	
Plough blades and wheels, iron or steel.	Sink traps, earthenware or fireclay.	
Provender, green.	Sinks, earthenware or fireclay.	
Provender, horse or cattle, hydraulic	Size, in cases or casks.	
or steam press-packed.	Skid pans or waggon slippers, iron.	
25 Pumice stone.	Slate slabs, not polished or enamelled,	
Pumping machines.	in cases.	
Pumps (except hand pumps, brass),	Soap.	
and pump castings, e.o.h.p.	Solder.	
Punching bears.	Spade trees.	
30 Putty, e.o.h.p.	Spelter sheets, in casks or cases.	
Rags, not oily.	Spetches, dry, in casks or bags.	
Red lead.	Spetches, wet from tanners, not	
Retorts, clay.	packed.	
Retorts, fire brick.	Spile pegs:	
35 Riveting machines.	Stampings, iron or steel, rough, un-	
Rod lead.	finished, not tinned or galvanised.	
Rollers, garden or hand.	Staples, iron.	
Rosin.	Steam hammers.	
Rotten stone.	Stearine.	
40 Saccharine, in casks, bags, pails, or	Stone cutting and crushing machines.	
cans.	Straw, machine pressed, minimum	
Sad irons, packed.	40 cwt. per waggon.	
Salammoniac.	Strawboard.	
Saltpetre.	Strawboard cuttings, for paper-making.	
	Studs, iron or steel.	
	Sugar, in bags, cases, or casks.	

A.D. 1891. <i>Great Western Railway.</i>	Sulphate of copper, e.o.h.p.	Vegetables, desiccated, for cattle food.	
	Sulphur, e.o.h.p.	Vegetables, in brine.	
	Surat bagging, for paper-making.	Vegetables, not packed, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.	5
	Syrup, in casks.	Verjuice, in casks.	
	Tabling, water (cement).	Vinegar, in casks.	
	Tallow.	Waggon bodies, in pieces bound together.	
	Tares or wrappers, for cotton bales.	Washing and wringing machine 10 rollers.	10
	Telegraph insulators, earthenware, packed.	Washing powder and paste.	
	Telegraph stores—	Wheelbarrows, in parts.	
	Wrought iron double swivels.	Wheels, cart and plough, iron or steel.	15
	Malleable cast-iron double wall brackets.	Wheels, fly or spur.	
	Malleable cast-iron saddles.	Wheels, wheelbarrow, iron or steel.	
	Terra cotta caps or stoppers.	White lead.	
	Timber, measurement weight.	Winches, hand.	
	Tin ore.	Window guards, iron.	20
	Tow, in bales, minimum 60 cwt. per waggon.	Woad.	
	Tow waste, for paper-making.	Wood fibre, in bales.	
	Treacle.	Wood pulp middles.	
	Trestles, wrought iron.	Wood threads, in frames for stairs.	
	Turpentine, crude, in casks.	Yellow metal plates and sheathing.	25
	Valves, gas or water, iron or steel.	Zinc ridges.	

CLASS 2.

Acetate of alumina, in casks or iron drums.	Agricultural seeds.	
Acetic or wood acid, in casks.	Ale and porter (bottled), in hampers.	30
Acid cresylic, in casks or iron drums.	Alkanet root.	
Agricultural and portable steam and traction engines, vertical steam engines, horizontal steam engines	Ammonia, liquid, in casks or iron drums.	
steam ploughs, steam plough vans,	Animal guts, in casks	
steam tram engines, threshing	Annotto, in casks.	
machines, road rollers, and	Antimony regulus.	35
harrows.	Argols or tartars.	
Agricultural machines and imple-	Arrowroot.	
ments, in cases,	Arsenic acid, in casks.	
	Asbestos.	
	Axle boxes, brass.	40

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| <p>Axles, not in the rough, e.o.h.p.
 Bacon and hams, cured, packed.
 Bagging, e.o.h.p.
 Bags, hand, common (hemp).
 5 Bags, paper.
 Balusters, iron.
 Bark, for tanning, e.o.h.p.
 Bark, ground, packed in bags.
 Baskets, iron.
 10 Bass and whisk, for making brooms.
 Bass baskets.
 Bass mats and bass matting.
 Bedsteads, metallic, in cases.
 Beef, in brine.
 15 Bees' wax.
 Besoms.
 Bicarbonate of soda, in boxes, crates,
 or hampers.
 Biscuits.
 20 Blackberries or brambleberries.
 Blacking.
 Black lead.
 Bleaching liquids, in casks.
 Blood, in casks or iron drums.
 25 Blue powder and stone and smalts in
 casks, cases, boxes, or bags.
 Boards, made of compressed leather.
 Bobbins, in bags.
 Boilers and boiler fittings, iron or
 30 steel.
 Bone-crushing mills.
 Bones, e.o.h.p.
 Boot and shoe linings, cotton or linen.
 Borax.
 35 Bottle stoppers, wood, packed.
 Bottles, earthenware or stoneware.
 Bowls, iron, nested, or packed.
 Brass.
 Bread.
 40 Bristles, in boxes, cases, or casks.
 Bronze (phosphor or manganese)
 castings and ingots, rough.
 Buckets and pails, iron, nested, or
 packed.
 45 Bungs, wood, or shives.
 Buoys.</p> | <p>Butter, in casks, firkins, baskets, or
 boxes, or in tubs or cools with
 wooden lids. A.D. 1891.
 <i>Great Western
 Railway.</i>
 Cabbages, packed, e.o.h.p.
 Caloric engines.
 Canary seed.
 Candles, e.o.h.p.
 Carbolic acid, liquid, in casks or iron
 drums.
 Carbolic seed dressing.
 Carbonate of magnesia.
 Carbonate of potash, e.o.h.p.
 Cartridge cases, exploded.
 Cattle food, prepared.
 Celery.
 Chains and traces, packed.
 Chairwood, rough, undamageable.
 Cheese, in boxes, casks, and cases.
 Chestnuts, extract of, e.o.h.p.
 Chicory.
 Chimney pieces, cement or concrete.
 China, in casks or crates.
 Chlorate of potash.
 Chlorate of soda, packed in hampers
 or casks.
 Chloride of potash, packed in hampers
 or casks.
 Chocolate.
 Cider and perry (bottled), in hampers.
 Clothes pegs, packed.
 Coal scuttles, common, iron, or gal-
 vanised, nested, or packed.
 Cobalt ore.
 Cocoa.
 Cocoanut fibre, husk, shell, or
 matting, packed.
 Codilla, e.o.h.p.
 Coffee.
 Coir junk.
 Coir rope.
 Colliery screens or tips.
 Colours, in casks or iron drums, or in
 tins packed in cases.
 Confectionery, in cases, casks, or
 boxes.</p> |
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A.D. 1891.	Copper.	Flag poles or Venetian masts.	
<i>Great Western Railway.</i>	Corn flour, patent.	Flax, in bales, e.o.h.p.	
	Corves (small waggons for use in collieries).	Flax seed, for sowing.	
	Cotton, raw, e.o.h.p.	Flax waste, e.o.h.p.	
	Cotton and woollen waste.	Fleshings and glue pieces, e.o.h.p.	5
	Cranberries.	Flocks.	
	Cranes or crane-work.	Flower pots, clay, common, unglazed.	
	Crucibles, plumbago or clay.	Forges, portable, in pieces, packed in boxes.	
	Curling stones.	Forges, portable, whole, cased in iron.	10
	Currants (grocer's).	Forks, digging, in cases.	
	Cyanite, in casks or iron drums, or in tins packed in cases.	Fruit, crystallised, in boxes, cases, or casks.	
	Dandelion roots.	Fruit—	
	Dates.	Apples, gooseberries, and pears, 15 e.o.h.p.	
	Delta metal.	Cherries, raspberries, straw-berries, in tubs for jam.	
	Dextrine.	Fruit, ripe, e.o.h.p.	
	Dishes, iron.	Funnel, air or ship.	20
	Distilled water, e.o.h.p.	Fustic liquor.	
	Dollies and peggies, wooden, for laundry purposes.	Gall nuts.	
	Dripping, in casks, boxes, tins, or tubs with lids.	Garancine.	
	Dubbin.	Gas engines, complete.	
	Earthenware, in casks or crates.	Gates, iron, or wooden, common.	25
	Electric accumulators.	Ginger beer, e.o.h.p.	
	Electric insulators.	Glass blocks, for pavement (not fitted in frames).	
	Emery.	Glycerine, in casks or iron drums.	
	Emery dust.	Grates, ovens, ranges, or stoves, 30 common or kitchen.	
	Emery rollers and emery wheels, in boxes or cases.	Gridirons.	
	Envelopes, straw, for bottles.	Grindstones, e.o.h.p.	
	Fat, raw.	Gums, in mats, bags, casks, or cases.	
	Felt (not carpeting).	Gun carriages.	35
	Figs, dried.	Gun metal.	
	Files or rasps, iron or steel.	Hair, raw, pressed, in bales or bags.	
	Filters, cast iron.	Hames.	
	Fire-boxes of portable steam and traction engines.	Harrow shafts, tube iron or tube steel.	40
	Fire-lighters.	Hay, e.o.h.p., minimum load 30 cwt. per waggon.	
	Fish—	Hay forks, in cases.	
	Herring and sprats, in any state.	Hay rakes, hand, in cases.	
	All fish, partially cured, smoked, or dried, e.o.h.p.	Hemp, e.o.h.p.	45
	Crabs.	Hessians, jute.	

Hinges, iron or steel.	Mungo.
Hoes, hand.	Mushroom pulp.
Hollow-ware, cast iron, nested and packed.	Mushroom spawn.
5 Hooks, ceiling.	Mustard, in casks, cases, boxes, or bags.
Hooks, clip, galvanized iron.	Nails, zinc.
Hoops, wooden.	Netting, of iron wire.
Ice.	Newspapers, in bales.
Ink, except printers', in boxes, casks, or crates.	Nickel ore.
10 Iron liquor or muriate of iron.	Nitrate of copper, in casks.
Ivory black.	Nitrate of iron.
Ivory waste or dust.	Nuts, e.o.h.p.
Japan wax.	Oakum.
15 Jars, earthenware or stoneware.	Oils, not dangerous, in casks, or iron drums, round or tapered at one end, e.o.h.p.
Kitool fibre.	Oranges.
Knife boards.	Orchilla weed.
Ladders, wooden.	Osiers, twigs, and willows, brown.
Laminated lead.	Paints, in casks or iron drums, or in tins packed in cases.
20 Lard, in casks, boxes, tins, or tubs with lids.	Palisades, iron.
Lasts, wooden.	Palm leaves.
Lead piping, e.o.h.p.	Paper, emery, sand, and tobacco.
Leather, undressed, except in cases or crates.	Paper hangings, common, in bales.
25 Lemon and lime juice, in cases or casks.	Paraffin and petroleum oils, in owners' tank waggons, not giving off inflammable vapour under 73° Fahr., when tested in the manner set forth in the Petroleum Act, 1879.
Lemons.	Parian, in casks or crates.
Linen waste, e.o.h.p.	Pelts, e.o.h.p.
30 Linen yarn, press-packed, in bunches or bales.	Pewter.
Linens, grey, unbleached.	Piassava, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.
Locomotive engines and tenders, loaded in railway companies' waggons.	Pickaxes.
35 Logwood liquor.	Picker bends.
Machinery, in parts, in cases, e.o.h.p.	Pickles, in boxes, cases, or casks.
Madders.	Pimento.
Marbles, children's.	Piston rods, steel.
40 Margarine, in casks, firkins, or boxes, or in tubs with wooden lids.	Plough shafts, tube iron or tube steel.
Millstones, finished.	Plumbago.
Mineral and aerated waters, e.o.h.p.	Polishing paste.
Molliscorium.	Pork, in brine.
45 Mordant liquors (including alum liquor, dunging liquor, and red liquor).	Poultry pens (wire), folded.

A.D. 1891.
Great Western
Railway.

A.D. 1891. <i>Great Western Railway.</i>	Preserves (fish, fruit, meat, and provisions), in casks, boxes, or cases.	Silicate cotton or slag wool, e.o.h.p.	
	Printed matter, not bound.	Sinks, cast iron, not enamelled.	
	Provender, horse or cattle, e.o.h.p.	Size, e.o.h.p.	
	Prunes, in casks or mats.	Slate pencils.	
	Pumps and pump castings, in cases.	Slates, writing.	5
	Rags, pulled.	Spades and shovels, iron or steel.	
	Railway waggon bodies.	Spelter sheets, e.o.h.p.	
	Railway waggon bodies, fitted together.	Spetches, e.o.h.p.	
	Railway waggon brasses.	Spirits of tar, in casks or iron drums.	
	Rain water pipes, for spoutings and their connexions, cast iron.	Spoutings and connexions, iron or steel.	10
	Raisins.	Stable fittings (except enamelled), iron or steel.	
	Reed webbing, for ceilings.	Stannite of potash.	
	Revalenta arabica.	Stannite of soda.	15
	Rhubarb and rhubarb roots.	Staples (wire), for bookbinders.	
	Rizine.	Starch, in casks, cases, boxes, or bags.	
	Rolls, iron, e.o.h.p.	Steam excavators or steam navvies.	
	Ropes.	Steel, bars and bundles.	
	Ropes, wire.	Stone blue, in casks, cases, boxes, or bags.	20
	Sacks.	Stone, carved for building purposes, e.o.h.p.	
	Sad irons, e.o.h.p.	Strickles, in boxes or cases.	
	Safes, iron or steel.	Sugar mills.	25
	Sago.	Tamarinds.	
	Sauces, in boxes, cases, or casks.	Tapioca.	
	Scoops, iron.	Tapioca flour.	
	Scrap zinc.	Tarpaulings.	
	Screw propellers.	Tartar, liquid.	30
	Scrolls, iron (for fixing springs to carts and carriages).	Terne metal.	
	Scrows, e.o.h.p.	Tin, in blocks, cakes, or ingots.	
	Seal skins, wet and salted.	Tincal.	
	Seaweed (dry) or alga marina.	Tinfoil.	
	Seeds, agricultural, e.o.h.p.	Tin liquor.	35
	Semolina.	Tobacco juice, in casks.	
	Sheets, wool, new.	Tobacco leaf, in hogsheads or tierces.	
	Ships' masts.	Tobacco stoves or presses.	
	Ships' ventilators.	Tools, well-boring and pit-boring.	
	Shoddy.	Torchwick.	40
	Shoemakers' wax.	Tow, in bales, e.o.h.p.	
	Shot, lead, e.o.h.p.	Tow waste, e.o.h.p.	
	Shumac liquor.	Tubes, coated with brass.	
	Signal posts (railway) and materials belonging thereto.	Tubes, electro-coppered.	
		Tubes, steam, brass, or copper.	45
		Tubs, iron.	

Tue irons.	Window shutters, iron or steel.	A.D. 1891.
Turmeric.	Wines, British, in casks.	<i>Great Western</i>
Turpentine, spirits of, in casks or iron drums.	Wire, cotton-covered, in casks, hampers, cases, and canvas-covered coils.	<i>Railway.</i>
5 Twine.		
Umbrella sticks, in the rough.	Wire, iron or steel, e.o.h.p.	
Varnish, in casks or iron drums.	Wire, lead.	
Vegetable wax.	Wood, bent, rough, unfinished.	
Vegetables, packed, e.o.h.p.	Wool, raw.	
10 Vices, iron or steel.	Yarn, twist, and weft, cotton and linen, in bales, bags, wrappers, cases, boxes, skips, or casks.	
Vinegar, in cases.	Yeast, in bags, or in bags in baskets, hydraulic press-packed, dry.	
Walking sticks, in the rough.	Yellow metal bolts and nails.	
Walnuts, green, and husks.	Yellow metal rods.	
Washers, leather.	Zinc bars.	
15 Weighing machines, large (those used for weighing railway or other vehicles, and also cattle).		
Window frames, iron, packed in cases.		

CLASS 3.

20 Ale coolers.	Bed keys.
Algerian fibre (not hydraulic or steam press packed or machine pressed), in full truck loads, or in consignments of 20 cwt.	Bedsteads, e.o.h.p.
25 Alizarine, in casks or iron drums.	Beehives, made of wood.
Almonds.	Bellows, packed.
American or leather cloth.	Bellows pipes.
Ammonia, liquid, in bottles (other than carboys) in cases.	Bell ringing (carillon) machinery.
30 Angelica root.	Bells, small.
Aniseed.	Belting, for machinery.
Apple rings, in slices, dried.	Bichromate of soda, e.o.h.p.
Apples, dry, or pippins.	Bichrome and bichromate of potash, e.o.h.p.
Arsenic acid, e.o.h.p.	Bicycle stands, wrought iron.
35 Awl blades.	Bins, corn or wine.
Bacon and hams, cured, e.o.h.p.	Bit burnishers, packed.
Baking powder.	Bits, iron or steel.
Baths.	Bitters, in casks or cases.
Bayonets.	Black beer.
40 Beadings and mouldings, gilt, lacquered, or varnished, packed in boxes.	Bladders, in casks.
	Blankets.
	Blanks, bronze and copper, for stamping for coins.
	Blinds, paper.

A.D. 1891. Great Western Railway.	Blinds, Venetian and chain, in cases, crates, or frames. Blowing engines. Blow pipes. Blue, laundry, liquid, in boxes, cases, casks, or iron drums. Blue paste. Blue powder and stone and smalts, e.o.h.p. Boards, parquet flooring. Boards, washing. Bobbins, e.o.h.p. Bolts, door. Books, e.o.h.p. Booting or stalling. Boots and shoes, including goloshes, and leather cut into boot shapes, in casks, cases, or boxes. Boracic acid. Bottle jacks. Bottles and bottle stoppers, glass, e.o.h.p. Bowls, wood or iron, e.o.h.p. Boxes or trunks, tin or sheet iron, packed in crates or cases. Boxes, safety. Box or Italian irons. Braces, except silk, for wearing apparel, in bales, packs, or trusses. Brands, iron or steel. Broom and brush heads, e.o.h.p. Brooms and brushes, packed. Brush backs, xylonite. Buckets and pails, e.o.h.p. Buckles, brass, iron, or steel. Buckram. Bullet moulds. Buses, wooden, horn, or steel. Butter, in crocks in wood, or in crocks when packed with straw in baskets. Buttons, except gold, silver, or plated. Calicoes. Calipers. Candlesticks, brass or iron. Candlewick.	Canvas. Cap peaks, not oily. Caps, men's or boys', except silk, in bales, packs, or trusses. Capsules, metal, in cases. 5 Carbon candles, for electric lighting. Carbonate of ammonia, in cases. Card cloth. Cards, for weaving, packed in cases. Carpet bag frames. 10 Carpet bags. Carpet beating machines. Carpet lining (cork). Carpeting. Carpeting (cork). 15 Carraway seeds. Carriage and cart steps. Carriage and foot warmers. Cartridge cases, brass. Castings, brass, German silver or 20 nickel. Castings, iron, light, e.o.h.p. Castings, sanitary, iron or steel, for public urinals and waterclosets. Castings, steel, e.o.h.p. 25 Castor oil, in boxes. Castors, of all kinds. Cellarets, wrought iron. Chaff, in bags, not for cattle feeding. Chairs, curb or door. 30 Chalk, French. Chalk, prepared. Cheese, e.o.h.p. Cheese presses. Chemicals, not dangerous, corrosive, 35 or explosive, in casks, iron drums, bales, or bags. Chimney pieces, marble or slate, e.o.h.p. China, in hampers. 40 China grass (not hydraulic or steam press packed, or machine pressed), in full truck loads, or in consign- ments of 20 cwt. Cinder sifters. 45 Cinnabar ore.
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Clasps, boot, book, or belt, except gold, silver, or plated.
Clock dials.
Clogs, in casks, cases, or boxes.
5 Clothing (exclusive of silk goods), if packed in trusses, packs, or bales.
Clothing, for soldiers, 'police, prison warders, railway porters, postal, and telegraph (except busbies or helmets).
10 Clothing, waterproof (except oily canvas clothing).
Cloth, linen, packed.
Coach and upholsterers' trimmings, in
15 packs, trusses, or bales.
Coach fittings, metallic, packed.
Coach wrenches.
Coal scuttles, metallic, packed, in cases or boxes.
20 Cob nuts.
Cocoa nut fibre, husk, shell, or matting, e.o.h.p.
Cocoa nuts.
Coffee extract or essence.
25 Coffee mills, small hand.
Coffin furniture, metallic.
Coin, copper or bronze.
Collars, dog.
Collars, rush, for horses.
30 Colliery pulleys.
Colours, in cans, hampers, boxes, or iron bottles.
Combs.
Copying presses.
35 Coquilla nuts.
Cordials, in casks or cases.
Coriander seed.
Corkscrews.
Cork shavings or cuttings.
40 Cork socks, in boxes, cases, or casks.
Corkwood.
Cornice poles, wood, in bundles, with-
out rings or ends, not gilt.
Corozzo nuts.
45 Cotton and linen goods, in bales, boxes, cases, packs, or trusses, e.o.h.p.

Cotton and linen thread.
Cotton and woollen slops, in hampers, bales, or boxes.
Cotton wool, dressed and carded.
Crucibles, e.o.h.p.
Cummin seed.
Curry combs.
Cutlery.
Cyanite, in cans, hampers, boxes, or iron bottles.
Dies and die stocks.
Dishes, wood.
Drapery, heavy. — Packages containing any of the following articles : —
American or leather cloth.
Blankets.
Boots and shoes, including goloshes, in casks, cases, or boxes.
Buckram.
Buttons, except gold, silver, or plated.
Calicoes.
Carpet bags.
Carpeting.
Clothing, waterproof (except oily canvas clothing).
Cotton and linen goods, in bales, boxes, cases, packs, or trusses, e.o.h.p.
Cotton and linen thread.
Cotton and woollen slops, in hampers, bales, or boxes.
Druggeting.
Elastic webbing.
Eyelets.
Flannel.
Floor cloth, including oil cloth, boulinikon, kamptulicon, and linoleum.
Hearth rugs, except skins.
Hooks and eyes.
Huckabacks.
India-rubber goods, except shoes and goloshes.

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A.D. 1891. <i>Great Western Railway.</i>	Drapery, heavy, &c.— <i>continued.</i>	Fire escapes.	
	Laces, boot and stay, cotton or leather.	Fire extinguishers (hand grenade), packed.	
	Linen cloth, packed.	Fire-guards, metal.	
	Paper collars, cuffs, and shirt fronts.	Fire-irons.	5
	Shirts, cotton, woollen, and linen, in bales, packs, or trusses.	Fish, fresh, e.o.h.p.	
	Stays, not silk.	Fish glue.	
	Tapes.	Fish hooks.	
	Thimbles, not gold, silver, or plated.	Flannel.	
	Wadding, cotton.	Flax, e.o.h.p.	10
	Woollen and worsted yarn.	Flax straw (not hydraulic or steam press packed, or machine pressed), in full truck loads, or in consignments of 20 cwt.	
	Dripping, in crocks in wood, or in tubs or tins without lids.	Floor cloth, including oil cloth, boulinikon, kamptulicon, and linoleum.	15
	Druggeting.	Flour-dressing or purifying machines.	
	Drugs, in casks, bales, or bags.	Flower roots (not orchids).	
	Drysalteries, in casks.	Forges, portable, e.o.h.p.	20
	Dust preventers.	Forks and spoons.	
	Dutch metal and leaf.	Forks, toasting, iron.	
	Dyes, in casks and iron drums.	Fruit, ripe, not hot-house :—	
	Earth closets.	Apricots.	
	Earthenware, in hampers.	Cherries.	25
	Eggs, in boxes, cases, or crates.	Nectarines.	
	Elastic webbing.	Peaches.	
	Electric batteries.	Raspberries.	
	Electric cable.	Strawberries.	
	Emery rollers and emery wheels, e.o.h.p.	Fustian and corduroy.	30
	Esparto grass (not hydraulic or steam press packed, or machine pressed), in full truck loads, or in consignments of 20 cwt.	Gas fittings, in parts, except brass and copper tubing.	
	Eyelets.	Gas meters.	
	Fenders, packed in crates, cases, or boxes.	Gelatine.	
	Fenders, kitchen, iron or steel.	German silver, in sheets.	35
	Fenders, ships', cork or hemp.	German silver wire, in casks and cases.	
	Fents and tabs, cotton and woollen.	Ginger, e.o.h.p.	
	Fern, for litter or packing, e.o.h.p., minimum 20 cwt. per waggon.	Gins, wheels with frames for hoisting purposes.	
	Ferrules, iron, brass, or steel.	Glass beads.	40
	Filberts.	Glass, crown, rolled or sheet.	
	Filters, earthenware.	Glass, flint, e.o.h.p.	
	Fire engines, steam.	Glass, plate, rough.	
		Glass, plate, not silvered.	
		Gloves, cotton, woollen, or worsted, in bales, packs, or trusses.	45

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| <p>Gloves, rough leather, for labourers.
Glycerine, in cases or boxes.
Glycerine grease, for lubricating purposes, in tins packed in wooden cases.
5 Goat skins, e.o.h.p.
Granite, polished or dressed, e.o.h.p.
Grapes, packed in cork dust or saw-dust, in casks.
10 Grindery.
Groceries, mixed.
 Packages consigned as mixed groceries may include any grocery articles set out in classes herein-before mentioned, or in this class, the following articles in Class 4 :—
15 Cardamoms.
 Citric acid.
20 Confectionery, e.o.h.p.
 Crystallised fruits, e.o.h.p.
 Meat pies.
 Preserved ginger.
 Sausages.
25 Yeast, e.o.h.p.
 and the following in Class 5 :—
 Blue, laundry liquid, e.o.h.p.
 Cinnamon.
 Cloves.
30 Cochineal.
 Cordials, e.o.h.p.
 Extract of meat.
 Indigo.
 Isinglass.
35 Lard, e.o.h.p.
 Nutmegs.
 Gums, e.o.h.p.
 Gun barrels, rough.
 Gun locks and gun furniture.
40 Gun stocks.
 Gun wads.
 Guns, machine, in cases.
 Gutta percha, raw.
 Guttering or corrugating machines,
45 e.o.h.p.</p> | <p>Hair, for manufacturing purposes, e.o.h.p.
Hair cloth.
Hammer heads, e.o.h.p.
Hammers (not steam), e.o.h.p.
Handcuffs.
Handles, chest and saucepan.
Harness or saddlery, in tin-lined cases or casks.
Hardware—Packages containing any hardware articles (not gold, silver, or plated) set out in classes herein-before mentioned, or in this class, and any of the following articles (not gold, silver, or plated), viz. :—
 Awl blades.
 Bayonets.
 Bed keys.
 Bedsteads, metallic, in strawed bundles.
 Bellows, packed.
 Bellows pipes.
 Bells, small.
 Bicycle stands, wrought iron.
 Bit burnishers, packed.
 Bits, iron or steel.
 Blanks, bronze and copper, for stamping for coins.
 Blow pipes.
 Bolts, door.
 Bottle jacks.
 Boxes, safety.
 Boxes or trunks, tin or sheet iron, packed in crates or cases.
 Box or Italian irons.
 Brands, iron or steel.
 Brasswork, spun or stamped, packed.
 Buckles, brass, steel, or iron.
 Bullet moulds.
 Busks, wooden, horn, or steel.
 Buttons.
 Calipers.
 Candlesticks, brass or iron.
 Carpet bag frames.
 Carriage and foot warmers.</p> |
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A.D. 1891. Great Western Railway.	Hardware, &c.— <i>continued.</i>	
	Cartridge cases, brass.	
	Cart steps.	
	Castings, brass, German silver, or nickel.	
	Castors, of all kinds.	
	Chains, curb or door.	
	Cinder sifters.	
	Clasps, book, boot, or belt.	
	Coach fittings, metallic, packed.	
	Coach wrenches.	
	Coal scuttles, metallic, packed in cases or boxes.	
	Coffee mills, small hand.	
	Coffin furniture, metallic.	
	Collars, dog.	
	Copying presses.	
	Corkscrews.	
	Curry combs.	
	Dies and die stocks.	
	Dust preventers.	
	Eyelets.	
	Fenders, packed in crates, cases, or boxes.	
	Ferrules, iron, brass, or steel.	
	Fire guards (metal).	
	Fire irons.	
	Fish hooks.	
	Forks and spoons, metal.	
	Forks, toasting, iron.	
	Gas fittings, in parts, except brass and copper tubing.	
	Gins, wheels, with frames for hoisting purposes.	
	Grindery.	
	Gun barrels, rough.	
	Gun locks and gun furniture.	
	Hammer heads, packed.	
	Hammers, not steam, e.o.h.p.	
	Handcuffs.	
	Handles, chest and saucepan.	
	Harness fittings, metallic, packed.	
	Hat and umbrella stands, cast iron.	
	Hay forks, in bundles.	
	Hinges, brass.	

Hardware, &c.— <i>continued.</i>	
Hooks, boot and button, hat and coat, and reaping.	
Hooks and eyes.	
Horse clippers, packed in casks or cases.	5
Jacks, small.	
Japanned ware, in casks or cases.	
Kitchen fireplace stands.	
Knitting pins.	10
Knives or blades for cutting machines.	
Knobs, range, iron or steel.	
„ door.	
Knockers, door.	15
Ladles, not puddlers', iron.	
Lamp burners.	
Lanterns, tin or iron.	
Latches, door.	
Locks and keys.	20
Magnets.	
Match boxes, japanned or enamelled tin, new, empty, packed.	
Matchetts.	25
Medals, brass or copper.	
Military ornaments.	
Mortars and pestles, iron or steel.	
Nails and rivets, brass or copper.	
Needles (in tin-lined cases).	30
Nut crackers.	
Ornaments for saddlery, brass, iron, or steel.	
Ornaments for uniform.	
Pans, ash.	35
„ copper, for closets.	
„ dust.	
„ warming.	
Patten rings.	
Patterns, travellers', hardware.	40
Percussion cap shells.	
Pins, metal, in boxes.	
Plates, door.	
„ iron, enamelled.	
Pliers.	45
Powder flasks.	

Hardware— <i>continued.</i>	
	Pulley blocks, iron.
	Pulleys, iron.
	Pumps, hand, brass.
5	Railway carriage keys.
	Refrigerators.
	Riddles.
	Saddletrees.
	Scales and weights, letter.
10	Screws, brass, copper, or zinc.
	Screws, table expanding.
	Scythe blades.
	Scythes and sickles.
	Shears, garden and sheep.
15	Ships' logs, metal.
	Shoe horns and pegs, metallic.
	Show tablets, metal, enamelled.
	Skates.
	Skewers, iron or steel.
20	Snuffers, iron or steel.
	Spanners.
	Spittoons, iron.
	Spring balances.
	Springs, chair, sofa, mattress,
25	door, or cart.
	Spurs.
	Stair rods.
	Steelyards.
	Stirrups.
30	Sugar nippers.
	Sweat scrapers, packed.
	Syringes, garden.
	Tacks.
	Taper holders, metal.
35	Taps, brass.
	Terrets.
	Thimbles.
	Tinware, in casks or cases.
	Tips, brassed, for boot heels.
40	Tobacco boxes, metal.
	Tools, carpenters', coopers', edge,
	joiners', masons', and ship-
	wrights'.
	Traps, sink, brass or copper.
45	Traps, vermin.
	Trays, iron or steel.
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Hardware— <i>continued.</i>	
	Trivets, iron or steel.
	Trouser stretchers, iron, portable.
	Trowels.
	Tubes, brass or copper (except
	steam tubes), packed.
	Umbrella fittings.
	Umbrella stretchers.
	Valves, brass.
	Ventilators, small, iron or brass,
	for buildings, packed.
	Washers, brass or copper.
	Weights, brass.
	Wire, copper or brass, packed in
	cases or casks, or in bags.
	Hassocks.
	Hat and umbrella stands, cast iron.
	Hats, rush, in bales, trusses, and
	hampers.
	Hay forks, in bundles.
	Hay rakes, hand, e.o.h.p.
	Hearthrugs, except skins.
	Heel balls, shoemakers'.
	Helmets, metal, in cases or boxes.
	Herbs, green.
	Hides, e.o.h.p.
	Hinges, brass.
	Hollow ware, iron, including kettles,
	pans, maslins (pots for boiling fruit),
	and water cans, in casks or crates.
	Honey, in casks, or in jars packed in
	crates or cases.
	Hoofs, horns, and horn tips, buffalo,
	cow, goat, ox, and sheep, e.o.h.p.
	Hooks and eyes.
	Hooks, boot, button, hat, coat, reaping.
	Hops.
	Horse clippers, packed in casks or
	cases.
	Hosiery, in bales, packs, or trusses.
	Huckabacks.
	Hurdles, iron or steel, on wheels.
	India-rubber goods, except shoes and
	goloshes.
	India-rubber, raw.
	Ink, printers'.

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A.D. 1891.	Jacks, small.	Linen 'yarn or grey linen, e.o.h.p.	
Great Western Railway.	Japanned ware, in casks or cases.	Liquorice.	
	Jews' harps.	Locks and keys.	
	Joiners' work (common wood)—	Looking-glass frames (common), wood	
	Beadings and mouldings (not gilt,	(not gilded) or Dutch metallad.	5
	lacquered, or varnished), doors and	Maccaroni.	
	door frames, fittings and fixtures	Machines, fitted up, packed, e.o.h.p.	
	for buildings, staircases, balusters	Magnesia.	
	and hand-rails, window sashes and	Magnets.	
	frames and shutters.	Marble, packed, and in slabs cemented	10
	Juniper berries.	together.	
	Kips, e.o.h.p.	Margarine, in crocks in wood, or in	
	Kitchen fireplace stands.	crocks when packed with straw in	
	Knitting pins.	baskets.	
	Knives or blades for cutting machines.	Marquees or tents.	15
	Knobs (range), iron or steel.	Mastic.	
	Knobs (door).	Match boxes, japanned or enamelled	
	Knockers (door).	tin, new, empty, packed.	
	Laces, boot or stay, cotton or	Matchetts.	
	leather.	Medals, brass or copper.	20
	Ladles (not puddlers'), iron.	Mats and matting, e.o.h.p.	
	Lamp black.	Megass (not hydraulic or steam press	
	Lamp burners.	packed, or machine pressed), in full	
	Lamp chimneys (glass).	truck loads or in consignments of	
	Lamp frames (street).	20 cwt.	25
	Lamp reflectors, enamelled iron.	Merinoes, in bales, packs, or trusses.	
	Lamp wick.	Mexican fibre (not hydraulic or steam	
	Lamps, paraffin, in parts (except	press packed, or machine pressed),	
	china or earthenware), packed in	in full truck loads or in consign-	
	casks and cases.	ments of 20 cwt.	30
	Lanterns, tin or iron.	Mica.	
	Lard, in bladders, in crocks, in wood	Military ornaments, except gold,	
	or in tubs, or tins without lids.	silver, or plated.	
	Latches, door.	Milk.	
	Lavatory stands and basins, earthen-	Milk cans and pans.	35
	ware, complete, enamelled.	Millboard rollers (for winding paper	
	Lawn mowers, packed.	in cases).	
	Lead pencils.	Mops.	
	Leather, e.o.h.p.	Mortars and pestles, iron or steel.	
	Lemon and lime juice, e.o.h.p.	Mortars and pestles, marble.	40
	Life buoys.	Moss, packed.	
	Limestone, polished or dressed.	Muslin, book, if packed in bales,	
	Lime water, e.o.h.p.	packs, or trusses.	
	Lincrusta and anaglypta (decorative	Mustard, e.o.h.p.	
	wall papers).	Nails and rivets, brass or copper.	45
	Linen cloth, packed.	Needles (in tin-lined cases).	
		Netting, cotton and twine.	

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| Nickel. | Pickles, e.o.h.p. | A.D. 1891. |
| Nitrate of baryta. | Picture frames, common, wood (not gilded) or Dutch metallated. | <i>Great Western Railway.</i> |
| Nut crackers, except gold, silver, or plated. | Pins, metal. | |
| 5 Oars. | Plants, e.o.h.p. | |
| Oils, not dangerous, e.o.h.p. | Plates, door. | |
| Oleic acid, in casks. | Plates, iron, enamelled. | |
| Ornaments for saddlery, brass, iron, or steel. | Pliers. | |
| 10 Ornaments for uniform, except gold, silver, or plated. | Powder flasks. | |
| Osiers, twigs and willows, white or stained. | Preserves (fish, fruit, meat, and provisions), e.o.h.p., in crates or baskets. | |
| Osnaburgs. | Pulley blocks, wood or iron. | |
| 15 Oxalic acid. | Pulleys, iron. | |
| Paints, in cans, hampers, boxes, or iron bottles. | Pumps and pump castings, e.o.h.p. | |
| Palliasses, straw. | Pumps, hand, brass. | |
| Palmetto leaf (not hydraulic or steam press packed, or machine pressed), in full truck loads or in consignments of 20 cwt. | Quicks, e.o.h.p. | |
| Pans, ash. | Rabbit fur, or hatters' wool. | |
| Pans, chemical and dye, iron or steel. | Raffia. | |
| 25 Pans, copper, for closets. | Railway cards and tickets. | |
| Pans, dust. | Railway carriage keys. | |
| Pans, earthenware or iron, for sanitary purposes. | Reels, for garden hose. | |
| Pans, warming. | Refrigerators. | |
| 30 Paper, e.o.h.p. | Rennet. | |
| Paper collars, cuffs, and shirt fronts. | Rick poles and covers. | |
| Paper, gummed for labels. | Riddles. | |
| Paper hangings, e.o.b.p. | Road scraping and road sweeping machines. | |
| Paper tubes, for cops. | Rock, crystal. | |
| 35 Parian, in hampers. | Rugs, hearth, except skin. | |
| Patten rings. | Saddlery or harness, in tin-lined cases or casks. | |
| Pattens, in casks, cases, or boxes. | Saddletrees. | |
| Patterns, travellers', hardware. | Sauces, e.o.h.p. | |
| Pearl shells. | Saw-bench machines, portable, packed. | |
| 40 Penholders, wood or metal (except gold, silver, or plated). | Scale beams and scales. | |
| Pepper. | Scales and weights, letter. | |
| Percussion cap shells. | Scoops, wood. | |
| Percussion caps, uncharged. | Screw jacks, except iron. | |
| 45 Petroleum grease or petroleum jelly. | Screws, brass, copper, or zinc. | |
| Piassava, e.o.h.p. | Screws, table expanding. | |
| | Scythes and sickles. | |
| | Scythe blades. | |
| | Scythe sneds or handles. | |
| | Sealing wax. | |
| | Seaweed, edible. | |

A.D. 1891. <i>Great Western Railway.</i>	Sewing machines, in parts, packed. Sewing machine stands, in parts, packed in cases or frames. Shafts, cart. Shafts, gig, carriage, or dog cart, not painted nor varnished. Shavings, wood. Shears, garden and sheep. Sheepskins, e.o.h.p. Sheet steel. Shellac. Shells. Ships' blocks. Ships' logs, metal. Ships' sails, finished. Shirts, cotton, woollen, and linen, in bales, packs, trusses, and hampers. Shoe horns and pegs. Shoes and boots, including goloshes and leather cut into shoe shapes, in casks, cases, or boxes. Shot belts. Show cards (cardboard), unframed. Show tablets, metal, enamelled. Shutters, revolving, wooden. Shuttles, weavers'. Silver ore. Sinks, enamelled. Skates. Skewers, iron or steel. Skins, hare and rabbit. Slate beds of billiard tables, packed in cases. Slate slabs, e.o.h.p. Snuffers, iron or steel. Spanners. Spindles, in boxes. Spirits, in casks or cases. Spittoons, iron. Splints, wood for matches. Spring balances. Springs, chair, sofa, mattress, door, or cart. Spurs, not plated. Squeegees, for cleaning ships' decks, &c. Stable fittings and mangers, iron enamelled.	Stair rods. Starch, e.o.h.p. Stationery, e.o.h.p. Stays, not silk, for wearing apparel. Steelyards. 5 Stills, iron. Stirrups. Stone blue, e.o.h.p. Stoves, gas or oil. Straw (not hydraulic or steam press 10 packed, or machine pressed), in full truck loads, or in consignments of 20 cwt. Strickles, e.o.h.p. Stuff goods, in bales, packs, or trusses. 15 Sugar, e.o.h.p. Sugar candy. Sugar nippers, except gold, silver, or plated. Sweat scrapers, packed. 20 Syringes, garden. Syrup, in cases, in tins, in baskets, or in stone bottles packed in crates or hampers. Tables, cast iron or steel, in parts. 25 Tacks. Talc. Taper holders, metal. Tapes. Taps, brass. 30 Tea. Terrets. Thimbles, except gold, silver, or plated. Thread, cotton and linen. Tinware, in casks or cases. 35 Tips, brassed, for boot heels. Toasting forks, iron or steel. Tobacco boxes, metal. Tobacco juice, e.o.h.p. Tobacco leaf, e.o.h.p. 40 Tools, carpenters', coopers', edge, joiners', masons', and shipwrights. Tow, e.o.h.p. Toys, packed. Traps, sink, brass or copper. 45 Traps, vermin.
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	Trays, iron or steel.	Washstand tops, marble, packed.	A.D. 1891.
	Trellis work (wood), in bundles.	Washing and wringing machines, packed.	Great Western Railway.
	Trivets, iron or steel.	Water meters.	
	Troughs, bakers', wooden.	Weighing machines, small (those used for weighing packages and goods).	
5	Troughs, cattle and other, iron or steel.	Weights, brass.	
	Trouser stretchers, iron, portable.	Wheelbarrows.	
	Trowels.	Wheels, rudder or steering, in cases, crates, or frames.	
	Tubes, brass or copper (except steam), packed.	Whetstones and hones.	
10	Tubs, washing.	Whisks, packed.	
	Tubs, wood.	Winches, steam.	
	Turnery ware.	Window frames, iron, e.o.h.p.	
	Type.	Wines, British, e.o.h.p.	
	Umbrella fittings.	Wines, in casks or cases.	
15	Umbrella stretchers.	Wire, copper or brass, packed in cases or casks, or in bags.	
	Valves, brass.	Wood, bent, e.o.h.p.	
	Varnish, e.o.h.p.	Wool, dressed or carded.	
	Vaseline.	Woollen and worsted goods, in bales, packs, or trusses.	
	Vegetable ivory.	Woollen cloth, in bales, packs, or trusses.	
20	Velvet, cotton, in bales, packs, or trusses.	Xylonite.	
	Ventilators, small, iron or brass, for buildings, packed.	Yarns, twist and weft (except silk).	
	Vermicelli.	Yellow or Persian berries.	
25	Vinegar, e.o.h.p.		
	Wadding, cotton.		
	Washers, brass or copper.		
	Wash leather.		

CLASS 4.

30	Agricultural machines and implements, e.o.h.p.	Beef wine, in boxes.
	Alabaster.	Beehives, straw.
	Albumen.	Beer engines.
	Algerian fibre, e.o.h.p.	Bellows, e.o.h.p.
35	Alizarine, e.o.h.p.	Bells, e.o.h.p.
	Ammonia, liquid, in bottles (other than carbons) in hampers.	Billiard cues, in bundles.
	Anchovies.	Blinds, Venetian and chain, e.o.h.p.
	Annotto, e.o.h.p.	Boilers, copper.
	Anthracene, e.o.h.p.	Books, bound or half bound in calf, morocco, roan, russa, or law calf.
40	Asparagus.	Boots and shoes, including goloshes and leather cut into boot shapes, in hampers (white rod).
	Bacon and hams, fresh or green.	
	Bags, leather.	

A.D. 1891. <i>Great Western Railway.</i>	Braces, for wearing apparel, not silk, e.o.h.p. Bristles, e.o.h.p. Britannia metal goods. Bronze powder. Brooms and brushes, e.o.h.p. Bungs and corks. Butter, in flats or hampers, or in tubs or cools without lids. Candles, wax. Canes and rattans. Caps, men's or boys' (except silk), in boxes or cases. Caravans (showmen's or hawkers') and vans containing steam round- abouts. Carbolic acid, solid. Carboys, gutta percha. Cardamoms. Cats' and dogs' meat. Cattle cribs. Chaff, e.o.h.p. Chairs and seats, garden, e.o.h.p. Chairs, common, folding, in boxes, cases, crates, and parcels. Chemicals, not dangerous, corrosive, or explosive, in boxes or hampers. Chimney pieces, metal, unpacked. Chimney tops, iron or zinc. China grass, e.o.h.p. China, in boxes or cases. Churns and churning machines. Cisterns. Citric acid. Clocks, turret and church. Clogs, e.o.h.p. Cloth, linen, bleached, tied in bundles, but not protected by wrappers, or not packed. Clothing (exclusive of silk goods), e.o.h.p. Coach and upholsterers' trimmings, e.o.h.p. Coal scuttles, e.o.h.p. Cobalt. Coffee carts or stalls on wheels,	Confectionery, e.o.h.p. Corn crushers. Cricket implements. Croquet implements. Crystallised fruit, e.o.h.p. 5 Curtains, cotton, lace. Dandy rollers, in cases for paper mills. Drapery, light—packages containing any drapery articles set out in 10 Classes herein-before mentioned, and in this class, and any of the following articles:— Bags (leather, ladies' hand, courier, and travelling). 15 Braces, not silk, for wearing apparel. Carpeting, exceeding 15 feet in length, packed in cases. Cloth, woollen. 20 Clothing (exclusive of silk goods), e.o.h.p. Coach and upholsterers' trim- mings. Gloves, cotton, woollen, and 25 worsted. Haberdashery. Hosiery. Muslins (book). Needles. 30 Stuff goods. Umbrellas. Woollen and worsted goods. Dripping, in bladders. Druggists' sundries, in mixed packages. 35 Drugs, in boxes or hampers. Drysalteries, e.o.h.p. Dye extracts. Dyes, e.o.h.p. Earthenware, in boxes or cases. 40 Eggs, e.o.h.p. Esparto grass, e.o.h.p. Extract of malt. Felt hat bodies. Fire engines, e.o.h.p. 45
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A.D. 1891.

*Great Western
Railway.*

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>Fish, fresh—
 Brill, grayling, lobsters, oysters,
 prawns, red mullet, salmon,
 smelt, soles, trout, turbot, white-
 bait.
 5 Flax in the straw.
 Flax straw, e.o.h.p.
 Flower roots, e.o.h.p.
 Flower stands, wrought iron.
 10 Fluid, disinfecting, in bottles; packed
 in cases or hampers, or in basketed
 jars.
 Footballs.
 Frilling machines, in parts, packed.
 15 Fruit-cleaning machines.
 Furniture, in vans, carts, or road
 waggons.
 Garden arches.
 Garden engines.
 20 Glasshouse pots.
 Glass, in boxes or cases, e.o.h.p.
 Glass, prepared, for photographers.
 Globes, moons, or shades, glass,
 common.
 25 Gloves, cotton, woollen, and worsted,
 e.o.h.p.
 Gold size.
 Golf clubs.
 Grates, ovens, ranges, or stoves,
 30 polished.
 Gravestones or tombstones.
 Gun barrels, e.o.h.p.
 Guns.
 Gutta-percha goods.
 35 Guttering or corrugating machines,
 not packed.
 Haberdashery.
 Hand carts.
 Handmills.
 40 Hares, dead.
 Harness, e.o.h.p.
 Hat leathers.
 Hats, soft felt.
 Hawkers' packs and trusses.</p> | <p>Hollow-ware, iron, including kettles,
 pans, maslins (pots for boiling fruit),
 and water cans, e.o.h.p.
 Honey, e.o.h.p.
 Hop bitters.
 Hose, leather and canvas.
 Hosiery, e.o.h.p.
 Household linen and wearing apparel
 (exclusive of silk goods), e.o.h.p.
 Incubators, complete.
 Ink, e.o.h.p.
 Japanned ware, e.o.h.p.
 Kilting machines, in parts, packed.
 Knapsacks, soldiers'.
 Knitting machines, in parts, packed.
 Lac.
 Lace, British, not silk.
 Laces, boot or stay, e.o.h.p.
 Lamps.
 Lawn mowers, not packed.
 Lawn tennis implements.
 Leather leggings.
 Lint.
 Lithographic stones.
 Looms, not packed.
 Luggage or baggage, personal.
 Machinery, in parts, not packed,
 e.o.h.p.
 Machines, fitted up, not packed, e.o.h.p.
 Malt crushers.
 Maps, in boxes or cases.
 Margarine, in baskets, flats, or hampers,
 or in tubs without lids.
 Mats, skin.
 Mattresses.
 Meat, fresh.
 Meat pies.
 Meat safes.
 Megass, e.o.h.p.
 Mexican fibre, e.o.h.p.
 Mincing machines.
 Mushrooms.
 Muslin, book, e.o.h.p.
 Needles, e.o.h.p.
 Oleic acid, e.o.h.p.
 Palmetto leaf, e.o.h.p.
 Panoramas and theatrical scenery.</p> |
|---|--|

A.D. 1891. <i>Great Western Railway.</i>	Pans, copper.	Spirits, in hampers.	
	Parian, in boxes or cases.	Spirits of tar, e.o.h.p.	
	Pattens, e.o.h.p.	Stag horns.	
	Patterns, wood, for castings.	Steam gauges.	
	Pens, steel.	Stereotype casts.	5
	Perforating and paper-cutting machines.	Still, copper.	
	Pine apples, not hothouse, packed.	Stone, decorative, carved for decorating the interior of buildings.	
	Pipes, brass and copper.	Stoves, fire-clay tile.	
	Pipes, smoking.	Straw, e.o.h.p.	10
	Pistols.	Stuff goods, e.o.h.p.	
	Plaiting machines, in parts, packed.	Swing boats and hobby horses.	
	Plated goods.	Tables, cast iron or cast steel.	
	Plums (dried), in fancy boxes.	Tanks.	
	Porcelain.	Tartaric acid.	15
	Poultry, dead.	Telegraph instruments, packed.	
	Preserved ginger.	Telephone apparatus, packed.	
	Preserves (fish, fruit, meat, and provisions), e.o.h.p.	Textile fabrics, made of mixed cotton, linen, wool, or similar materials.	
	Rabbits, dead.	Theatrical luggage.	20
	Razor strops.	Tiles, art.	
	Reeds and rushes.	Tin crystals.	
	Reflectors, glass, with metal backs.	Tinware, e.o.h.p.	
	Rifles.	Tobacco, manufactured, except cigars and cigarettes.	25
	Rollers, type printers'.	Tomatoes.	
	Saddlery; e.o.h.p.	Toys, e.o.h.p.	
	Sausages and saveloys.	Tubes, tin and zinc.	
	Saw-bench machines, portable, not packed.	Tubing, brass or copper, e.o.h.p.	
	Seal skins, e.o.h.p.	Ultramarine.	30
	Seeds, e.o.h.p.	Umbrellas.	
	Sewing machine stands, e.o.h.p.	Umbrella sticks, e.o.h.p.	
	Shafts, gig, carriage, or dog cart, e.o.h.p.	Vans, commercial travellers'.	
	Sheep racks.	Vats.	
	Shirts, e.o.h.p.	Vegetable washing machines.	35
	Shoes and boots, including goloshes and leather cut into shoe shapes, in hampers (white rod).	Vegetables, hothouse, packed.	
	Show cards, e.o.h.p.	Veneers.	
	Shrubs and trees, e.o.h.p.	Venison.	
	Skins, fine, including deer, fox, kid, musquash, and nutria.	Verdigris.	
	Snuff.	Walking sticks, e.o.h.p.	40
	Spades and shovels, wooden.	Warps, except silk.	
	Spermaceti.	Washing and wringing machines, not packed.	
	Spindles, e.o.h.p.	Whalebone.	
		Wheels, cart, coach, and carriage.	45
		Wheels, rudder or steering, e.o.h.p.	

Wines, in hampers.	Woodwork for the manufacture of	A.D. 1891.
Wire, insulated.	pianos.	Great Western
Wire, polished or needle.	Woollen and worsted goods, e.o.h.p.	Railway.
Wire gauze.	Woollen cloth, e.o.h.p.	
5 Woodwork for the manufacture of organs.	Yeast, e.o.h.p.	

CLASS 5.

Acetic or wood acid, e.o.h.p.	Chloride of gold, in boxes, for photo-
Aluminium.	graphers.
10 Amber.	Cigars and cigarettes.
Ammonia, liquid, e.o.h.p.	Cinnamon.
Animals and birds, stuffed, in cases.	Clock cases.
Aquaria, glass.	Clocks, e.o.h.p.
Artificial flowers.	Cloves.
15 Bagatelle tables.	Cochineal.
Balloons.	Coffins.
Bark, not for tanning, e.o.h.p.	Collodion cotton, in bottles packed in cases.
Barometers.	Colours, in jars.
Baskets, e.o.h.p.	Conservatories and hothouses, in parts.
20 Bath chairs.	Cordials, e.o.h.p.
Beadings and mouldings, gilt, lacquered, or varnished, e.o.h.p.	Cork socks, e.o.h.p.
Beds and bedding.	Crape.
Bicycles.	Cyanite, in jars.
25 Billiard tables.	Dripping, in crocks, e.o.h.p.
Bird cages.	Drugs, e.o.h.p.
Bismuth.	Dyes, in glass carboys.
Blue, laundry, liquid, e.o.h.p.	Empty cases, casks, crates, hampers, and other empties, e.o.h.p.
Boats and canoes.	Engravings.
30 Boots and shoes, including goloshes and leather cut into boot shapes, e.o.h.p.	Evergreens.
Boxes, e.o.h.p.	Extract of meat.
Butter, in crocks, e.o.h.p.	Feathers.
Caps, e.o.h.p.	Fenders, e.o.h.p.
35 Carbolic acid, liquid, e.o.h.p.	Figures, casts, or ornaments, alabaster, bronze, gypsum, plaster, stucco, or terra cotta.
Carboys, glass.	Figures, flowers, and heads, wax.
Cards for carding machines, e.o.h.p.	Flowers, cut.
Carriage bodies, e.o.h.p.	Flower stands, e.o.h.p.
Chairs and seats, e.o.h.p.	Frilling machines, fitted up, packed.
40 Chandeliers and gasaliers.	
Chemicals, not dangerous, corrosive, or explosive, e.o.h.p.	

A.D. 1891. Great Western Railway.	Fruit, hot-house.	Optical instruments.	
	Furniture, e.o.h.p.	Organs and organ work.	
	Furs.	Ornaments for uniform, e.o.h.p.	
	Game.	Overmantels, cast iron, with mirrors.	
	Glass, cut, ornamental, for doors.	Paints, in jars.	5
	Glass, plate, silvered.	Papier mâché goods.	
	Glass, stained.	Parchment.	
	Globes, for educational purposes.	Penholders, e.o.h.p.	
	Globes, moons, or shades, glass, e.o.h.p.	Perambulators, complete or in parts.	
	Gloves, e.o.h.p.	Perfumery.	10
	Glycerine, e.o.h.p.	Phosphorus paste (vermin killer), packed.	
	Hair, for head dressing.	Photographic apparatus.	
	Hat and umbrella stands, wood.	Picture frames, e.o.h.p.	
	Hats, except soft felt and rush.	Pictures.	15
	Helmets, felt, in cases or boxes.	Pine apples, e.o.h.p.	
	Horses, dead.	Plaiting machines, fitted up, packed.	
	Indigo.	Plants and shrubs (garden), in baskets, mats, pots, or tubs.	
	Isinglass.	Platinum.	20
	Ivory, e.o.h.p.	Plush, silk.	
	Jet.	Portmanteaus.	
	Kilting machines, fitted up, packed.	Poultry, alive.	
	Knitting machines, fitted up, packed.	Quicksilver.	
	Lace.	Quills.	25
	Lard, e.o.h.p.	Retorts, glass.	
	Looking-glass frames, e.o.h.p.	Ribbons.	
	Looking-glasses and mirrors, glass.	Rocking horses.	
	Lustres and vases, glass.	Rollers, brass or copper.	
	Magnesium metal.	Seal skins, made into articles of wearing apparel.	30
	Maps, e.o.h.p.	Serpentine, manufactured, packed.	
	Margarine, in crocks, e.o.h.p.	Sewing machines, fitted up, packed.	
	Match boxes, empty, e.o.h.p.	Shoes and boots, including goloshes and leather cut into shoe shapes, e.o.h.p.	35
	Military ornaments, e.o.h.p.	Show cases for shops, glass and wood- work.	
	Millinery.	Silk.	
	Models, clay.	Silver precipitate.	40
	Morphia, in bottles in hampers.	Spirits, e.o.h.p.	
	Moss, e.o.h.p.	Sponges.	
	Musical instruments.	Straw goods, including straw hats and straw bonnets.	
	Muslins.	Straw plait.	45
	Nitrate of copper, in jars or stone bottles, covered with wicker basket work.	Sugar nippers, e.o.h.p.	
	Nitrate of silver, in boxes, for photo- graphers.		
	Nut crackers, e.o.h.p.		
	Nutmegs.		

Summer-houses.	Turpentine, spirits of, e.o.h.p.	A.D. 1891.
Surgical instruments.	Turtle.	<i>Great Western</i>
Teazles.	Velvet, e.o.h.p.	<i>Railway.</i>
Telescopes.	Ventilators, e.o.h.p.	
5 Thermometers.	Watch glasses.	
Thimbles, e.o.h.p.	Wines, e.o.h.p.	
Tonquin beans.	Woodwork, carved, or decorating the	
Tortoiseshell.	interior of buildings.	
Tricycles and velocipedes.	Yolk of eggs.	
10 Trunks.		

Great Western Railway
Company
(Rates and Charges)
Provisional Order.

A

B I L L

[AS AMENDED BY THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF LORDS
AND COMMONS]

To confirm a Provisional Order made by the
Board of Trade under the Railway and Canal
Traffic Act, 1888, containing the Classification
of Merchandise Traffic, and the Schedule of
Maximum Rates and Charges applicable
thereto, of the Great Western Railway Com-
pany, and certain other Railway Companies
connected therewith.

*(Prepared and brought in by
Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Baron Henry de Worms)*

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
16 July 1891.*

PRINTED BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
EYRE and SPOTTISWOODE, East Harding Street, Fleet Street, E.C.; or
and 32, Abingdon Street, Westminster, S.W.; or
JOHN MENZIES & Co., 12, Hanover Street, Edinburgh, and
88 and 90, West Nile Street, Glasgow; or
HODGINS, FIGGIS, & Co., 104, Grafton Street, Dublin.

[Price 5½d.]

[Bill 415.]

A

B I L L

FOR

The Regulation of Hand-loom Weaving in Ireland.

A.D. 1891.

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

- 5 1. From and after the commencement of this Act, when any manufacturer of linen goods gives out to a hand-loom weaver materials to be woven into a piece of linen, he shall at the same time deliver to such weaver a printed or written contract note, stating the name of the manufacturer, the name of the weaver, 10 the date of the contract, the description of the linen to be woven, and the price for each length of fifty yards.

Such contract note shall provide that no piece shall be woven in pursuance of the contract exceeding a length of fifty yards by more than one yard.

- 15 Any contract for the hand-loom weaving of linen which does not comply with the provisions of this Act shall, notwithstanding the part performance thereof, be void if the hand-loom weaver so elects ; and if he so elects to declare such contract void, no money paid or advanced to him in part performance of such contract shall be 20 recoverable at law.

2. Any fit and proper person may make application to the local authority of any district to be appointed inspector of linen for the district ; and the local authority may from time to time appoint such inspector, and may remove him from office at their discretion.

- 25 An inspector may at all reasonable times visit and enter any house or place in which hand-loom weaving is being carried on, or in which hand-woven pieces of linen are kept for sale, and may examine any web or piece, and may require the production of the contract note in pursuance of which such web or piece was woven ; 30 and he shall stamp in such manner as the local authority may

[Bill 153.]

Contract
note.

Appoint-
ment of
inspector.

A.D. 1891. prescribe all completed pieces of linen which do not exceed a length of fifty yards by more than one yard.

The inspector shall be entitled to receive from the person in whose custody any piece of linen is when stamped a fee of *twopence*.

5

Penalty for
selling un-
stamped
pieces of
linen.

3. Any person who shall, without lawful excuse, sell or expose for sale any whole piece of hand-loom woven linen which has not been stamped in pursuance of this Act shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding *two pounds*, which may be sued for and recovered before a court of petty sessions in a summary manner.

10

Such penalty, if sued for by an inspector of linen, shall be paid to him for his own use.

Saving for
damask
weavers.

4. Nothing contained in this Act shall apply to any damask weaver or to damask.

Definitions.

5. For the purposes of this Act the local authority shall be the board of guardians of each poor law union, and the district of the local authority shall be such poor law union.

15

Commence-
ment of Act.

6. This Act shall commence on the *thirtieth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one*.

Short title.

7. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Hand-loom Weaving (Ireland) Act, 1891.

20

Hand-loom Weaving (Ireland).

A

B I L L

For the Regulation of Hand-loom
Weaving in Ireland.

(Prepared and brought in by
Colonel Sanderson, Colonel Waring,
Mr. O'Neill, and Mr. Macartney.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
5 December 1890.*

PRINTED BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN, & MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
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JOHN MEXZIES & Co., 12, Hanover Street, Edinburgh,
and 21, Prunty Street, Glasgow; or
HODGES, FIELDS, & Co., 104, Grafton Street, Dublin.

[Price 1s. 6d.]

[Bill 158.]

A
B I L L

TO

Provide a Close Time for Hares during the Breeding
Season.

A.D. 1891.

WHEREAS hares form an important article of food, and have of late years greatly decreased in numbers in England, Scotland, and Wales, by reason of their being inconsiderately slaughtered, and owing to their marketable value it is important
5 to provide for their protection during the breeding season :

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

10 1. This Act may be cited as the Hares Preservation (England, Scotland, and Wales) Act, 1891. Short title.

2. County Councils in England, Scotland, and Wales shall have the power to fix a close time in their respective counties for hares during the breeding season. County Councils may fix close time.

15 3. Any person who shall wilfully kill, wound, or attempt to kill or wound, or take any hare or leveret, or use any gun, net, snare, or dog for the purpose of killing, wounding, or taking any hare or leveret, during the close time provided for in section two, shall, on conviction of any such offence before any justice or justices of
20 the peace, forfeit and pay for every such hare or leveret taken, wounded, killed, or attempted to be killed, wounded, or taken, such sum of money, not exceeding *one pound*, as to the same justices shall seem meet, together with the costs of conviction. Penalty for killing hares during close time.

4. Every offence under this Act may be prosecuted in a summary
25 manner, and every penalty imposed under this Act shall be applied in the manner directed by the Summary Jurisdiction Acts, and any Act amending the same. Prosecution of offences.

5. In the application of this Act to Scotland the expressions "justice" and "justices" shall mean sheriff or sheriff substitute. Application of Act to Scotland.

[Bill 10.]

Hares.

A

B I L L

To provide a Close Time for Hares
during the Breeding Season.

(Prepared and brought in by
Colonel Daumy, Sir John Lubbock,
Sir Joseph Pease, Mr. Dillwyn, Mr. Lawson,
Mr. Richard Power, and Mr. Benson.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
26 November 1890.

PRINTED BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODS,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
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JOHN MENZIES & Co., 12, Hanover Street, Edinburgh,
and 21, Princes Street, Glasgow; or
HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., 104, Grafton Street, Dublin.

[Price 3d.]

[Bill 10.]

A

B I L L

INTITULED

An Act to provide a close time for Hares in England, Scotland, and Wales. A.D. 1891.

WHEREAS hares form an important article of food, and have of late years greatly decreased in numbers in England, Scotland, and Wales by reason of their being inconsiderately slaughtered, and owing to their marketable value it is important to provide for
5 their protection during the breeding season :

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

10 **1.** This Act may be cited as the Hares Preservation Act, Short title.
1891.

2. Any person who shall wilfully kill, wound, or take any hare or leveret, or use any gun, net, snare, or dog for the purpose of killing, wounding, or taking any hare or leveret, or shall have in his
15 possession any hare or leveret killed, wounded, or taken between the fifteenth day of March and the first day of July in any year shall, on conviction of any such offence before any justice or justices of the peace, forfeit and pay for every such hare or leveret taken, wounded, or killed, or attempted to be killed, wounded, or taken,
20 or in his possession, such sum of money not exceeding one pound as to the same justices shall seem meet, together with the costs of conviction. The provisions of this section shall not apply in cases where a hare or leveret shall have been killed, wounded, or taken inside a nursery or other garden.

3. Every offence under this Act may be prosecuted in a summary manner, and every penalty imposed under this Act shall be applied in the manner directed by the Summary Jurisdiction Acts, and
25 any Act amending the same. Prosecution under Summary Jurisdiction Acts.

4. In this Act the expression "justice or justices of the peace"
30 shall in Scotland mean "sheriff." Interpretation.

[Bill 241.]

Hares Preservation.

[H.L.]

A

B I L L

INTITLED

An Act to provide a close time for
Hares in England, Scotland, and
Wales.

(*Brought from the Lords 9 December 1890.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
6 March 1891.

PRINTED BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
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88 and 90, West Nile Street, Glasgow; or
HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., 104, Grafton Street, Dublin.

[*Price 4^d*]

[Bill 241.]

A

B I L L

TO

Amend the Law respecting the Branding of Herrings on the Coast of Northumberland. A.D. 1891.

WHEREAS it has for many years been the practice of the Scotch Fishery Board to brand barrels on the coast of Northumberland:

And whereas in consequence of recent legislation some doubt has been cast upon the legality of their continuing to do so:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

10 **1.** This Act may be cited as the Branding of Herrings (Northumberland) Act, 1891. Short title.

2. The powers of the Scotch Fishery Board and of their officers with respect to the branding or marking of barrels or half barrels under any Act, and of branding or marking any measure specified in any Act, shall extend to the administrative county of Northumberland and to the sea adjoining the same, and within the exclusive fishery limits of the British Islands, and the provisions of any Act in regard to the exercise of those powers and the enforcement of any penalties thereunder shall apply accordingly. Branding on Northumberland coast.

20 **3.** This Act shall come into force on the *first day of June one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.* Commencement of Act.

Herring Branding (Northumberland).

A

B I L L

To amend the Law respecting the
Branding of Herrings on the Coast
of Northumberland.

(Prepared and brought in by
Sir Edward Grey, Sir Matthew White Ridley,
and Mr. Marjoribanks.)

*Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be Printed,
3 March 1891.*

PRINTED BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
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and 32, Abingdon Street, Westminster, S. W.; or
JOHN MENZIES & CO., 12, Hanover Street, Edinburgh, and
88 and 90, West Nile Street, Glasgow; or
HODGES, PIGGIS, & CO., 104, Grafton Street, Dublin.

[Price ½d.]

[Bill 236.]

A

B I L L

TO

Confer further powers on County Councils and other Authorities with respect to Main Roads and other Highways and Bridges. A.D. 1891.

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

5 1. This Act may be cited as the Highways and Bridges Act, Short title.
1891.

2. This Act shall not apply to Scotland or Ireland.

3. The council of any administrative county, and any other highway authority or authorities, may from time to time make and
10 carry into effect agreements with each other for or in relation to the construction, reconstruction, alteration or improvement, or the freeing from tolls, of any main road or other highway, or of any bridge (including the approaches thereto), wholly or partly situate within the jurisdiction of any one or more of the party or parties to
15 the agreement.

Extent of
Act.

Agreement
between
highway
authorities
for improve-
ment of
roads and
bridges.

20 All expenses incurred by any such county council or other highway authority, in pursuance of this section, shall be defrayed as part of the expenses incurred in relation to the maintenance, repair, improvement, or enlargement of bridges, main roads, or other highways by such council or other highway authority, in such proportions as shall be determined by any such agreement as aforesaid, and any powers of borrowing, applicable to the raising of any fund for the payment of any such expenses as aforesaid, shall be applicable accordingly :

25 Provided that if a highway board think it just that any parish or parishes specially benefited by any construction, reconstruction, alteration, or improvement under this section should bear the expense

[Bill 384.]

A.D. 1891. thereof, or any part of such expense, they may, with the approval of the county council of the county within which their highway district is situate, and with the assent of the inhabitants of such parish or parishes in vestry assembled, charge such expense, or such part thereof as they may think just, exclusively on such parish or 5 parishes.

Power to
reduce main
road to
status of
ordinary
highway.

4. Section sixteen of the Highways and Locomotives Amendment Act, 1878, is hereby repealed, without prejudice to anything done or suffered thereunder, and in lieu thereof it is hereby enacted that where it appears to the council of any administrative county, or of 10 any county borough, that any main road, or any part of a main road, within their county or borough ought to cease to be a main road, or part of a main road, and become an ordinary highway, it shall be lawful for such council to make an order declaring that, on and after a date mentioned therein, such road or such part of such 15 road shall cease to be a main road, or part of a main road, and shall become and be repairable as an ordinary highway :

A copy of any order so made shall be forthwith sent to the Local Government Board, which Board shall, if satisfied by local inquiry or otherwise, that it is just and expedient that such order should be 20 confirmed, confirm the same, and any order so made shall not be of any force or effect until it has been so confirmed by the Local Government Board.

Contracts for
supply of road
material not to
disqualify for
election to
county council.

5. No person shall be disqualified for being elected, or for being a member of a county council, by reason only of his having any 25 share or interest in any contract with such county council for the supply from land, of which he is owner or occupier, of stone, gravel, or other materials for making or repairing highways or bridges.

Construction
of Act.

6. Words and expressions to which meanings are assigned by the Local Government Act, 1888, have in this Act the same respective 30 meanings, and in this Act the word "highway" includes any public bridle path or footway.

Highways and Bridges.

A

B I L L

To confer further powers on County Councils and other Authorities with respect to Main Roads and other Highways and Bridges.

*(Prepared and brought in by
Sir John Dorrington, Mr. Charles Acland,
Mr. Hobhouse, Sir Richard Paget, and
Mr. H. H. Cozens-Hardy.)*

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
24 June 1891.*

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88 and 90, West Nile Street, Glasgow; or
HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., 104, Grafton Street, Dublin.

[Price 1d.]

[Bill 384.]

A

B I L L

TO

Provide for the declaring of Hop Substitutes in the brewing of Beer. A.D. 1890.

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

- 5 **1.** This Act may be cited as the Hop Substitutes Act, 1891. Short title.
- 2.** Every brewer for sale who uses any hop substitute in brewing beer, and— Brewers for sale and sellers of beer to declare use of hop substitutes.
 Every seller of beer (other than a brewer for sale) who sells beer containing any hop substitute—
- 10 shall make a declaration to that effect in manner prescribed by this Act.
- 3.** The declaration shall be made in the following manner :— Mode of declaration.
 In the case of a brewer for sale—
- 15 (a.) By keeping affixed or posted in a conspicuous place outside his brewery a notice in large and easily legible letters containing the words "Hop substitutes used;" with the addition, if he brews beer in which hop substitutes are not used as well as beer in which they are used, of the description of the beer in which they are used ;
- 20 (b.) By painting, branding, or affixing the like notice in like manner on every cask, barrel, bottle, or other vessel in which beer containing any hop substitute is sent out from his brewery :
- In the case of a seller of beer (other than a brewer for sale)—
- 25 By keeping posted or affixed in a conspicuous place outside the premises where he sells or exposes for sale beer, and in every bar, sale-room, or other place where he sells or exposes for sale beer, the same notice as is required by this Act in the case of a brewer for sale ; with the addition if he sells
- [Bill 141.]

A.D. 1890.

beer in which hop substitutes are not used as well as beer in which they are used, of the description of the beer in which they are used.

Penalty on non-compliance with Act.

4. Any brewer for sale who uses any hop substitute in brewing without complying with the provisions of this Act respecting declaration, shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding *twenty pounds*, and for a second or any subsequent offence to a fine not exceeding *one hundred pounds*.

Any seller of beer (other than a brewer for sale) who sells or exposes for sale beer containing any hop substitute without complying with the provisions of this Act respecting declaration, or who removes or in any way alters or defaces any notice painted, branded, or affixed in accordance with this Act on any cask, barrel, bottle, or other vessel, shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding *ten pounds*, and for a second or any subsequent offence to a fine not exceeding *fifty pounds*.

Application of penalties.

5. Any part of any penalty recovered under this Act may, if the court shall so direct, be paid to the person who proceeds for the same to reimburse him for the legal costs of obtaining an analysis and any other reasonable expenses to which the court shall consider him entitled.

Power to take samples.

38 & 39 Vict. c. 63.

6. Any officer of Her Majesty's Customs or Inland Revenue, and any officer authorised to take samples under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, may enter any brewery or premises where beer is sold (whether wholesale or retail), and may take samples from any vat, cask, barrel, bottle, or other vessel, and may submit the same to analysis in order to ascertain whether any hop substitute is used; and should any hop substitute be found in any brewery or upon any premises where beer is brewed or sold, the occupier shall, if no declaration of the use of hop substitutes has been made, be subject to the penalties in this Act.

Definitions.

7. In this Act—

“Beer” includes ale and porter :

“Brewer for sale” includes every person who brews beer for the use of any other person at any place other than the premises of the person for whose use the beer is brewed, and any person licensed to deal in or retail beer who brews beer :

“Hop substitute” includes every substance or article used in brewing beer for any purpose which ordinarily is or can be effected by the use of hops.

Hop Substitutes.

A

B I L L

To provide for the declaring of Hop
Substitutes in the brewing of Beer.]

(Prepared and brought in by
Mr. Brookfield, Mr. H. Knatchbull-Hugessen,
Mr. Poynter, Sir E. Lechmere, Mr. Hankin,
and Mr. Channing.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
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[Price ½d.]

[Bill 141.]

